Vol. 6.

25·15
8.5.11
D9 2

A.B.B.

D. Cobb

RESOLUTIONS,

ACTS AND ORDERS

OF

CONGRESS,

For the Year 1780.

VOLUME VI.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF CONGRESS.

PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.

[Phila.] 1785
1786

RESOLUTIONS, ACTS AND ORDERS

OF CONGRESS, 1780.

SATURDAY, *January* 1st, 1780.

THE delegates for Maſſachuſetts-Bay produced credentials of their appointment, which were read.

Reſolved, That thirty dollars a day be allowed to Robert Jewell, keeper of the new gaol in Philadelphia; twenty dollars a day to each of his aſſiſtants, and ten dollars a day to his turnkey; in full of their ſervices and ſubſiſtance until the further orders of Congreſs.

Reſolved, That the commiſſary general of purchaſes be allowed a ſalary at the rate of forty thouſand dollars by the year, until the further order of Congreſs; alſo ſix rations a day, and forage for four horſes:

Reſolved, That an aſſiſtant commiſſary be appointed by the commiſſary general to each of the ſtates in which it ſhall be neceſſary that purchaſes be made under him, and in which proviſion ſhall not have been made by the ſtates reſpectively for furniſhing the neceſſary ſupplies:

That the ſaid aſſiſtant commiſſaries be allowed on all good merchantable articles which may be purchaſed by them or under their direction reſpectively, two per cent.

on twenty fold the prices they were ſold at in the year 1774, until the further order of Congreſs, out of which they ſhall pay all their agents and defray the whole expence attending ſuch purchaſes; nor ſhall they nor any of their agents be entitled to rations or forage, except when called by the neceſſary buſineſs of their department to attend the army.

And in order the better to aſcertain ſuch prices,

Reſolved, That the executive power of every ſtate be requeſted to return to the board of treaſury a liſt of the commodities uſually ſold within ſuch ſtate, and the price current in the year 1774, and that copies of ſuch liſts be furniſhed from thence to the commiſſary general and his aſſiſtants:

That the commiſſary general be directed to keep regular accounts, in which he ſhall charge all perſons belonging to his department with the money advanced to them, and give them credit for the purchaſes made by them, entering their reſpective accounts at large; that he check all accounts within his department, and reject improper charges; direct the manner in which the accounts of his reſpective deputies ſhall be kept, ordering the articles purchaſed to be entered under diſtinct heads, ſo that the expenditures for each ſeparate article may be ſeen at one view; that he ſhall once in every three months, or oftner if required, exhibit a fair and comprehenſive view of the ſtate of his purchaſes in columns, the manner in which the ſame has been expended, and the ſtock on hand, with the price of each article, and the ſtate, county and diſtrict in which purchaſed:

That every aſſiſtant commiſſary make monthly returns to the commiſſary general of the articles purchaſed, the price, the name of the agent by whom the ſame were bought, and the perſons to whom delivered; or if ſtill on hand at what place ſtored:

That no money be advanced to any aſſiſtant commiſſary until he has made ſuch returns and accounted for money received, rendering to the commiſſary general receipts from his agents for the money advanced to them:

That every aſſiſtant commiſſary call upon his agents for monthly returns of their expenditures, without which re-

turns

turns no further ſums be advanced to them; but that they be ſued to account for the money in their hands:

That the commiſſary general of iſſues be, and he is hereby directed to make monthly returns of the number of rations iſſued, to what perſons, and at what place, to the board of war, in order to take their direction as to the continuing ſuch iſſues:

MONDAY, *January* 3, 1780.

Reſolved, That the ſum of ninety-ſix dollars be allowed to Andrew Harper, for his ſervices from Auguſt the 1ſt to December the 11th, 1779; he being during that period employed in extra duty by general Hogan, while commanding in Philadelphia.

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury publiſh the determination of Congreſs with reſpect to the drawing of bills of exchange, agreeable to the reſolution of the 27th of December laſt, the terms upon which they are to be ſold, and the time on which they will be ready for ſale, together with the names of the perſons appointed to diſpoſe of the ſame.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 5, 1780.

Reſolved, That a member be added to the committee on appeals, in the room of Mr. Paca, who is abſent.

The member choſen Mr. Elſworth.

FRIDAY, *January* 7, 1780.

Reſolved, That the commiſſary general of purchaſes be empowered to appoint an aſſiſtant, whoſe duty it ſhall be to remain at head-quarters, and receive the directions of the commander in chief and the commiſſary general:

That the ſaid aſſiſtant be allowed a ſalary, at the rate of ten thouſand dollars per annum, two rations a day, and forage for one horſe, until the further order of Congreſs:

That the coopers, butchers, packers, drovers and ſuper-

intendants

intendants of cattle, be under the regulations and directions formerly eſtabliſhed by reſolutions of Congreſs:

That a letter be written to the governor of Connecticut, repreſenting the apprehenſions of Congreſs on account of the ſmall ſupply of beef, and requeſting the immediate aid of the legiſlature of that ſtate to the commiſſary general or his aſſiſtants, in procuring and forwarding the ſame, the expence of which Congreſs will find means to defray, or credit to the ſtate in part of their quota of ſupplies.

A repreſentation from the ſupreme executive council of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, reſpecting the barracks near the city of Philadelphia, and the barrack-maſter's department, was laid before Congreſs:

Ordered, That it be referred to the board of war, and that they be directed to diſcharge immediately the ſupernumerary officers in the barrack-maſters department, and take further order thereon.

Reſolved, That when expreſſes are wanted for forwarding diſpatches from Congreſs, or any of their committees, application be made to the board of war, who are to provide the ſame:

Ordered, That the committee of commerce diſpoſe of the ſugar and coffee in their poſſeſſion in this city, in ſuch manner as they ſhall deem moſt for the public intereſt.

Reſolved, That until the further order of Congreſs, the ſurveyors of the poſt-office be allowed their reaſonable expences in travelling the roads, an account of ſuch expences to be rendered every three months to the poſt-maſter general, upon oath; and that a late reſolution of Congreſs, giving forty dollars a day, be repealed.

SATURDAY, *January* 8, 1780.

Reſolved, That the reſignation of lieutenant Joſeph Hite, of the 8th Virginia regiment, be accepted.

Reſolved, That every officer in the army of the United States, whoſe duty requires his being on horſe-back in time of action, be allowed a ſum, not exceeding the average price given at the time in the department or place where the accident ſhall happen, for horſes purchaſed for

private

private dragoons, as a compenſation for any horſe he ſhall have killed in battle; this reſolution to have retroſpect as far as the 1ſt of January, 1779; and the quarter-maſter general, or his deputy, is hereby authoriſed to pay the value of ſuch horſes, not exceeding the ſaid price, to the reſpective ſufferers, on the facts being properly authenticated.

Reſolved, That the four Georgia regiments be reformed, and no more officers retained in the ſervice than are neceſſary for two regiments.

That the commanding officer of the ſouthern army eſtabliſh ſome equitable rule for the arrangement of the ſaid officers; and ſuch as are left out of the arrangement be deemed ſupernumerary agreeably to the rules adopted by the main army, and entitled to the benefits allowed by the reſolution of the 24th of November, 1778:

That ſuch of the officers as are retained in ſervice ſhall be employed, until the regiment can be recruited, in ſuch way as the ſaid commanding officer ſhall deem moſt conducive to the public intereſt:

That the Georgia officers of the gallies and of the light dragoons, who are on continental eſtabliſhment, be conſidered as ſupernumeraries.

Reſolved, That the marines of the navy of the United States, whilſt doing garriſon duty, be allowed the ſame ſubſiſtance monies as are allowed to the officers and ſoldiers of the line of the army by the reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th of Auguſt, 1779.

MONDAY, *January* 10, 1780.

Reſolved, That major general Charles Lee be informed, that Congreſs have no further occaſion for his ſervices in the army of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 12, 1780.

Reſoled, That ſuch of the Virginia troops as, by a reſolve of the 15th of December laſt, were required to return and join the main army, be marched by their officers to the ſtate of Virginia, and there diſcharged; a change

of

of circumſtances rendering their junction with that army unneceſſary, except ſuch number of thoſe whoſe times of enliſtment will lateſt expire as ſhall be deemed neceſſary to be employed as guards by the board of war.

Reſolved, That the board of war be directed to order twelve dragoon horſes to be delivered to colonel Armand, for the uſe of his corps; the ſaid horſes to be taken from thoſe already purchaſed for the public uſe, and not otherwiſe neceſſarily employed.

Reſoeved, That Mr. Galvan receive the commiſſion of major in the army of the United States, and be employed in the inſpectorſhip, as the commander in chief ſhall direct.

The committee to whom was referred the letter of the 5th inſtant from general Waſhington, incloſing a letter of the 3d from Royal Flint, aſſiſtant commiſſary, and one of the 4th from brigadier general Irwine, brought in a report; whereupon

Ordered, That a copy of the ſaid letters, as far as they reſpect the diſtreſs of the army from the want of proviſions, be ſent, with all poſſible diſpatch, to the legiſlatures, or in their receſs to the ſupreme executive councils of the ſtates of Connecticut, New-York, Pennſylvania, and Delaware; and that they be reſpectively urged, in the moſt preſſing manner, to ſend immediate ſupplies of proviſions to the army.

Reſolved, That the muſtering department be diſcontinued, and the officers thereof diſcharged.

And whereas the commiſſary general of muſters has approved himſelf a good and faithful officer, and thoſe who have been employed under him have given ſatisfaction in their offices:

Reſolved, That the ſaid commiſſary general of muſters, and thoſe officers who have continued in that department under him for eighteen months laſt paſt, ſhall be entitled to receive a ſum equal to their pay reſpectively for the term of twelve months from this day.

Reſolved, That in future the buſineſs of muſtering the troops be performed by the inſpectors of the army, in ſuch manner and under ſuch regulations as the commander in chief ſhall direct; who is hereby authoriſed to make the arrangements, reporting the ſame to Congreſs.

THURSDAY

THURSDAY, *January* 13, 1780.

A letter of the 4th from general Washington was read, accompanied with sundry papers relative to a proposed exchange of prisoners of war; whereupon

Resolved, That all the powers granted to general Washington, by the resolution of the 5th of March, 1779, respecting the exchange of prisoners, be, and they are hereby renewed and confirmed.

Ordered, That the papers accompanying the general's letter of the 4th be returned to him.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the executive authorities of the several states, to transmit with all possible expedition to general Washington, the names and rank of all officers; and the number of privates belonging to the enemy, held as prisoners of war within their respective states, and the places they are at, in order that they may be included in the general exchange, should a cartel be agreed to, between the commanders in chief of the American and British armies.

Many inconveniencies attending the present management of prisoners of war, and great dissatisfaction having arisen from the mode of exchanging them heretofore used from the partialities inevitably attending the same, while conducted under various directions by divers commissaries independent of each other; and sufficient provision not being made for their security, in many cases frequently occurring:

Resolved, That all prisoners of war, whether captivated by the army or navy of the United States or by the subjects, troops or ships of any particular state, shall be delivered into the care and custody of the commissary general of prisoners, his deputies or assistants, and be deemed and treated in all respects as prisoners of war to the United States:

That it be earnestly recommended to the governments of the respective states, that they make no exchanges of prisoners, to the intent, that all exchanges may be made through the commissary general of prisoners, by direction of Congress or the commander in chief, or board of admiralty; and when prisoners are taken by the particular subjects, troops or vessels of any state, not in the service

of

of the United States, or by private ſhips or veſſels of war, fitted out in any particular ſtate, theſe ſhall be firſt exchanged, ſo far as is neceſſary, for the ſubjects or inhabitants of the ſame ſtate, taken by the ſubjects, adherents, ſhips or veſſels of the enemy; and the overplus, if any, ſhall go towards redeeming the priſoners in the hands of the enemy, without regard to their being ſubjects or inhabitants of any particular ſtate:

That all maſters or commanders of private ſhips or veſſels of war, ſhall take the utmoſt care to bring into port all priſoners captivated by them. And if from neceſſity they ſhall be obliged to diſmiſs any priſoners at ſea, they ſhall, on return from their cruize, make report thereof, on oath, to the judge of the admiralty of the ſtate to which they belong, or in which they arrive, within twenty days after their arrival, with their reaſons for ſuch diſmiſſion. And if the judge ſhall not be ſatisfied with the reaſons aſſigned, or if it ſhall appear that the priſoners were diſcharged to avoid the trouble or expence of bringing them into port, and delivering them into cuſtody, or in any wiſe unneceſſarily, then the judge ſhall tranſmit an account thereof to the executive of the ſtate, who are requeſted to examine into the matter, and vacate the commiſſion granted to the ſaid delinquent maſter or commander of the ſhip or veſſel, if they are of opinion that ſuch diſmiſſion was improper:

That all priſoners of war captivated by private ſhips or veſſels of war, be delivered by and at the expence of the maſters or owners of ſuch ſhips or veſſels, to a commiſſary of priſoners neareſt the place of their landing, or into the neareſt county goal on pain of forfeiture of the commiſſion granted to ſuch private ſhip or veſſel:

That on ſuch delivery of the priſoners into the goal, the goaler ſhall be obliged to inform the government of the ſtate wherein the ſaid priſoners are landed; or in caſe of their reſidence at too great a diſtance, the lieutenant or commanding officer of the militia of the county wherein ſuch priſoners are landed, the commiſſary general of priſoners or his deputy; that if the ſaid priſoners are not deemed by the executive of the ſtate, or the ſaid commanding officer of the militia, to be in a place of ſufficient ſecurity, they may be removed under proper guards to a place or places of greater

ſafety

ſafety, at the expence of the United States. And the executive powers of the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to give the neceſſary orders to the commanding officers of militia on this ſubject, and to pay the expences of eſcorting and tranſporting the priſoners, charging the ſame to the United-States. The ſaid executives are alſo requeſted to give orders to the officers of their militia, to take immediate charge of all priſoners of war captivated by the ſhips and veſſels of war, belonging to the United States or to any particular ſtate, and to convey them at the expence of the United States, to the neareſt commiſſary of priſoners, or to the country goal; and alſo direct the like ſteps to be taken in regard to their removal to places of greater ſafety, as is provided in the caſe of priſoners captured by private veſſels:

That it be recommended to the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates, effectually to provide, at the expence of the United States, for the delivery and ſafe keeping of all priſoners captivated by their reſpective ſubjects, out of veſſels ſtranded or caſt on ſhore on their coaſts, obliging the parties taking priſoners, to deliver them to the neareſt commiſſary of priſoners or into the neareſt gaol, in caſe no commiſſary of priſoners is ſtationed within convenient diſtance of the place of capture; and in caſe of neglect or miſconduct in the perſons ſo taking the priſoners, that they forfeit all right to the veſſel, her tackle, apparel and furniture ſo caſt on ſhore, or the property they may ſave, or be otherwiſe entitled to out of ſuch veſſel; or impoſing ſuch other penalty as the ſaid legiſlatures ſhall reſpectively think proper.

That it be recommended to the ſaid legiſlatures to provide and direct, that all jailers receive and deliver priſoners of war, without charging any fee or reward to the perſons delivering them into or taking them by proper authority out of their cuſtody. The reaſonable expences of ſupporting ſuch priſoners in gaol, to be paid by the government of the ſtate wherein they ſhall be confined, and charged to the United States, except where they can and ſhall be otherwiſe provided for by the proper officer in the ſervice of the United States. And the jailer ſhall tranſmit a copy of his charges againſt the United States, for account of priſoners of war, to the commiſſary general of priſoners, or his neareſt deputy, when any priſoners leave the gaol, either for removal to places of greater ſecurity, or for exchange:

That priſoners of war, either on their march, or in confinement, be furniſhed with only two thirds of a ſoldier's ration:

That none but ſick or wounded priſoners be allowed carriages at public expence:

That all priſoners on parole pay their own expences, and ſuch expences ſhall be paid before they ſhall be exchanged:

That all officers, priſoners of war to the United States, unleſs in hoſpitals, pay their phyſicians, ſurgeons and attendants:

That the commiſſary general of priſoners and his deputies, make regular monthly returns to the board of war of the numbers, ſituation and exchanges of all priſoners under their charge, and that they alſo give the ſaid board ſuch occaſional information, of all material tranſactions in their department, as circumſtances from time to time render neceſſary, or when they ſhall be required by the board ſo to do, under pain of being ſuſpended or diſmiſſed by the ſaid board:

That all exchanges of priſoners made in conſequence of the foregoing reſolutions, ſhall be ſoldier for ſoldier and ſailor for ſailor.

Whereas brigadier general du Portail and colonel Laumoy, and lieutenant colonel de Gouvion, have continued in the ſervice of the United States purſuant to a reſolution of Congreſs of the 1ſt of January, 1779, and under a permiſſion from the miniſter plenipotentiary of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and have obtained from the commander in chief ample teſtimonials of honorable and uſeful ſervices rendered during the laſt campaign:

Reſolved, That brigadier general du Portail and meſſieurs Laumoy and Gouvion be retained in the ſervice of the United States (if permiſſion can be obtained for that purpoſe from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty or his miniſter plenipotentiary) ſo long, during the preſent war, as ſhall be conſiſtent with their inclinations and duty as officers to their King:

That the board be directed to confer with the miniſter of France on the ſubject, and inform general du Portail and Meſſieurs Laumoy and Gouvion of the reſult of ſuch conference.

Reſolved, That the commander in chief be authoriſed to order ſo many expreſſes to be retained in the public ſervice

vice as he may judge neceſſary for the immediate purpoſes of the army.

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be directed to report proper ſalaries for ſuch officers of the United States as have acted without ſtipulated allowances, and alſo what denominations of officers are entitled by reſolutions of Congreſs to receive commiſſions, and at what rate, on the ſums which they have reſpectively negociated.

Whereas by the eleventh article of the treaty of amity and commerce between His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the United States of America, it is provided that, "the ſubjects and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any one of them, ſhall not be reputed aubains in France, and conſequently ſhall be exempted from the Droit d'Aubaine, or other ſimilar duty under what name ſoever: they may by teſtament, donation or otherwiſe, diſpoſe of their goods, moveable and immoveable, in favour of ſuch perſons as to them ſhall ſeem good, and their heirs ſubjects of the ſaid United States, reſiding, whether in France or elſewhere, may ſucceed them, ab inteſtat, without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this conceſſion conteſted or impeded under pretext of any rights or prerogatives of provinces, cities or private perſons: and the ſaid heirs, whether ſuch by particular title or ab inteſtat, ſhall be exempt from all duty called Droit de Detraction, or other duty of the ſame kind; ſaving nevertheleſs the local rights or duties as much and as long as ſimilar ones are not eſtabliſhed by the United States or any of them. The ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall enjoy, on their part, in all the dominions of the ſaid ſtates, an entire and perfect reciprocity relative to the ſtipulations contained in the preſent article; but it is agreed at the ſame time, that its contents ſhall not affect the laws made or that may be made hereafter in France, againſt emigrations, which ſhall remain in all their force and vigor; and the United States, on their part or any of them ſhall be at liberty to enact ſuch laws relative to that matter as to them ſhall ſeem proper."

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral United States to make proviſion, where not already made, for conferring like privileges and immunities on the ſubjects of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, agreeable to the form and ſpirit of the above recited article.

SATURDAY, *January* 15, 1780.

Reſolved, That Mr. Ludiman be appointed to the rank of lieutenant in colonel Armand's corps, his commiſſion to bear date from the firſt day of June, 1779, the date of his brevet:

That Mr. Buffault, who on the 13th of January, 1779, was appointed to the brevet rank of lieutenant in the army of the United States, receive a commiſſion of lieutenant in colonel Armand's corps, to bear the date of his brevet:

That Chriſtian Bryman be appointed to the rank of cornet in colonel Armand's corps.

Reſolved, That a court be eſtabliſhed for the trial of all appeals from the courts of admiralty in theſe United States, in caſes of capture, to conſiſt of three judges, appointed and commiſſioned by Congreſs, either two of whom, in the abſence of the other, to hold the ſaid court for the diſpatch of buſineſs:

That the ſaid court appoint their own regiſter:

That the trials therein be according to the uſage of nations, and not by jury:

That the ſaid judges hold their firſt ſeſſion as ſoon as may be at Philadelphia, and afterwards at ſuch times and places as they ſhall judge moſt conducive to the public good, ſo that they do not at any time ſit further caſtward than Hartford in Connecticut, or ſouthward than Williamſburgh in Virginia:

That the ſalary of the ſaid judges be fixed on the firſt Monday in July next, and that in the interim the ſum of twelve thouſand dollars be advanced to each of them.

Reſolved, That Saturday next be aſſigned for electing the judges of the court of appeals, and that in the mean while nomination be made.

MONDAY, *January* 17, 1780.

The board of treaſury, to whom was referred an application of Aſa Worthington, employed as inſpector of cattle in the department of the commiſſary general, from the 18th day of November, 1778, to the 15th of January, 1780, brought in a report; whereupon

Reſolved, That in addition to his pay of four dollars per day

day, the ſaid Aſa Worthington be allowed the ſum of three thouſand nine hundred and forty dollars, in compenſation for his ſervices and expences to this date; and that a warrant iſſue on the treaſurer in his favor for that ſum.

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter of the 17th of December laſt, from general Waſhington, relative to monſieur Hyacinthe la Motte, brought in a report; whereupon

Reſolved, That the expediency of continuing monſieur la Motte in his preſent employment be referred to the honorable council of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, who are requeſted to adjuſt and ſettle the accounts of the ſaid monſieur la Motte at continental expence, and if they deem his continuance unneceſſary, to diſcharge him from any farther ſervice; and that the council be informed, that the board of war have advanced monſieur la Motte three thouſand dollars, on account of his pay.

Reſolved, That the commiſſary general of purchaſes be allowed two clerks, to be by him appointed:

That each of the ſaid clerks be allowed the ſame ſalary as clerks of the board of treaſury.

TUESDAY, *January* 18, 1780.

The board of treaſury, to whom was referred a petition of John Streeper, praying compenſation for the loſs a houſe accidentally burnt by a picket guard of the American army, in December, 1777, report,

That as Congreſs have frequently decided the compenſation for damages ought not to be partially made, but muſt be poſtponed to the end of the war, to be then taken into conſideration, the board cannot report in favor of the ſaid petitioner, but think his petition ought to be deferred for the preſent:

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

THURSDAY, *January* 20, 1780.

Reſolved, That three commiſſioners, one of whom to be a member of Congreſs, be appointed to enquire into the expences of the ſtaff departments, and the means of retrenching the ſame; that they, or any two of them, be authoriſed,

to

to enquire by inſpection or otherwiſe, concerning the ſeveral poſts and places where officers of the ſtaff are ſtationed; and to require of them any information relative to their reſpective departments; to diſcharge ſupernumerary and delinquent officers and men of the ſaid departments; to break up unneceſſary poſts, and to eſtabliſh poſts where requiſite; to ſtop all iſſues of rations and other ſupplies not indiſpenſibly neceſſary for the ſervice; that they repair to headquarters, and that they, or any two of them, be authoriſed in conjunction with general Waſhington, to reduce the number of horſes and waggons employed in the army, and to adopt the cheapeſt and moſt certain method of tranſportation; and any other meaſures for promoting economy in the ſaid departments:

That for the preſent they be empowered to ſtop all iſſues of rations of every kind for three months, due to perſons not in camp, who can be otherwiſe ſupplied than from the public ſtores, and to report the ſum to be paid for the rations ſo ſtopped:

That they report ſuch arrangements in any or all of the ſaid departments as they may judge expedient, having regard to the reſolutions of Congreſs of the 14th and 17th of December laſt:

That the department of the barrack-maſter general be aboliſhed, and that he be called to an immediate account for the money advanced him by the United States.

Reſolved, That to-morrow be aſſigned for electing the commiſſioners.

FRIDAY, *January* 21, 1780.

According to order Congreſs proceeded to the election of commiſſioners; and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Schuyler and colonel Pickering were elected.

SATURDAY, *January* 22, 1780.

The board of admiralty having laid before Congreſs a return of the officers of the navy:

Ordered, That the ſame be referred back to the board, and that they report on the expediency of ſtopping pay and rations or ſubſiſtance to all officers and mechanics of the admiralty

admiralty not in actual ſervice, preſerving to the former their rank in the navy.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of another commiſſioner, and the ballots being taken,

General Thomas Mifflin was elected.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of judges of the court of appeals, and the ballots being taken, the preſident informed Congreſs that

Mr. Wythe, Mr, Paca and Mr. Hoſmer, were duly elected, Mr. Hoſmer and Mr. Paca having an equal number of votes.

MONDAY, *January* 24, 1780.

A letter from the honorable the miniſter plenipotentiary of France, was read, informing that he has appointed monſieur D'Anmour conſul of France for the ſtate of North-Carolina, and incloſing his commiſſion for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, That Congreſs approve the ſame; that the commiſſion be regiſtered, and notice given to the governor of North-Carolina.

Congreſs being informed of great abuſes in the quarter-maſter's department at Martinſburgh in Virginia;

Reſolved, That the board of war be impowered to appoint ſuitable perſons to enquire into the ſaid abuſes, and to make the proper retrenchments and reformations.

TUESDAY, *January* 25, 1780.

Mr. A. Clarke, a delegate for the ſtate of New-Jerſey, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

The board of admiralty, to whom was referred the return of the officers in the navy of the United States, brought in a report; whereupon

Reſolved, That the pay of all officers of the navy, not in actual ſervice, ceaſe from this day:

That ſuch officers retain their rank, depoſiting their commiſſions in their reſpective navy boards until they ſhall be called into actual ſervice.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, *January* 27, 1780.

Mr. Vandyke, a delegate from Delaware, attended and produced the credentials of the delegates of that ſtate, which were read.

A letter of this day from major Euſtace was read, requeſting leave to reſign;

Reſolved, That his reſignation be accepted.

Reſolved, That the treaſurer, the commiſſioners of the board of war, the commiſſioners of the chambers of accounts, the commiſſioners of the navy boards, the ſecretaries of the board of treaſury and of the board of war, the aſſiſtant auditor general, and the clerks of the board of treaſury, board of war, chambers of accounts, treaſurer, auditor general, and of the ſecretary of Congreſs, be entitled to receive, in lieu of every other allowance, from the 2d day of November, 1778, or from the dates of their appointments, if elected after that time, the ſame ſalaries as are allowed them reſpectively by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 23d of October and one of the 12th of November, 1779:

That the pay of John Gibſon, eſquire, for his ſervices whilſt auditor general, be as follows; from the 9th of December, 1776, the time of the laſt adjuſtment of his account, to the 16th of October, 1778, at the rate of one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifteen dollars per annum; from the date laſt mentioned, to the 2d of November, 1778, at the rate of three thouſand four hundred and thirty dollars per annum; and from thence to the 25th of November, 1779, at the rate of twelve thouſand dollars per annum:

That the pay of the ſecretary of Congreſs be as follows: from the 10th of February, 1778, the date of the laſt ſettlement of his account, to the 16th of October following, at the rate of two thouſand dollars per annum; from the time laſt mentioned to the 2d of November, 1778, four thouſand dollars per annum; and from and after that day until the further order of Congreſs, at the rate of fourteen thouſand dollars per annum:

That the ſalary of the ſecretary of the marine committee be from the 2d of November, 1778, at the rate of eight thouſand dollars per annum, until he was appointed ſecretary to the board of admiralty:

That the pay of the clerks of the commercial committee,

until

the clerk of the navy board of the middle district, and the secretary of ordnance and paymaster to the board of war and ordnance, from the 20th of November, 1778, or from the dates of their appointments, if elected after that time, be at the rate of eight thousand dollars per annum respectively, until the further order of Congress:

That William Story, having performed the service of clerk and paymaster to the navy board of the eastern district, be entitled to receive from the 2d of November, 1778, in lieu of every other allowance, at the rate of eight thousand dollars per annum, until the further order of Congress:

That the salary of the treasurer of loans from the 2d of November, 1778, be the same as that of a commissioner of the chambers of accounts, until the further order of Congress, in full of all services in the said office:

That the accounts of the said officers be forthwith adjusted and closed.

Resolved, That all issues of articles in the department of the commissary general of issues, made in pursuance of a resolution of Congress of the 2d of October, 1777, be discontinued:

That the medical committee, as soon as they shall judge convenient, give directions for removing the hospitals in or near Philadelphia to some other place where wood and other necessaries may be procured on more reasonable terms than in the city aforesaid:

That the issuing commissaries be respectively directed not to deliver rations or parts of rations to any hospital commissary, unless on returns signed by him and countersigned by the principal physician or surgeon of the respective hospitals, specifying the names and stations of the persons for whom and for what time the rations are drawn, and that the hospital commissary be also required to annex to each return the receipts of the persons to whom he shall have delivered the provisions drawn on the last return:

That the commissary general of issues direct the form of the returns and receipts aforesaid.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, *January* 28, 1780.

Whereas the drawing of the blanks as well as the prizes in the ſecond claſs of the United States lottery, has been attended with great and unneceſſary expence and delay, and the drawing of the prizes only is equally ſecure and advantageous to the adventurers; therefore

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be authoriſed to direct the managers of the United States lottery to draw the prizes only in the third claſs of the ſaid lottery, and that in caſe any of the tickets ſhould remain unſold at the commencement of the drawing, to continue the ſale in the place where the lottery is drawn, under the direction of the ſaid board.

Reſolved, That a ſecretary be not allowed to the navy board in the middle diſtrict, but that Mr. J. Pennel be clerk and paymaſter to the ſaid board, with his former ſalary of eight thouſand dollars per annum.

MONDAY, *January* 31, 1780.

Reſolved, That Congreſs are impreſſed with a high ſenſe of the attachment and zeal of the magiſtrates and inhabitants of the ſtate of New-Jerſey in the common cauſe, and of their ready and effectual exertions in providing and furniſhing the army under his excellency the commander in chief with proviſions, at a time when the difficulty of tranſportation rendered ſuch exertions abſolutely neceſſary.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 2, 1780.

A letter of January 30, from general Waſhington was read, incloſing a letter from major general Greene, quartermaſter general, and the proceedings of the general court-martial on the trial of major-general Arnold:

Ordered, That Monday next be aſſigned for conſidering the proceedings aforeſaid.

Reſolved, That the commiſſion to the judges of the court of appeals be as follows:

The UNITED STATES of AMERICA, in Con- assembled, to the honorable greeting:

KNOW YOU, That, repoſing ſpecial truſt and confidence in your learning, prudence, integrity and abilities; we have aſſigned, deputed and appointed you one of our judges of our court of appeals, to hear, try and determine all appeals from the courts of admiralty in the ſtates reſpectively in caſes of capture, which now are, or hereafter may be, duly entered and made in any of the ſaid ſtates; and to do generally all thoſe things that you are or ſhall be authoriſed and impowered by Congreſs to do and perform, and which ſhall be neceſſary for the execution of the ſaid office, according to the law and uſage of nations and the acts of Congreſs. To have, hold, exerciſe and enjoy all and ſingular the powers, authorities and juriſdictions aforeſaid; and alſo the privileges, benefits, emoluments and advantages to the ſaid office belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining. Witneſs his excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, eſquire, preſident of Congreſs, at Philadelphia, the day of in the fourth year of our independence, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

FRIDAY, *February* 4, 1780.

Mr. John Collins, a delegate from Rhode-Iſland, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

MONDAY, *February* 7, 1780.

Mr. Samuel Livermore, a delegate from New-Hampſhire, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

In purſuance of a recommendation of brigadier general Huger, dated April, 1779.

Reſolved, That the reverend Henry Purcell be appointed chaplain to the brigade, commanded by the ſaid brigadier general Huger, and entitled to the emoluments of the ſaid office from the 7th day of April, 1779.

A letter of January 2d from Nathaniel Mumford, was read, ſignifying his acceptance of the office of commiſſioner of the chamber of accounts.

The

The delegates of Maſſachuſetts-Bay laid before Congreſs their commiſſion and inſtructions, which were read.

A repreſentation from Peter Alcott and Bezaleel Woodward, ſtiling themſelves agents from the greater part of the towns in the northern diſtrict of the New-Hampſhire grants, on both ſides of Connecticut river, and between the heights of land on the two ſides, accompanied with a paper ſigned "Joſeph Marſh, chairman of ſaid convention," purporting to be powers granted them by a convention of members from the towns aforeſaid; were read.

An act of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Hampſhire was laid before Congreſs and read, as follows:

"State of NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

"In the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred "and ſeventy-nine.

"An act for complying with and carrying into effect "the recommendations contained in certain reſolutions "of the Congreſs of the United States of America, of "the 24th of September and 2d of October, 1779.

"Whereas the Congreſs of the United States of Ame-"rica, did, on the 24th day of September laſt paſt, "unanimouſly enter into certain reſolutions in the words "following, namely, (here the reſolutions are entered at "full length) and whereas alſo the ſaid Congreſs of the "United States of America did, on the 2d of October "laſt, unanimouſly enter into a certain reſolution in the "words following, namely, "whereas in the firſt reſo-"lution of Congreſs of the 24th of September," &c. (the "whole reſolution being recited) and whereas the afore-"recited reſolutions and recommendations are founded in "equal juſtice and true policy, and have for their object "the eſtabliſhment of perpetual harmony, friendſhip and "mutual confidence between the ſtates therein named, "which it is no leſs the deſire than intereſt of this ſtate "to promote: Be it therefore enacted, that all the powers "and authorities which it is recommended to or requeſted "of this ſtate, in and by the ſaid reſolutions, to veſt in "or grant to the ſaid Congreſs, ſhall be and hereby are "veſted in and granted thereto, as fully and amply as if "the ſame were here again particularly enumerated and "deſcribed; and that the deciſions and determinations

"which

" which ſhall be made in the premiſes, in purſuance of the " powers and authorities hereby granted, ſhall be obliga- " tory on this ſtate and the people thereof ſo far as the " ſaid deciſions and determinations or any or either of " them ſhall reſpect the ſame or any part thereof. And " further, that this act ſhall always be conſtrued in a ſenſe " moſt adapted to advance the deſign, true intent and " meaning of the ſaid reſolutions. And be it further en- " acted by the authority aforeſaid, that no advantage " ſhall be taken by this ſtate of the non-performance of " any of the conditions in any of the grants of land in " the ſaid reſolutions referred to; but that farther time " be given to fulfil the ſame reſpectively, to wit, until " the expiration of ſix years, to be computed from the " publication of this act.

" And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, " That Samuel Livermore, eſquire, with the delegates of " this ſtate at the Continental Congreſs for the time be- " ing, or either of them, be and they are hereby fully " authoriſed and impowered to appear as agent or agents " for this ſtate, and to repreſent the ſame before the ſaid " Congreſs or any court or commiſſioners appointed by " Congreſs to hear and determine any or all the diſputes " aforeſaid."

Reſolved, That the commiſſary general of muſters, his deputies and muſtermaſters, be allowed one hundred dollars per month for each retained ration from the 18th of Auguſt laſt to the 12th of January laſt, when the department was diſcontinued, in like manner as officers in the line.

Reſolved, That the officers attached to the companies of ſappers and miners be commiſſioned, and rank as follows:

Mr. Nevin, captain, April 25th, 1779;

Mr. Bebee, Mr. Murray, Mr. Du Veil,	captains,	Aug. 2, 1779;
Mr. Gilleland, Mr. Buſhnell, Mr. Cleveland,	captain lieutenants,	
Mr. Welſh,	lieutenant.	

Reſolved, That in part payment for the wood and other ſupplies furniſhed for the uſe of the United States from the eſtate of Stephen Moore at Weſt-Point, a warrant iſſue on

the

the treaſurer in his favor for ten thouſand dollars, and another on his excellency Richard Caſwell, eſquire, governor of the ſtate of North-Carolina, in his favor, for thirty thouſand dollars, being part of the money raiſed in the ſaid ſtate for the uſe of the United States; and that the final ſettlement of his demands be deferred to a future opportunity:

TUESDAY, *February* 8, 1780.

Whereas by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 28th of November, 1778, it was provided, that the allowance of the managers, after that time, ſhould be determined at the cloſe of the drawing of the ſecond claſs of the lottery:

Reſolved, That the ſaid managers be reſpectively allowed twelve dollars per day for their ſervices from the 28th of November, 1778, to the 29th of June 1779, being the time of finiſhing the drawing as aforeſaid; and that their allowance for tranſacting the buſineſs of the third claſs be determined at the cloſe of the drawing thereof.

Reſolved, That the reſignation of Mr. R. Troup, ſecretary of the board of treaſury, be accepted.

Reſolved, That when any ſhip or veſſel of war, in the ſervice of the United States, ſhall be loſt by capture or otherwiſe, a court of enquiry, conſiſting of that continental navy board which ſhall by the board of admiralty be directed to proceed therein, or any three perſons that ſuch navy board may appoint, be held to enquire into the cauſe of ſuch loſs; and if it ſhall appear that the ſame was occaſioned by the negligence or malconduct of the captain, or any other commiſſioned officer belonging to the ſhip or veſſel of war ſo loſt, that then a court-martial be held for the trial of the officer ſo offending, to conſiſt of ſuch officers, if conveniently to be collected, as by the rules and regulations of the navy conſtitute a court-martial; otherwiſe of five ſuch perſons as the ſaid navy board ſhall for that purpoſe appoint; and if ſuch loſs ſhould be by capture, and it ſhall appear on trial, that the ſame was occaſioned by the cowardice or treachery of the commanding officer, then, and in that caſe, ſuch commanding officer ſhall ſuffer death; and if the loſs, whether by capture or otherwiſe, ſhould be occaſioned by any other malconduct, ſuch commanding officer ſhall be by ſuch court-martial caſhiered:

That

That when two or more ſhips or veſſels of war, in the ſervice of theſe ſtates, are in company, and any or either of them ſhall be loſt, by capture or otherwiſe, a court of enquiry, ſo conſtituted as aforeſaid, ſhall be held to enquire into the cauſes thereof; and if it ſhould appear that ſuch loſs was occaſioned by the malconduct or negligence of any captain or commanding officer of any ſhip or veſſel in company as aforeſaid, then a court-martial, conſtituted as before mentioned, ſhall be held for the trial of the officer ſo offending; and if the loſs ſhould be by capture, and it ſhould appear on trial, that ſuch capture was occaſioned by the cowardice or treachery of ſuch captain or commanding officer, by withholding his aſſiſtance from the ſhip or veſſel of war ſo captured, then, and in that caſe, ſuch captain or commanding officer ſhall ſuffer death; but if it ſhall appear that the loſs happened through any other malconduct of ſuch captain or commanding officer, then he ſhall be by ſuch court-martial caſhiered:

That if, upon enquiry as aforeſaid, into the conduct of any officer or officers in the ſervice of theſe ſtates, it ſhall appear that they, or any of them, ſhall have offended in any inſtance mentioned in theſe reſolutions, it ſhall be in the power of the navy board to ſuſpend ſuch officer or officers, until a trial by court-martial ſhall be had; and the navy board ſhall forthwith tranſmit to the board of admiralty the proceedings of ſuch court of enquiry, with their doings in conſequence thereof, and to Congreſs all the proceedings of courts-martial when any ſhall be had, previous to the execution of any capital ſentence that ſhall be by ſuch court-martial awarded, to the end that Congreſs may extend their mercy to ſuch offenders as they may judge to be proper objects thereof.

Reſolved, That the board of admiralty order a court of enquiry to be inſtituted agreeably to the foregoing reſolution, to enquire into the cauſe of the loſs of the continental ſloop Fly, lately commanded by captain James Robinſon.

A petition from the corporation of the public grammar ſchool, or academy, of the borough of Wilmington, in the Delaware ſtate, was read, praying a compenſation for the damages done to their public ſchool:

Ordered, That it be referred to the board of treaſury, there to be filed with papers of a ſimilar nature.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, *February* 9, 1780.

A letter of the 8th, from W. Paca, was read, ſignifying his acceptance of the office of judge of the court of appeals.

Reſolved, That the reaſonable expence any ſtate hath incurred or may incur by raiſing and having in the continental army more than what ſhall hereafter appear to have been their juſt proportion of the troops actually ſerving in the ſaid army from time to time, ſhall be allowed to ſuch ſtates, and equitably adjuſted in a final ſettlement of their accounts with the United States.

Reſolved, That for the enſuing campaign the ſtates be reſpectively required to furniſh, by draughts or otherwiſe, on or before the firſt day of April next, their reſpective deficiencies of the number of thirty-five thouſand two hundred and eleven men, excluſive of commiſſioned officers, which Congreſs deem neceſſary for the ſervice of the preſent year:

That the quotas of the ſeveral ſtates be as follows;

New-Hampſhire,	1215
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	6070
Rhode-Iſland,	810
Connecticut,	3238
New-York,	1620
New-Jerſey,	1620
Pennſylvania,	4855
Delaware,	405
Maryland,	3238
Virginia,	6070
North-Carolina,	3640
South-Carolina,	2430 excluſive of blacks;

That all the men whoſe times of ſervice do not expire before the laſt day of September next, be counted towards the quotas of the ſtates to which they reſpectivly belong, whether they compoſe the battalions in the line of the ſeveral ſtates, thoſe of the additional corps, including the guards, the artillery and horſe, or the regimented artificers in the departments of the quarter-maſter general and commiſſary general of military ſtores, who being credited to the ſtates reſpectively, ſhould be provided for, deemed and treated in the ſame manner with the men in the ſeveral ſtate lines; and it is recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to make

like

like proviſion for the officers and men of the artillery, horſe, additional corps, including the guards and regimented artificers, as may be made in purſuance of any reſolution of Congreſs, for the officers and men of their reſpective battalions, with ſuch exceptions, reſpecting the regimented artificers, as have been made by Congreſs in their acts concerning them:

That the commander in chief be forthwith directed to tranſmit to the ſeveral ſtates accurate returns of the troops now in ſervice belonging or credited to their reſpective quotas, to the intent that immediate meaſures be taken by the governments of the ſtates to bring the men to be raiſed into the field with certainty and expedition.

THURSDAY, *February* 10, 1780.

Reſolved, That Congreſs entertain a high ſenſe of the merit and ſervices of colonel Armand, and that his application for leave of abſence for the ſpace of ſix months, after the end of the next campaign, be complied with.

FRIDAY, *February* 11, 1780.

A letter of the 9th from the board of war, was read, informing that they had appointed Samuel Hodgdon, the principal field commiſſary of military ſtores, to be deputy commiſſary general of military ſtores, and propoſing that his pay ſhould be twelve hundred and fifty dollars per month; whereupon

Reſolved, That the pay of Samuel Hodgdon, deputy commiſſary general of military ſtores, be twelve hundred and fifty dollars per month, until the further order of Congreſs.

Reſolved, That the executive power of the ſtate of Virginia be authoriſed to examine the accounts of the deputy commiſſary general of purchaſes and iſſues againſt colonel Bland, for articles ſupplied for his uſe while in command at the poſt of Charlotteville, and to make ſuch allowances in his favor as they ſhall deem juſt and proper; and that colonel Bland be diſcharged from payment of the monies charged againſt him for all articles which, in the opinion

of the ſaid executive, he ſhould have been allowed from the peculiar ſituation of his command.

Reſolved, That Congreſs highly applaud the unremitted exertions of the ſtate of Georgia, and the zeal and firmneſs manifeſted by them under all their difficulties; and that the ſtate of Georgia may be aſſured no endeavor will be wanting on the part of Congreſs to promote her intereſts.

Reſolved, That the quota of continental troops for the ſtate of Georgia be, the enſuing campaign, one battalion of infantry and one regiment of horſe.

Reſolved, That Congreſs approve the plan adopted by the ſtate of Georgia for reducing the four regiments of that ſtate into one, for officering the ſame, and alſo the regiment of cavalry.

Reſolved, That ſuch officers as cannot be employed in the line of that ſtate be deemed ſupernumeraries, and entitled to every privilege with officers in like ſituation.

Reſolved, That the preſident inform the governor of the ſtate of Georgia that a general exchange of priſoners is now negociating, and due regard will undoubtedly be paid to colonel Elbert.

Reſolved, That, notwithſtanding the high ſenſe Congreſs entertain of the merit of colonel Elbert, Congreſs cannot at preſent promote him to the rank of brigadier in the continental army, as ſuch promotion would be productive of diſcontent in the line of the army.

Ordered, That the reſolution reſpecting the exchange of colonel Elbert be tranſmitted to general Waſhington.

SATURDAY, *February* 12, 1780.

Reſolved, That the governor and privy council of the ſtate of South-Carolina be requeſted to advance, from time to time, to the military cheſt, ſuch ſums of money, being part of the taxes raiſed in the ſaid ſtate for the uſe of the United States, as they, on conſulting the commanding officer in the ſouthern department, may find neceſſary for the public ſervice there, adviſing the board of treaſury thereof; and that, on receipt of the documents ſhewing ſuch payments reſpectively, the ſaid board credit the ſtate with the ſame from the dates when they were ſeverally made, according to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 6th of October laſt.

Congreſs

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the proceedings of the court-martial on the trial of major-general Arnold, and the ſame being gone through;

A motion was made by Mr. Forbes, ſeconded by Mr. Jones, that the ſentence of the court-martial be confirmed; on which,

The yeas and nays were required, and

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

MONDAY, *February* 14, 1780.

Reſolved, That recruiting money be furniſhed to major Lee, to enable him to inliſt ſeventy privates, to ſerve as diſmounted dragoons, in addition to thoſe now in the corps; the whole to be formed into three troops.

A letter of this day from George Hoffner, adjutant in colonel Proctor's regiment of artillery, was read, requeſting leave to reſign his commiſſion; whereupon,

Reſolved, That his reſignation be accepted.

A letter of this day from Lawrence Allman, captain-lieutenant in colonel Proctor's regiment of artillery, was read, requeſting leave to reſign his commiſſion:

Reſolved, That his reſignation be accepted.

TUESDAY, *February* 15, 1780.

Reſolved, That a copy of the letters from the ſtate of Georgia, as far as they relate to general M'Intoſh, be tranſmitted to that officer, and that he be informed, Congreſs deem it inexpedient to employ him at preſent in the ſouthern army, and therefore that his ſervices in that department be diſpenſed with, until the further order of Congreſs.

FRIDAY, *February* 18, 1780.

A memorial from John Holker, eſquire, agent for the marine of France, &c. was read, accompanied with an appeal from the judgment of the court of admiralty for the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, on the libel John Tucker, verſus the ſhip Le Vern:

Ordered, That it be referred to the committee on appeals.

SATURDAY

SATURDAY, *February* 19, 1780.

Reſolved, That the memorial of captain Ebenezer Green, one of the hoſtages at the Cedars, be referred to the commander in chief, who is hereby authoriſed and directed to take ſuch meaſures, relative to the ſaid hoſtages, as he ſhall judge moſt expedient.

MONDAY, *February* 21, 1780.

Reſolved. That the commiſſioners of Indian affairs in the northern department be authoriſed and inſtructed to take ſuch ſecurities from the hoſtile tribes of Indians, to enſure the faithful performance of their engagements with the ſaid commiſſioners, as ſeem moſt conducive to the end propoſed, in lieu of hoſtages.

Reſolved, That the promotion of the artillery and horſe be determined by the rules executed with regard to the infantry; and that no promotions to the rank of colonel, either in the artillery or cavalry, be made on vacancies.

Reſolved, That all aids de camp now in ſervice, who were appointed before the 27th of May, 1778, and are not admiſſible into any ſtate line, receive commiſſions agreeable to the rank they are entitled to, under the reſolution of June 5th, 1776; their commiſſioners to bear the dates of their appointments.

TUESDAY, *February* 22, 1780.

A letter of this day from Mr. Gerry was read: whereupon,

Reſolved, That any member thinking his privilege infringed by any thing ſaid or done in the houſe, ought of right to be heard in his place.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 23, 1780.

Colonel Armand, marquis de la Rouerie, having applied for promotion to the rank of brigadier in the ſervice of the United States; and Congreſs (though conſcious of his merit, and that he has upon all occaſions exhibited undoubted and diſtinguiſhed proofs of his great zeal, activity

and

and vigilance, intelligence and bravery; and in the laſt campaign particularly rendered very valuable ſervices) not thinking it expedient under the preſent circumſtances of the army to comply with his requeſt, as it would too much interfere with the arrangements lately eſtabliſhed, and be injurious to the rights of other colonels who have been longer in ſervice than colonel Armand; and being deſirous as well to promote the public intereſt, as to teſtify their good opinion of colonel Armand, by affording him an opportunity of continuing in the ſervice of the United States.

Reſolved, That the remains of the legion of the late count Pulaski, be incorporated with the corps of colonel Armand marquis de Rouerie, in ſuch manner as the commander in chief of the ſouthern army ſhall think proper: the united corps to be formed into a legion to be commanded by colonel Armand; provided however that general Lincoln has not already entered into meaſures for complying with the reſolution of Congreſs of December 29th, 1779.

FRIDAY, *February* 25, 1780.

Mr. L'Hommedieu, one of the delegates from the ſtate of New-York, laid before Congreſs, ſundry reſolutions of the ſenate of that ſtate, relative to the appointment of delegates, which were read.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee for eſtimating ſupplies, and the ſame having been debated by paragraphs and amended, the following reſolutions were agreed to, viz.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral ſtates be called on forthwith to procure their reſpective quotas of ſupplies for the enſuing campaign, as follows, to wit.

New-Hampſhire,	11,200	hundred weight of beef,
	35,643	gallons of rum,
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	56,000	hundred weight of beef,
	12,126	buſhels of ſalt,
	195,628	gallons of rum,
Rhode-Iſland,	2,240	hundred weight of beef,
	2,000	buſhels of ſalt,
	18,621	gallons of rum,
	400	tons of hay,

Connecticut,

Connecticut,	78,400 hundred weight of beef,
	1,011 bushels of salt,
	68,558 gallons of rum,
	500 tons of hay,
New-York,	11,200 hundred weight of beef,
	13,969 barrels of flour,
	500 tons of hay,
	30,000 bushels of Indian corn, or other short forage equivalent.
New-Jersey,	18,000 hundred weight of beef,
	10,000 barrels of flour,
	3,758 bushels of salt,
	3,500 tons of hay,
	30,000 bushels of corn, or short forage equivalent.
Pennsylvania,	40,000 barrels of flour,
	14,189 bushels of salt,
	24,423 gallons of rum,
	1,700 tons of hay,
	200,000 bushels of corn, or short forage equivalent.
Delaware,	3,055 barrels of flour,
	500 tons of hay,
	18,662 bushels of corn, or short forage equivalent.
Maryland,	40,000 hundred weight of beef,
	20,000 barrels of flour,
	200 tons of hay or corn blade,
	56,152 bushels of corn, or short forage equivalent.
Virginia,	1,000 hogsheads of tobacco.
	47,000 hundred weight of beef,
	1,278 barrels of flour,
	10,700 bushels of salt,
	400 tons of hay, or corn blade
	200,000 bushels of corn, or short forage equivalent,
	6,000 hogsheads of tobacco,
	100,000 gallons of rum,

North-

North-Carolina,	49,875	hundred weight of beef,
	15,000	barrels of flour,
	4,500	bushels of salt,
	800	tons of hay, or corn blade
	80,000	bushels of corn, or short forage in proportion.
South-Carolina,	16,000	hundred weight of beef,
	52,000	hundred weight of rice,
	5,000	bushels of salt,
	120,000	gallons of rum,
	800	tons of hay, or corn blade.
	80,000	bushels of corn, or short forage equivalent.

Resolved, That pork be received from any state in lieu of beef, in quantities proportioned to the prices assigned to each.

Resolved, That continental rum, or other spirit suitable for the army, be received in lieu of West-India rum, in proportion to the prices assigned to each.

Resolved, That the articles aforesaid, be collected and deposited, or delivered at the risque of the respective states, in such places within each state respectively, as the commander in chief shall judge most convenient, except tobacco, which is to be under the direction of the commercial committee.

Provided, That such of the said articles as shall be destroyed or taken by the enemy, after being deposited as aforesaid, or which shall be damaged by long keeping, shall be paid for by the United States.

Resolved, That the respective states be credited for all such commodities, being of good and sufficient quality, as shall be received for the use of the United States, by persons appointed to inspect the same, at the prices following, to wit.

Merchantable flour per hundred weight gross, viz. 112 lb. four dollars and an half.

Beef, best grass fed, which shall be delivered between the first of July and the first of December, five dollars and an half per net hundred weight.

Beef, best stall fed, which shall be delivered in the month of December, six dollars and an half per net hundred weight; and for all that shall be delivered after the first

of

of January, and before the firſt of July, eight dollars per net hundred weight.

Freſh pork, well fatted with corn or rice, ſeven dollars per net hundred weight.

Salted pork per barrel, well fatted as aforeſaid, containing two hundred and twenty pounds net, twenty-two dollars.

Salted beef per barrel, containing two hundred and forty pounds net, ſeventeen dollars and an half.

Clean, well dried Indian corn per buſhel, three fourths of a dollar.

Oats well cleaned, half a dollar per buſhel.

Rice well cleaned, per buſhel, one dollar.

White beans and peas per buſhel, one dollar and an half.

Wheat per buſhel, weighing ſixty pounds, one dollar and an half.

Spelts half a dollar per buſhel.

Buckwheat per buſhel, three fifths of a dollar.

Rough rice three fourths of a dollar per buſhel.

Merchantable rice three dollars per hundred weight.

Beſt upland firſt crop hay per ton, fifteen dollars.

Beſt Indian corn blades per ton, fifteen dollars.

Good inſpected tobacco per hundred net, ſix dollars.

Weſt-India rum, good proof, one dollar and two thirds per gallon.

Beſt allum or rock ſalt per buſhel, three dollars, and other ſalt in proportion; continental rum, good proof, one dollar, and other ſpirits, good proof, ſuitable for the army, at prices in the uſual proportions to the price of rye.

Reſolved, That all the accounts between theſe ſtates, relating to their quotas of the ſupplies aforeſaid, ſhall be kept and finally ſettled in Spaniſh milled dollars, and the balances finally paid in ſpecie.

Reſolved, That if it ſhall appear, on an adjuſtment of the quotas of the ſeveral ſtates, that any ſtate has ſupplied more than its due proportion in value, every ſuch ſtate ſhall be paid the value of the ſurplus at the rates aforeſaid, in ſpecie, with intereſt at ſix per centum per annum, from the time ſuch ſurplus ſhall have been depoſited as above directed; and every ſtate which ſhall have failed to ſupply

its

its due proportion ſhall be charged with the deficiency at the rates aforeſaid, and the like intereſt thereon from the time that the ſame ought to have been depoſited.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral ſtates cauſe monthly returns to be made to the board of war of all ſuch commodities as ſhall be procured for the uſe of the United States, ſpecifying the quantities iſſued in each preceding month.

Reſolved, That when any ſtate ſhall have taken the neceſſary meaſures for furniſhing its quota of the ſaid ſupplies, and ſhall have given information thereof to Congreſs, ſuch ſtate be authoriſed to carry into effect the reſolution of the 17th of December laſt, for diſcontinuing purchaſes of ſuch ſupplies by the commiſſaries or quartermaſters within the ſame.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral ſtates be excuſed from paying into the treaſury two thirds of t monies which they were called on to raiſe monthly for th uſe of the United States, by the reſolution of the 6th of October, 1779.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſtates to furniſh ſuch parts of their quotas of meat, in beef cattle, as the commiſſaries ſhall from time to time have occaſion for, to ſupply the army with freſh beef through the different ſeaſons of the year.

That only ſuch quantities of beef and pork be ſalted, to be delivered in barrels, as ſhall be requeſted by the commiſſary general.

That the hides and tallow of the beef cattle, delivered on foot, ſhall be received and credited at the ſame price as the beef.

That the proviſions furniſhed by authority of any ſtates, for the uſe of the army, ſince the firſt day of December laſt, may be credited as part of the quota of ſupplies aſſigned to ſuch ſtate; at the prices fixed in the foregoing reſolutions, if ſuch ſtate deſire it.

Reſolved, That doctor David Oliphant, director general of the hoſpitals in the ſtate of South-Carolina, be and he is hereby directed to make monthly returns to the medical committee, agreeable to the reſolutions of Congreſs of the 7th of April, 1777; and that he cauſe a duplicate thereof to be delivered monthly to the commanding officer for the time being in the ſouthern army; and that the director ge-

neral of the hoſpitals to the army of the United States be furniſhed with a copy of this reſolution.

MONDAY, *February* 28, 1780.

Reſolved, That lieutenant-colonel White be informed that Congreſs have reſolved to grant no colonels commiſſions in the army of the United States of America; and therefore lieutenant-colonel White's requeſt cannot be complied with.

Reſolved, That lieutenant-colonel Baldwin, and the officers of the ſeveral companies of artificers that were incorporated on the 12th of November laſt, and put under his command, and who were in ſervice before that day, be allowed the encreaſed ſubſiſtence of one hundred dollars per month for each retained ration, in like manner as the ſame has been allowed to officers in the line, by virtue of the reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th of Auguſt laſt, for ſuch time as they were in ſervice ſubſequent to the day laſt mentioned.

Reſolved, That lieutenant-colonel Baldwin be allowed, in the payment of the balance due by him to the United States, the ſum of ſix thouſand four hundred and ninety-one dollars, being monies which fell into the hands of the enemy at Skeenſborough, without his default.

TUESDAY, *February*, 29, 1780.

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter from general Irvine, of the 23d ult, brought in a report, which was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the letter from general Irvine, of January 23d, relative to his rank, be referred to the commander in chief; and that he be authoriſed to direct the neceſſary enquiry into general Irvine's claim, and finally ſettle the ſame.

Reſolved, That the preſident of the council of Maſſachuſetts-Bay be informed, in anſwer to his letter of the 13th of January laſt, that all grants and allowances, of what name or nature ſoever, made by Congreſs to the officers and ſoldiers of the continental army, in addition to their pay, rations or bounties, ſince the firſt day of Janu-

ary,

ary, 1777, (except for extra ſervices, or expences in ſpecial caſes) were made in conſideration of the enhanced prices of the neceſſaries of life, in conſequence of the depreciation of the paper currency, and ought to be accordingly conſidered in making good the original contract.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 1, 1780.

The delegates from the ſtate of Connecticut laid before Congreſs the credentials of their appointment, which were read.

Reſolved, That although Congreſs have been informed of the good conduct and character of the chevalier de Vandre, who has ſerved with reputation the laſt campaign, in the corps commanded by colonel Armand, the circumſtances of the army will not admit of his being promoted:

That he receive the pay and ſubſiſtance of a lieutenant of dragoons, during the time of his ſervice in America, and the ſum of two thouſand dollars to enable him to return to France.

Reſolved, That any intereſt the United States may have in the capture of the brigantine Betſey, by the ſloop Argo, Silas Talbot, commander, be relinquiſhed to the ſaid captain Talbot, and the officers, ſeamen, and marines under his command at the time of the capture.

THURSDAY, *March* 2, 1780.

Reſolved, That Tueſday next be aſſigned for taking into conſideration the diſputes and differences relative to the juriſdiction of the ſtates of New-York, Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-Hampſhire, or ſuch of them as have paſſed laws agreeable to a recommendation of Congreſs of the 24th of September laſt, on one part, and the people of a certain diſtrict of country called the New-Hampſhire Grants, who claim to be a ſeparate juriſdiction on the other part.

SATURDAY, *March* 4, 1780.

A letter of February 1ſt, from D. Avery, chaplain to the brigade, late Learned's, was read, requeſting leave, on account of his ill ſtate of health, to reſign:

Reſolved,

Resolved, that his resignation be accepted.

Resolved, That Mr. Nevin be appointed a captain of engineers, to rank from the 25th of April, 1779.

That the chevalier, Bonnevalle be appointed to the rank of ensign in the army of the United States.

Resolved, That the board of treasury be directed to suspend the sale of any more bills of exchange till the further order of Congress.

MONDAY, *March* 6, 1780,

Mr. J. Morin Scott, a delegate from the state of New-York, attended and took his seat in Congress.

The board of treasury, to whom was referred the letter of William Smith, of Baltimore, dated February 10th, respecting the payment of interest due on loan-office certificates, issued in the state of Georgia, report as their opinion,

That the said interest cannot be regularly discharged, except by the person who is possessed of the books of the office, and by whom alone they can be checked; and that as the government of the said state is now again in operation, and it cannot be doubted that the business of the loan-office is revived and regularly carried on, the certificates ought to be presented there.

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

Resolved, That the governors of Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, be requested to use their utmost exertions in filling up their continental battalions, and that the men, as they can be from time collected to the number of fifty, be forwarded to join the southern army; that, in the mean time, the said states be requested to raise a body of militia to join and serve in the southern army until the first day of January next, unless sooner relieved by their respective quotas of continental troops, or otherwise discharged.

The board of treasury report,

That on information they find large supplies for the army have been lately collected in the state of New-Jersey, in consequence of an application from the commander in chief, either by the magistrates or persons appointed for that end by the legislature; the accounts arising on which

can

can be more conveniently paid and ſettled under the direction of the ſtate than in any other mode; whereupon,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey to take meaſures for the payment of the accounts ariſing for ſupplies lately furniſhed to the army in conſequence of the application of the commander in chief, in the mode which they may judge moſt conducive to the relief of thoſe who have furniſhed them, including the ſame in their accounts againſt the United States, to be ſubject to examination in like manner as other charges.

TUESDAY, *March* 7, 1780.

Mr. P. Schuyler, a delegate for the ſtate of New-York, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

Mr. R. R. Livingſton, a delegate for the ſtate of New-York, laid before Congreſs a reſolution of the legiſlature of that ſtate, extending his delegation until the firſt day of October next.

Reſolved, That major general baron Steuben be allowed the ſum of two hundred and fifty louis d'ors, in bills of exchange, for reimburſing him the expences of himſelf and family in coming to America.

A letter of January 22d from W. Whipple was read, acknowledging the receipt of the act of Congreſs appointing him a commiſſioner of the board of admiralty, which office, on account of the ſituation of his private affairs, he is obliged to decline.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 8, 1780.

Reſolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to the ſtates of Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, to have in readineſs to act as the operations of the campaign ſhall require, a body of five thouſand militia or ſtate troops, over and above their quotas of continental troops, in the following proportions, to wit.

Virginia two thouſand.
North-Carolina fifteen hundred.
South-Carolina fifteen hundred.

That the militia directed to be held in readineſs by the ſtates of Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, agreeable to the aforegoing reſolution, be called into actual ſervice whenever the commanding officer in the ſouthern department ſhall deem it neceſſary. That

That the commander in chief be directed to make ſuch detachment from the troops under his command, to reinforce the ſouthern army, as his ſtrength and circumſtances will permit.

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury report ſuch ſums as they may deem competent to be advanced to the commiſſioners and clerks of the ſeveral boards, auditors of the army, and other civil officers, for their neceſſary expences, to be accounted for toward their ſalaries when a new eſtabliſhment thereof ſhall be made by Congreſs.

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be directed to deliver to the committee of commerce bills of exchange, drawn on the honorable John Jay, eſquire, miniſter plenipotentiary at the court of Spain, for a ſum equal to five thouſand pounds ſterling, to be forwarded by the committee of commerce to Mr. Bingham, or delivered to his agent, Mr. Benezet, in Philadelphia, to diſcharge in part the debt due from the United States to the ſaid William Bingham.

That, in conſequence of the requeſt of the ſaid William Bingham, he have leave to return to Philadelphia.

THURSDAY, *March* 9, 1780.

Reſolved, That the chevalier de Fontivereaux, who has for ſome time borne the rank of lieutenant in the army of the United States, by brevet, receive the commiſſion of lieutenant of dragoons in colonel Armand's legion.

FRIDAY, *March* 10, 1780.

Whereas general Schuyler has declined the appointment made in conſequence of the reſolution of the 20th January laſt:

Reſolved, That the remaining commiſſioners be impower to proceed in the buſineſs committed to them.

Reſolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the ſaid commiſſioners, and with them deviſe the beſt ways and means of carrying their commiſſion into effect.

The members choſen Mr. Sherman, Mr. Jones and Mr. Schuyler.

For the better regulating the payment of arrears due or become due to the ſoldiery for cloathing, purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 16th of Auguſt laſt.

Reſolved,

Resolved, That the several regimental paymasters, at the end of each year, make out returns of the cloathing drawn by each soldier in the regiment to which he belongs in the course thereof, and of the articles still due and to be paid for at the value fixed by the cloathier general.

That each of the said returns, certified by the sub or state cloathier of the troops of the state to which the regiment may belong, accompanied by a certified copy of the last muster-roll, be delivered to the auditors of the army or detachment of the army in which the said regiment may be, who shall compare the return with the muster-roll, file them in their office, and report a warrant in the usual form for the sum necessary to discharge the arrears to the soldiers; and when any part of the regiment happens to be detached at that time, the sum necessary to pay them shall, when they return, be granted on a certificate of the inspector who musters the regiment, and settled in the same manner as the arrears due to those present:

That each regimental paymaster, within two weeks after the receipt of the money, pay off the several companies and take receipts from the soldiers respectively, to be produced as his vouchers to the auditors at the next settlement of his regimental pay-roll.

That the said auditors examine and settle the said accounts, and that the balance, if any, which may remain in the hands of the said paymaster by reason of casualties in the regiment, after the taking of the muster-roll aforesaid, be refunded as directed by the resolutions of Congress of the 6th day of February, 1778.

That arrears of cloathing due to prisoners, or the legal representatives of such as from time to time may have died in the service, be paid for in the manner directed in similar cases of arrears of pay by the said last recited resolutions.

The board of treasury, to whom was referred a letter of January 26th from the board of war, respecting the right of persons out of office to draw pay, rations and subsistence, while settling their accounts, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That no allowance of pay, rations or subsistence, ought to be made to any person after he ceases to be in office.

That

That if any iſſuer deliver out public ſtores to ſuch perſons without being authoriſed by a reſolution of Congreſs, the ſame ought to be charged to his acconnt.

SATURDAY, *March* 11, 1780.

Reſolved, That the commander in chief be empowered and directed to make the moſt ſalutary regulations poſſible for modifying the practice of taking men from the regiments to act as ſervants to officers, which has heretofore been attended with many bad conſequences:

That every officer who by ſuch regulations ſhall be entitled to a ſervant, and who ſhall enliſt, to ſerve during the war, a youth not under fifteen nor exceeding eighteen years of age, and who from appearances is likely to prove an able bodied ſoldier, ſuch officer ſhall retain the youth ſo enliſted as his ſervant until, in the opinion of the inſpector general or one of the ſub inſpectors, he ſhall be fit to bear arms; and the youth ſhall receive the bounty money, cloathing, pay and rations of a ſoldier; and the officer to whom ſuch ſervant ſhall be attached is not to be allowed a man out of the ranks on any pretence whatſoever, while ſuch ſervant remains with him. In caſe of the death or reſignation of ſuch officer, the ſervant to be turned over to ſome other officer in the regiment entitled to a ſervant. The like allowances of cloathing, pay and rations ſhall be given to any officer entitled as aforeſaid to a ſervant who ſhall bring into the field with him a ſervant of his own; the officer in ſuch caſe not to be allowed a ſervant out of the line.

Reſolved, That the board of war give the neceſſary directions for replacing, out of the public ſtores, as ſoon as a ſufficient quantity can be ſpared, the flour borrowed of Mr. Holker, agent for the marine of France in the year 1779, for the uſe of the United States.

Reſolved, That the legiſlature of the ſtate of Maryland be requeſted to deliver to Mr. Holker or his agent, on or before the firſt day of May next, out of the quantity of flour called for by the reſolution of the 25th of February laſt, ſuch a quantity as, with what has been already purchaſed and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Holker's agent in Mary-

land,

land, will complete the quantity of fifteen thouſand barrels for the marine of France.

Reſolved, That the legiſlature of the ſtate of Pennſylvania be requeſted to deliver to Mr. Holker or his agent, on or before the firſt day of May next, as a part of the ſupplies called for by the ſaid reſolutions of the 25th of February laſt, ſix thouſand barrels of flour, ſix hundred barrels of pork, and two hundred barrels of beef, for the uſe of the marine of France.

Reſolved, That the legiſlature of the ſtate of Connecticut be requeſted to deliver to Mr. Holker, or his agent, on or before the firſt day of May next, as part of the ſupplies called for from that ſtate, one thouſand barrels of pork and one thouſand five hundred and fifty-five barrels of flour for the above purpoſe.

Reſolved, That the above ſupplies, when delivered, be charged to Mr. Holker, in account with the United States, in ſpecie at prices fixed in the ſaid reſolutions of the 25th, of February laſt.

Reſolved, That the deputy quartermaſter general and principal purchaſing commiſſary in the ſouthern army aſcertain, in the beſt manner circumſtances will admit, the quantities of forage and proviſions ſupplied by the inhabitants to the forces of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty while the armies lay before Savannah laſt September and October, and pay for the ſame what they were reaſonably worth, keeping exact and ſeparate accounts of the ſums ſo paid, and tranſmitting the ſame to the treaſury board as ſoon as may be.

A PROCLAMATION FOR A FAST.

IT having pleaſed the righteous Governor of the World, for the puniſhment of our manifold offences, to permit the ſword of war ſtill to harraſs our country, it becomes us to endeavour, by humbling our ſelves before him, and turning from every evil way, to avert his anger and obtain his favour and bleſſing: it is therefore hereby recommended to the ſeveral ſtates,

That WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ſixth day of April next, be ſet apart and obſerved as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER, that we may with one heart

heart and one voice implore the Sovereign Lord of Heaven and Earth to remember mercy in his judgments ;--to make us ſincerely penitent for our tranſgreſſions;---to prepare us for deliverance, and to remove the evils with which he hath been pleaſed to viſit us;---to baniſh vice and irreligion from among us, and eſtabliſh virtue and piety by his divine grace ;---to bleſs all public Councils throughout the United States, giving them wiſdom, firmneſs and unanimity, and directing them to the beſt meaſures for the public good ;---to bleſs the Magiſtrates and people of every rank, and animate aud unite the hearts of all to promote the intereſts of their country ; to bleſs the public defence, inſpiring all Commanders and Soldiers with magnanimty and perſeverance, and giving vigour and ſucceſs to the military operations by ſea and land ; to bleſs the illuſtrious Sovereign and the nation in alliance with theſe States, and all who intereſt themſelves in the ſupport of our rights and liberties ;---to make that alliance of perpetual and extenſive uſefulneſs to thoſe immediately concerned, and mankind in general ;---to grant fruitful ſeaſons, and to bleſs our induſtry, trade and manufactures ;---to bleſs all ſchools and ſeminaries of learning, and every means of inſtruction and education ;---to cauſe wars to ceaſe, and to eſtabliſh peace among the nations.

And it is further recommended, that ſervile labour and recreations be forbidden on the ſaid day.

MONDAY, *March* 13, 1780.

A letter of February 21ſt from G. Wythe was read, declining the office of judge of the court of appeals.

THURSDAY, *March* 16, 1780.

A letter of January 12th, from Thomas Waring, ſenior, was read, declining the office of a commiſſioner of the board of admirality, to which he was elected.

Reſolved, That the loan continued to the firſt of the preſent month, by the reſolution of the 6th of October laſt, be further continued to the amount of the blank loan office certificates which are already ordered by Congreſs to be ſtruck.

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, *March* 18, 1781.

THESE United States having been driven into this juſt and neceſſary war at the time when no regular civil governments were eſtabliſhed, of ſufficient energy to enforce the collection of taxes, or to provide funds for the redemption of ſuch bills of credit as their neceſſities obliged them to iſſue; and before the powers of Europe were ſufficiently convinced of the juſtice of their cauſe, or of the probable event of the controverſy to afford them aid or credit, in conſequence of which, their bills encreaſing in quantity beyond the ſum neceſſary for the purpoſe of a circulating medium, and wanting at the ſame time ſpecific funds to reſt on for their redemption, they have ſeen them daily ſink in value, notwithſtanding every effort that has been made to ſupport the ſame; inſomuch that they are now paſſed by common conſent in moſt parts of theſe United States, at leaſt thirty-nine fortieths below their nominal value, and ſtill remain in a ſtate of depreciation, whereby the community ſuffers great injuſtice, the public finances are deranged, and the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the defence of the country are much impeded and perplexed; and whereas, effectually to remedy theſe evils for which purpoſe the United States are now become competent, their independence being well aſſured, their civil governments eſtabliſhed and vigorous, and the ſpirit of their citizens ardent for exertion, it is neceſſary ſpeedily to reduce the quantity of the paper medium in circulation, and to eſtabliſh and appropriate funds that ſhall enſure the punctual redemption of the bills; therefore

Reſolved, That the ſeveral ſtates continue to bring into the continental treaſury by taxes, or otherwiſe, their full quotas of fifteen million dollars monthly, as aſſigned them by the reſolution of the 7th of October 1779; a clauſe in the reſolution of the 23d of February laſt, for relinquiſhing two thirds of the ſaid quotas to the contrary notwithſtanding; and that the ſtates be further called on to make proviſion for continuing to bring into the ſaid treaſury their like quotas monthly to the month of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, incluſive:

That ſilver and gold be receiveable in payment of the ſaid qnotas at the rate of one Spaniſh milled dollar, in lieu of forty dollars of the bills now in circulation. That

That the ſaid bills as paid in, except for the months of January and February paſt, which may be neceſſary for the diſcharge of paſt contracts, be not re-iſſued but deſtroyed:

That as faſt as the ſaid bills ſhall be brought in to be deſtroyed, and funds ſhall be eſtabliſhed as hereafter mentioned for other bills, other bills be iſſued not to exceed on any acconnt one twentieth part of the nominal ſum of the bills brought in to be deſtroyed.

That the bills which ſhall be iſſued, be redeemable in ſpecie, within ſix years after the preſent, and bear an intereſt at the rate of five per centum per aunum, to be paid alſo in ſpecie at the redemption of the bills, or at the election of the holder annually at the reſpective continental loan-offices, in ſterling bills of exchange drawn by the United States on their commiſſioners in Europe, at four ſhillings and ſix-pence ſterling per dollar.

That the ſaid new bills iſſue on the funds of individual ſtates for that purpoſe eſtabliſhed, and be ſigned by perſons appointed by them, and that the faith of the United States be alſo pledged for the payment of the ſaid bills, in caſe any ſtate on whoſe funds they ſhall be emitted, ſhould by the events of war be rendered incapable to redeem them; which undertaking of the United States, and that of drawing bills of exchange for payment of intereſt as aforeſaid, ſhall be indorſed on the bills to be emitted, and ſigned by a commiſſioner to be appointed by Congreſs for that purpoſe.

That the face of the bills to be emitted read as follows, viz.

The poſſeſſor of this bill ſhall be paid Spaniſh milled dollars, by the thirty-firſt day of December, 1786, with intereſt in like money at the rate of five per cent. per annum, by the ſtate of , according to an act of the legiſlature of the ſaid ſtate, of the day of , 1780.

And the indorſement ſhall be as follows, viz.

The United States inſure the payment of the within bill, and will draw bills of exchange for the intereſt annually if demanded, according to a reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th day of March, 1780,

That the ſaid new bills ſhall be ſtruck under the direction of the board of treaſury, in due proportion for each ſtate according to their ſaid monthly quotas, and lodged in

in the continental loan-offices in the reſpective ſtates, where the commiſſioner to be appointed by Congreſs in conjunction with ſuch perſons as the reſpective ſtates appoint, ſhall attend the ſigning of the ſaid bills, which ſhall be compleated no faſter than in the aforeſaid proportion of one to twenty of the other bills brought in to be deſtroyed, and which ſhall be lodged for that purpoſe in the ſaid loan-offices.

That as the ſaid new bills are ſigned and compleated, the ſtates reſpectively, on whoſe funds they iſſue, receive ſix tenths of them, and that the remainder be ſubject to the orders of the United States, and credited to the ſtates on whoſe funds they are iſſued, the accounts whereof ſhall be adjuſted agreeably to the reſolution of the ſixth of October, 1779,

That the ſaid new bills be receivable in payment of the ſaid monthly quotas at the ſame rate as aforeſaid of ſpecie; the intereſt thereon to be computed to the reſpective ſtates, to the day the payment becomes due.

That the reſpective ſtates be charged with ſuch parts of the intereſt on their ſaid bills, as ſhall be paid by the United States in bills of exchange, and the accounts thereof ſhall be adjuſted agreeably to the reſolution aforeſaid of the ſixth of October, 1779.

That whenever intereſt on the bills to be emitted ſhall be paid prior to their redemption, ſuch bills ſhall be thereupon exchanged for others of the like tenor, to bear date from the expiration of the year for which ſuch intereſt is paid.

That the ſeveral ſtates be called on to provide funds for their quotas of the ſaid new bills, to be ſo productive as to ſink or redeem one ſixth part of them annually after the firſt day of January next.

That nothing in the foregoing reſolution ſhall be conſtrued to aſcertain the proportions of the expence incurred by the war, which each ſtate on a final adjuſtment ought to be charged with, or to exclude the claims of any ſtate to have the prices at which different ſtates have furniſhed ſupplies for the army hereafter taken into conſideration and equitably adjuſted.

That the foregoing reſolutions, with a letter from the preſident, be diſpatched to the executive of the ſeveral ſtates, and that they be requeſted to call their aſſemblies, if

not

not already convened, as ſpeedily as poſſible to take them into immediate conſideration, to eſtabliſh ample and certain funds for the purpoſes therein mentioned, and to take every other meaſure neceſſary to carry the ſame into full and vigorous effect, and that they tranſmit their acts for that purpoſe to Congreſs without delay.

MONDAY, *March* 20, 1780.

Mr. James Madiſon, junior, a delegate from Virginia, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to reviſe their laws, enacted purſuant to a former reſolution of Congreſs, making the continental bills of credit a tender in diſcharge of debts and contracts, and to amend the ſame in ſuch manner as they ſhall judge moſt conducive to juſtice in the preſent ſtate of the paper currency: and

That it be further recommended that the ſaid laws be enacted in ſuch manner that no perſons may take unjuſt advantage to defeat the good purpoſes of this reſolution, by availing themſelves of the notice thereof, before the paſſing of the ſeveral acts.

TUESDAY, *March* 21, 1780.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the governments of the ſeveral ſtates to ſuſpend making new appointments of officers in the regiments of their reſpective lines, except where the commander in chief or the commanding officer in the ſouthern department ſhall deem ſuch appointments indiſpenſably neceſſary.

On motion to proceed to the order of the day for taking into conſideration the diſputes and differences relative to the juriſdiction of the ſtates of New-York, Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-Hampſhire, or ſuch of them as have paſſed laws, agreeably to a recommendation of Congreſs of the 24th of September laſt, on the one part, and the people of a certain tract of a country called the New-Hampſhire Grants, who claim to be a ſeparate juriſdiction, on the other part.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the ſame be poſtponed, nine ſtates, excluſive of thoſe who are parties to the queſtion, not being repreſented in Congreſs.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 22, 1780

Reſolved, That the office of commiſſioner of cloathing accounts, eſtabliſhed by reſolve of Congreſs of the 2d March, 1779, be diſcontinued after ſix months from the date hereof; and that all perſons having cloathing accounts for the year 1777, and who do not exhibt them to the ſaid commiſſioner within that period, ſhall not receive any compenſation for any arrearages they may thereafter claim to be due to them.

THURSDAY, *March* 23d, 1780

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be authoriſed to accept the bills drawn by major general Lincoln, to be paid at the election of the holder, either in loan-office certificates or in caſh, with intereſt, as ſoon as the treaſury ſhall be in condition.

Reſolved, That Jeſſe Brown be continued an expreſs rider until the poſt riders ſhall be eſtabliſhed, agreeable to the reſolution of December 27th, 1779, or until the further order of Congreſs.

SATURDAY, *March* 25, 1780,

Mr. Francis Kinloch, one of the delegates for South-Carolina, attended and produced the credentials of the delegates for that ſtate, which were read.

Congreſs being informed that Mr. Forbes, one of the delegates for the ſtate of Maryland, died this morning, and that it is propoſed to inter his remains to-morrow evening.

Reſolved, That Congreſs will in a body attend the funeral to-morrow evening at five o'clock, as mourners, with a crape round the left arm, and will continue in mourning for the ſpace of one month.

That Mr. Plater, Mr Jones, and Mr. Mathews be a committeee to ſuperintend the funeral: and that the reverend Mr. White be notified to officiate on the occaſion:

That

That the ſaid committee be directed to invite the general aſſembly and the preſident and ſupreme executive council of Pennſylvania, the miniſter plenipotentiary of France, and other perſons of diſtinction now in town, to attend the funeral.

Reſolved, That the papers and original affidavits, relative to the capture of the brig Eagle, John Aſhmead commander, under a fort in the iſland of Saba, be filed in the office of the ſecretary of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled:

That authenticated copies thereof, ſigned by the ſaid ſecretary, be tranſmitted to their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces, by the miniſter plenipotentiary of theſe United States at the court of Verſailles; and that he be directed to apply to them for their aid in procuring ſatisfaction for the loſs of the ſaid brig Eagle and cargo; and for ſome aſſurance that the flag of the United States of America ſhall be protected from inſult when in the ports of the United Provinces.

TUESDAY, *March* 28, 1780.

Reſolved, That the reſolutions of July 2d, 1779, granting further time for bringing in bills of credit of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, called out of circulation by the reſolution of January 2d, 1779, except the providing clauſe, be revived and extended to the firſt day of January next:

That all bills of the ſaid emiſſions not brought in by or before the ſaid firſt day of January be afterwards irredeemable.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 29, 1780.

Reſolved, That brigadier general du Portail be directed to repair, with all poſſible diſpatch, to the ſouthern army, and put himſelf under general Lincoln or the commanding officer in the ſouthern department.

THURSDAY, *March* 30, 1780.

Reſolved, That the executive of the ſtate of Virginia be requeſted to ſupply a ſufficient quantity of proviſions for

for the uſe of the convention priſoners and their guards at the poſt of Charlotteville; ſuch ſupplies to be credited to the quota of proviſions required of the ſtate by the reſolution of the 25th of February laſt.

FRIDAY, *March* 31, 1780.

Reſolved, That the reſignation of J. Beatty, commiſſary general of priſoners, be accepted.

MONDAY, *April* 3, 1780.

The delegates of the ſtate of Connecticut, purſuant to inſtructions from the legiſlature of the ſaid ſtate, moved the following reſolution, which, at their requeſt, Congreſs agree ſhall be entered on the journal:

"That the ſeveral ſtates be authoriſed, by and with the advice of the commander in chief of the army, to reduce their battalions of infantry in the continental army to a number proportioned to the number of non-commiſſioned officers and privates, according to the eſtabliſhment made by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 27th of May, 1778, and to diſcharge the ſupernumerary commiſſioned officers, who ſhall be entitled to half pay for ſeven years from the time of their diſcharge, to be paid in ſpecie or other current money equivalent; and alſo to receive grants of land at the cloſe of the war, agreeable to a reſolution of September 16, 1776: that preference be given to officers who ſhall chuſe to continue in the ſervice according to ſeniority, and that the ſaid reduction be made at ſuch time as the commander in chief ſhall think moſt expedient; and that it be recommended to the reſpective ſtates to make ſuch farther proviſion for the ſaid officers as they may judge reaſonable."

Ordered, That Thurſday next be aſſigned for the conſideration of the foregoing motion.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a ſecretary to the board of treaſury, and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Charles Lee was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Burke.

TUESDAY, *April* 4, 1780.

Resolved, That governor Clinton be informed Congress approve the raising a body of eight hundred militia for the defence of that state, and that they be entitled to receive continental pay and rations, and be employed under the direction of the commander in chief of the continental army for that purpose.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 5, 1780.

The board of treasury having reported, that they have considered the memorials of Joseph Borden, and Thomas Lawrence, and James Budden, referred to them, and are of opinion that the commissioners of the loan-office were not authorised to enter into contracts for future delivery of bills of exchange; and that it is not expedient to issue the bills required:

Resolved, That Congress agree to the report.

THURSDAY, *April* 6, 1780.

A letter of the 3d from general Washington was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to proceed to head-quarters, to confer with the commander in chief on the subject of his letter of the 3d instant, together with the report of the board of war, and the letter from baron Steuben, on the subject of a reduction of the regiments, and the report of the commissioners on the arrangement of the staff departments of the army.

FRIDAY, *April* 7, 1780.

Resolved, That a commission of major, to be dated the first of May, 1779 be granted to Joseph Louis Gill, an Indian chief of the St. Francois tribe, and that all Indians of that tribe, who are willing to enter into the service of the United States, be collected and formed into a company or companies, under the command of the said Joseph Louis Gill, and receive, while in service, the like pay, subsistance and rations with the officers and soldiers of the continental army:

That

That the board of war be authoriſed and directed to fill up commiſſions for one captain and two ſubalterns, to be appointed to the ſaid company or companies of St. Francois Indians, when proper characters are recommended to them, to hold ſuch commiſſions.

SATURDAY, *April 8*, 1780.

Reſolved, That the application from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, for an expedition to be adopted for diſlodging the enemy from Penobſcot, with the papers relating thereto, be referred to the conſideration of the commander in chief of the army of theſe United States; and that continental pay and rations be allowed to any body of militia not exceeding eight hundred men, which the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay may judge neceſſary to be raiſed for the defence of the eaſtern part of that ſtate.

MONDAY, *April* 10, 1780.

Reſolved, That when Congreſs ſhall be furniſhed with proper documents to liquidate the depreciation of the continental bills of credit, they will, as ſoon thereafter as the ſtate of the public finances will admit, make good to the line of the army, and the independent corps thereof, the deficiency of their original pay occaſioned by ſuch depreciation; and that the money and articles heretofore paid or furniſhed, or hereafter to be paid or furniſhed by Congreſs or the ſtates, or any of them, as for pay, ſubſiſtance, or to compenſate for deficiencies, ſhall be deemed as advanced on account, until ſuch liquidation as aforeſaid ſhall be adjuſted; it being the determination of Congreſs that all the troops ſerving in the continental army ſhall be placed on an equal footing; provided that no perſon ſhall have any benefit of this reſolution, except ſuch as were engaged during the war, or for three years, and are now in ſervice, or ſhall hereafter engage during the war.

TUESDAY, *April* 11, 1780.

Reſolved, That the board of war cauſe enquiry to be made concerning the ſtate of the horſes referred to in the let-

letter from J. Cox, and take order for the preſervation of ſuch as are the property of the United States; and, for that purpoſe, that the board requeſt of the preſident and ſupreme executive council of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſo much of the forage, to be furniſhed by the ſaid ſtate, agreeably to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 25th of February laſt, as the board may think neceſſary.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 12, 1780.

Reſolved, That the balance of money in the hands of the board of admiralty, ariſing from the ſale of wines ſold under their direction, be applied in fitting with diſpatch the ſhip Saratoga.

Reſolved, That lieutenant Honeyman, of the corps of invalids, have leave of abſence for ſix months; that, agreeably to his intentions, he may make a voyage to ſea for the recovery of his health.

INSTRUCTIONS to the COMMITTEE to be appointed to go to Camp.

Gentlemen,

YOU are to confer with the commander in chief on the ſubjects contained in the reſolution for your appointment, and ſuch others as are committed to your charge by the following inſtructions:

1ſt. You are to conſult him on the propriety of reducing the number of regiments; you may with his advice, reduce, incorporate or unite to ſtate lines the ſeveral additional corps.

2d. You, together with the commander in chief, are to limit the number of horſes to be kept by the officers of the line and regimental ſtaff, and to make ſuch regulations, with reſpect to the ſoldiers employed as ſervants, as will, as far as is conſiſtent with the convenience of the officers they ſerve, enable the United States to avail themſelves of their ſervices as ſoldiers.

3d. Together with the commander in chief, you are to ſuggeſt ſuch meaſures, and to form ſuch plans, for the general advantage of the officers and ſoldiers, with reſpect to cloathing and neceſſary ſupplies, as will tend to remove all juſt ground of complaint, which Congreſs ſincerely lament that there ſhould be any room for, and to adapt them

to

to the abilities and circumſtances of theſe United States, and immediately to lay them before Congreſs.

4th. You are to conſult with the commander in chief and the commiſſary and quarter-maſter general about the defects of the preſent ſyſtem, the abuſes to which it is liable, and the beſt method of reforming the ſame: In doing this you will pay a particular attention to the report referred to you in your appointment, and adopt, amend, or alter the ſame, in ſuch manner as ſhall upon full conſideration, appear to you moſt adviſeable; and you are hereby fully impowered to carry into execution any plan for conducting the quartermaſter and commiſſary departments, which, upon advice with the commander in chief, and the heads thereof, you ſhall approve; always reflecting that ſupplies are to be drawn forth by the reſpective ſtates, agreeably to the reſolutions of the 25th of February laſt.

5th. You are to enquire minutely into the management of the hoſpitals and medical department, and after conſulting the commander in chief and director general, you are impowered to dicharge unneceſſary officers, to retrench expences, to aboliſh purveyorſhips, unleſs where they ſhall appear abſolutely neceſſary; to contrive modes for checking their accounts, and to limit the number of horſes which the officers of that department ſhall be permitted to keep, providing that they be as few as poſſible, bearing in mind that the reſources of the country are much drained, and that it is more expedient that individuals ſhould feel temporary inconveniences, than to involve our affairs in a general ruin.

6th. You are to enquire into the management of the hide department, and to reform or aboliſh the ſame, ſubſtituting contracts in lieu thereof, if, upon adviſing with the commander in chief, it ſhall appear moſt ſalutary.

7th. You are to pay particular attention to the department of ordnance and military ſtores, and, after conſulting with the commander in chief, and the heads of the departments, to lay down ſuch rules for the management thereof as to you ſhall ſeem neceſſary.

8th. After the eſtabliſhment of general regulations, you ſhall viſit the different poſts, as far as you ſhall judge neceſſary, in order to ſee the ſame carried into execution; in doing of which you are veſted with joint and ſeparate powers.

You

You are at liberty to call to your aſſiſtance any officers in the ſervice of the United States, whoſe expences ſhall be borne by the ſtates.

You are to aboliſh unneceſſary poſts, to erect others, to diſcharge uſeleſs officers, to ſtop rations improperly iſſued, and are hereby further authoriſed to exercife every power which may be requiſite to effect a reformation of abuſes and the general arrangement of thoſe departments which are in any wiſe connected with the matters committed to your charge.

You are, from time to time, to inform Congreſs of the meaſures you have taken in conſequence of theſe powers and inſtructions, and to tranſmit them liſts of the names and occupations of the perſons you ſhall diſcharge, and of thoſe new officers, if any, which you ſhall find neceſſary to appoint.

THURSDAY, *April* 13, 1780.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a committee to proceed to head-quarters, and the ballots being taken, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Peabody, were elected.

FRIDAY, *April* 14, 1780.

The board of war report, that they have received an application from captain Dandridge, of Bland's regiment of light dragoons, praying leave to reſign his commiſſion; and that they have alſo received applications from captain Gibbs Jones, of the artillery, and lieutenant Septimus Davis, of the 11th Pennſylvania regiment, praying leave to reſign their commiſſions; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the reſignation of the ſaid captain Dandridge, of Bland's regiment of light dragoons, and of captain Gibbs Jones, of the artillery, and of lieutenant S. Davis, of the 11th Pennſylvania regiment, be accepted.

Reſolved, That Congreſs return their thanks to general Miffin, and colonel Pickering, for their attention to the buſineſs committed to them, manifeſted in their plan for the arrangement of the ſtaff departments; and that they be informed that Congreſs have referred their report to a committee, who are to conſult with the commander in chief

and

and the heads of the ſtaff departments, on the ſame, and ſuch alterations as the circumſtances of the army may render neceſſary.

Reſolved, That general Mifflin, and colonel Pickering, be informed, that the remainder of the buſineſs referred to them muſt, from the neceſſity of adapting it to ſuch plans as may be finally concluded on, be referred to the committee who are to proceed to head-quarters.

SATURDAY, *April* 15, 1780.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a commiſſary general of priſoners, and the ballots being taken,

Colonel Joſeph Ward was elected.

Reſolved, That any ſtate which ſhall furniſh the officers of the hoſpital and medical ſtaff belonging to ſuch ſtate, in the ſervice of the United States, with ſuch articles of cloathing as thoſe officers are reſpectively entitled to by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 20th of November, 1779, and make returns thereof to the cloathier general, ſhall have credit for ſuch ſupplies in their account with the United States.

MONDAY, *April* 17, 1780.

A letter of this day from W. Williams, lieutenant colonel of the 3d Pennſylvania regiment, was read, deſiring leave to reſign his commiſſion:

Reſolved, That his reſignation be accepted.

TUESDAY, *April* 18, 1780.

Reſolved, That ſix blank commiſſions be ſent to colonel Broadhead, commanding officer at Fort-Pitt, to be filled up with the names of ſuch faithful Indians of the Delaware tribe as he ſhall judge to be deſerving of that honor; but no rank to be given to any of them higher than that of captain.

Reſolved, That colonel Broadhead ſhall be ſupported by Congreſs in any acts or orders which the nature of the ſervice, and the diſcharge of his duty as a commanding officer at Fort-Pitt, hath made, or ſhall make neceſſary.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, *April* 19, 1780.

A letter of this day, from E. M'Comb, was read, requesting leave to resign his office of commissioner of the chamber of accounts:

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

A report of the board of war, on the petition of lieutenant colonel Pierre R. de Rouffi; was read, whereupon,

Resolved, That lieutenat colonel Pierre Regnier de Rouffi, late of the 2d New-York regiment, in consideration of his faithful services and losses while in the service of these United States, receive bills of exchange on the honorable John Jay, esquire, for the sum of five hundred dollars in specie, and a warrant on the treasurer for three thousand dollars in currency of these states.

The board of treasury report, that they have taken into consideration the letter of Jeremiah Wadsworth, late commissary general of purchases, dated August 3d, 1779, with the papers enclosed, relative to claims for provisions purchased of the inhabitants of the state of New-York, for the use of the militia employed on the frontiers thereof, referred to them by Congress, and are of opinon that the commissary general ought not to pay such claims, because the provisions do not pass through the hands of the continental commissaries of issues, and are consequently subject to no regular check, and that the state, being informed of the number of troops, can check the expenditures of the provision, and therefore can best adjust and discharge such claims:

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

THURSDAY, *April* 20, 1780.

The board of admiralty reported the form of a commission for the naval officers in the employ of the United States, which was agreed to as follows:

THE United States of America in Congress assembled. to Greeting.

WE, reposing especial trust and confidence in your valour, conduct and fidelity, DO by these presents constitute and appoint you to be in the navy of the United States, to take rank from the You are therefore carefully

carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all officers, marines and seamen under your command to be obedient to your orders as And you are to observe and follow such orders & directions from time to time as you shall receive from Congress, a committee of the states, the board of admiralty, the commander in chief for the time being of the navy of the United States, or any other your superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of the navy and the usage of the sea. This commission to continue in force until revoked by Congress or a committee of the states.

Witness, president of the Congress of the United States of America, at the day of in the year of our Lord and in the year of our independence.

Entered in the admiralty office and examined by the board.

Attest, secretary of the board of admiralty.

FRIDAY, *April* 21, 1780.

Mr. James Henry, a delegate for Virginia, attended and took his seat in Congress.

Whereas it appears to Congress that accidental preferences have been given in some instances to particular officers, owing as well to local circumstances as to the want of a certain ratio by which the subsistence of each respective claimant might be ascertained, agreeable to the length of time he had been in captivity; and whereas it further appears to Congress that twenty-six officers, taken at fort Montgomery the 16th of October, 1777, and fourteen taken between the 16th of October, 1777, and May, 1778, and seventeen, taken August 22, 1777, at Staten-Island, have received the sum of thirty-two pounds, New-York money, more than other officers who were captured about the same period of time; and moreover that those who were on parole upon Long-Island, before the arrival of the Philadelphia prisoners at New-York, have received an al-

lowance of two dollars a week for their board, of which thoſe confined in Philadelphia had not the benefit.

Reſolved, That, as Congreſs mean to extend their care and attention, without diſtinction, to all their officers who have the misfortune to be captured by the enemy, the ſum of four thouſand, one hundred and ninety-four pounds, New-York money, in ſpecie, equal to ten thouſand, four hundred and eighty-five dollars, be placed in the hands of the commiſſary general of priſoners, out of which he be directed to pay to each of the officers confined in Philadelphia, while the enemy had poſſeſſion of the city, and now in captivity, the ſum of thirty-two pounds like money, equal to eighty dollars, and the farther ſum of to the ſame perſons reſpectively, to be computed at the rate of two dollars a week from the time of their being priſoners until their board was paid by the public.

That a farther ſum of money in ſpecie, equal to one thouſand four hundred and ninety-three pounds, New-York currency, equal to three thouſand ſeven hundred & thirty-two dollars and one half, be put into the hands of the commiſſary general of priſoners, for the purpoſe of levelling all the officers, agreeably to the different terms of their captivity, to the end that each individual may, according to his circumſtances, participate of an equal ſhare of the public proviſion.

And whereas it hath been repreſented to Congreſs, that a farther ſum of money is requiſite for all the officers in captivity, as well thoſe who have been lately captured as thoſe who have been in that ſituation for any length of time, for the purpoſes of paying their board, purchaſing cloathing and other neceſſaries; therefore

Reſolved, That the ſum of twelve thouſand four hundred and ſixty-three pounds, like currency, in ſpecie, equal to thirty-one thouſand one hundred and fifty-ſeven dollars and a half, be advanced to the commiſſary general of priſoners, which he be directed to diſtribute among all the officers in captivity; and that the conſideration of any farther allowance or comparative preference be poſtponed to ſome future period.

That a farther ſum of two thouſand five hundred pounds like money, equal to ſix thouſand two hundred and fifty dollars,

dollars, be advanced to the commiſſary general of priſoners, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the ſick ſoldiers and ſailors in captivity with neceſſaries, and for other contingent expences relating to the priſoners.

Reſolved, That general Waſhington be impowered, when properly applied to for that purpoſe, to authoriſe an agent or commiſſary of priſoners, appointed by the enemy to reſide in ſuch of theſe ſtates as he ſhall direct, and with powers ſimilar to thoſe granted to a like officer in behalf of the United States, and allowed by the enemy to be exerciſed within their lines.

MONDAY, *April* 24, 1780.

Mr. Joſeph Jones, a delegate from Virginia, attended and took his ſeat.

TUESDAY, *April* 25, 1780.

Reſolved, That the reſignation of lieutenant Ludiman, of colonel Armand's corps, be accepted,

That the ſum of five thouſand dollars be granted to lieutenant Ludiman, to enable him to return to Europe.

THURSDAY, *April* 27, 1780.

Reſolved, That the ſum of four millions eight hundred thouſand dollars, ordered to be prepared in loan office certificates of the denomination of ſix hundred dollars each, by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 11th of June, 1779, for borrowing twenty millions of dollars, be not prepared; but that in lieu thereof the ſame ſum be prepared, in certificates of the following denominations, viz.

100	bills of	10,000	dollars each,		1,000,000
240	do. of	5,000	do.	- - -	1,200,000
350	do. of	4,000	do.	- - -	1,400,000
400	do. of	3,000	do.	- - -	1,200,000
					4,800,000

FRIDAY, *April* 28, 1780.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a judge of the court

court of appeals, in the room of Mr. Wythe, and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Cyrus Griffin was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Jones.

Congreſs then proceeded to the election of a commiſſioner of the board of treaſury, and the ballots being taken,

William Denning, eſquire, was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Floyd.

MONDAY, *May* 1, 1780.

Mr. J. Duane, a delegate for the ſtate of New-York, being returned, laid before Congreſs the original credentials of the appointment of delegates for that ſtate.

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury and the board of war forthwith take effectual meaſures for forwarding the troops of the continental army, now under marching orders, for the relief of Charles-town.

Reſolved, That the ſugars lately arrived in Philadelphia, conſigned to Mr. Blaine, commiſſary general of purchaſes, on account of the United States, be ſold for ready money, under the directions of the committee of commerce, and the monies ariſing from ſuch ſales be paid into the continental treaſury.

TUESDAY, *May* 2, 1780.

The board of admiralty having reported the form of a commiſſion for private veſſels of war, and of the bond to be given by the maſter and commander of the ſaid private armed veſſels, and inſtructions to the ſaid maſters; the ſame were taken into conſideration and agreed to, as follows:

The FORM of a COMMISSION.

L. S. The Congreſs of the United States of AMERICA, to all to whom theſe PRESENTS ſhall come, ſend Greeting:

KNOW YE, That We have granted, and by theſe preſents do grant licence and authority to mariner, commander of the called the of the burthen

burthen of tons or thereabouts, belonging to mounting carriage guns, and navigated by men, to fit out and ſet forth the ſaid in a war-like manner, and by and with the ſaid and the officers and crew thereof, by force of arms to attack, ſubdue, ſeize and take all ſhips and other veſſels, goods wares and merchandizes belonging to the crown of Great Britain, or any of the ſubjects thereof, except the ſhips or veſſels, together with their cargoes, belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of Bermuda, and ſuch other ſhips or veſſels bringing perſons with intent to ſettle within any of the ſaid United States; which ſhips or veſſels ſhall be ſuffered to paſs unmoleſted, the maſters thereof permitting a peaceable ſearch and giving ſatisfactory information of their lading & their deſtination; or any other ſhips or veſſels, goods, wares or merchandizes, to whomſoever belonging, which are or ſhall be declared to be ſubjects of capture by any reſolutions of Congreſs, or which are ſo deemed by the law of nations: and the ſaid ſhips and veſſels, goods, wares and merchandizes ſo apprehended as aforeſaid, and as prize taken, to bring into port, in order that proceedings may be had concerning ſuch capture in due form of law, and as to right and juſtice appertaineth: and we requeſt all kings, princes, ſtates and potentates, being in friendſhip or alliance with the ſaid United States, and others to whom it ſhall appertain, to give the ſaid all aid, aſſiſtance and ſuccour in their ports, with his ſaid veſſel, company and prizes; we in the name and on behalf of the good people of the ſaid United States, engaging to do the like to all the ſubjects of ſuch kings, princes, ſtates and potentates, who ſhall come into any ports within the ſaid United States. And we will and require all our officers whatſoever to give to the ſaid all neceſſary aid, ſuccour and aſſiſtance in the premiſes. This commiſſion ſhall continue in force during the pleaſure of the Congreſs, and no longer.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF we have cauſed the ſeal of the admiralty of the United States to be affixed hereunto. Witneſs his excellency eſquire, preſident of the Congreſs of the United States of America, at this day of in the year of our Lord one thouſand

thouſand ſeven hundred and and in the year of our independence.

Paſſed the admiralty office.

Atteſt.

Secretary of the board of admiralty.

The FORM of the BOND.

KNOW all men by theſe preſents, that we

are held and firmly bound to A. B. eſquire, treaſurer of the United States of America, in the penalty of twenty thouſand Spaniſh milled dollars or other money equivalent thereto, to be paid to the ſaid A. B. treaſurer as aforeſaid, or to his ſucceſſors in that office. To which payment well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourſelves, our heirs, executors and adminiſtrators, jointly and ſeverally, firmly by theſe preſents. Sealed with our ſeals, and dated the day of in the year of our Lord and in the year of the independence of the United States.

The condition of this obligation is ſuch, that whereas the above bounden maſter and commander of the called the belonging to mounting carriage guns, and navigated by men, and who hath applied for and received a commiſſion, bearing date with theſe preſents, licencing and authoriſing him to fit out and ſet forth the ſaid in a warlike manner; and by and with the ſaid and the officers and crew thereof, by force of arms, to attack, ſubdue, ſeize and take all ſhips and other veſſels, goods, wares and merchandize, belonging to the crown of Great-Britain, or any of the ſubjects thereof, (excepting the ſhips or veſſels, together with their cargoes, belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of Bermuda, and ſuch other ſhips or veſſels bringing perſons with intent to ſettle within the ſaid United States;) and any other ſhips or veſſels, goods, wares and merchandize, to whomſoever belonging, which are or ſhall be declared to be ſubjects of capture by any reſolutions of Congreſs, or which are ſo deemed by the law of nations. If therefore the ſaid

ſhall

ſhall not exceed or tranſgreſs the powers and authorities given and granted to him in and by the ſaid commiſſion, or which are or ſhall be given and granted to him by any reſolutions, acts or inſtructions of Congreſs, but ſhall in all things govern and conduct himſelf as maſter and commander of the ſaid and the officers and crew belonging to the ſame, by and according to the ſaid commiſſion, reſolutions, acts and inſtructions, and any treaties ſubſiſting or which may ſubſiſt between the United States of America and any prince, power or potentate whatever: and ſhall not violate the law of nations or the rights of neutral powers, or of any of their ſubjects, and ſhall make reparation for all damages ſuſtained by any miſconduct or unwarrantable proceedings of himſelf or the officers or crew of the ſaid then this obligation to be void otherwiſe to remain in full force.

Signed, ſealed and delivered
in the preſence of us,

Inſtructions to the captains and commanders of private armed veſſels, which ſhall have commiſſions or letters of marque and reprizal.

I. You may, by force of arms, attack, ſubdue and take all ſhips and other veſſels belonging to the crown of Great-Britain or any of the ſubjects thereof, on the high ſeas, or between high water and low water marks, (except the ſhips or veſſels, together with their cargoes, belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of Bermuda, and ſuch other ſhips and veſſels bringing perſons with intent to ſettle and reſide within the United States, which you ſhall ſuffer to paſs unmoleſted, the commanders thereof permitting a peaceable ſearch and giving ſatisfactory information of the contents of the lading and deſtination of the voyages.) And you may alſo annoy the enemy by all the means in your power, by land as well as by water, taking care not to infringe or violate the laws of nations or the laws of neutrality.

II. You are to pay a ſacred regard to the rights of neutral powers and the uſage and cuſtom of civilized nations, and on no pretence whatever preſume to take or ſeize any

ſhips

ſhips or veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of princes or powers in alliance with theſe United States, except they are employed in carrying contraband goods or ſoldiers to our enemies; and in ſuch caſe you are to conform to the ſtipulations contained in the treaties ſubſiſting between ſuch princes or powers and theſe ſtates; and you are not to capture, ſeize or plunder any ſhips or veſſels of our enemies being under the protection of neutral coaſts, nations or princes, under the pains and penalties expreſſed in a proclamation iſſued by Congreſs the 9th day of May, Anno Domini 1778.

III. You ſhall bring ſuch ſhips and veſſels as you ſhall take, with their guns, rigging, tackle, apparel, furniture and ladings, to ſome convenient port or ports, that proceedings may thereupon be had in due form of law concerning ſuch captures.

IV. You ſhall ſend the maſter or pilot, and one or more principal perſon or perſons of the company of every ſhip or veſſel by you taken in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, as ſoon after the capture as may be, to be by the judge or judges of ſuch court as aforeſaid examined upon oath, and make anſwer to ſuch interrogatories as may be propounded touching the intereſt or property of the ſhip or veſſel and her lading; and at the ſame time you ſhall deliver or cauſe to be delivered to the judge or judges, all paſſes, ſea-briefs, charter-parties, bills of lading, cockets, letters and other documents and writings found on board, proving the ſaid papers by the affidavit of yourſelf, or of ſome other perſon preſent at the capture, to be produced as they were received, without fraud, addition, ſubduction or embezzlement.

V. You ſhall keep and preſerve every ſhip or veſſel and cargo by you taken untill they ſhall, by ſentence of a court properly authoriſed, be adjudged lawful prize, or acquitted, not ſelling, ſpoiling, waſting or diminiſhing the ſame, or breaking the bulk thereof, nor ſuffering any ſuch thing to be done.

VI. If you, or any of your officers or crew ſhall, in cold blood, kill or maim, or by torture or otherwiſe, cruelly, inhumanly, and contrary to common uſage and the practice of civilized nations in war, treat any perſon or perſons

fons surprised in the ship or vessel you shall take, the offender shall be severely punished.

VII. You shall, by all convenient opportunities, send to the board of admiralty written accounts of the captures you shall make, with the number and names of the captives, and intelligence of what may occur, or be discovered concerning the designs of the enemy, and the destinations, motions and operations of their fleets and armies.

VIII. One third, at least, of your whole company, shall be land-men.

IX. You shall not ransom or discharge any prisoners or captives, but you are to take the utmost care to bring them into port; and if, from any necessity, you shall be obliged to dismiss any prisoners at sea, you shall, on your return from your cruize, make report thereof on oath to the judge of the admiralty of the state to which you belong, or in which you arrive, within twenty days after your arrival, with your reasons for such dismission. And you are to deliver, at your expence, or the expence of your owners, the prisoners you shall bring into port, to a commissary of prisoners nearest the place of their landing, or into the nearest county goal.

X. You shall observe all such further instructions as Congress shall hereafter give in the premises, when you shall have notice thereof.

XI. If you shall do any thing contrary to these instructions, or to others hereafter to be given, or willingly suffer such thing to be done, you shall not only forfeit your commission, and be liable to an action for breach of the condition of your bond, but be responsible to the party grieved for damages sustained by such malversation.

Resolved, That the board of admiralty be impowered and directed to cause to be printed, so many copies of said forms as they shall judge necessary.

Resolved, That the president transmit to the governors or presidents of the respective states, so many copies of the said forms, as the board of admiralty shall advise, and at the same time inform them that it is the intention of Congress, that all commissions and instructions now in force, be cancelled as soon as possible, and commissions, bonds and instructions of the new form be substituted in place thereof.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 3, 1780.

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress, the deputy pay-masters general, under the pay-master general of the armies of the United States, be allowed at the rate of eight tenths per cent. on the monies which they may pay out respectively to the army; and that this commission have retrospect to commence from the 29th day of May, 1779, when the pay-office was last regulated; that the said allowance be in full payment for the services of themselves and assistants, and in full compensation of all expences, except one ration a day each, while at camp, for themselves and assistants.

THURSDAY, *May* 4, 1780.

A letter of April 12, from T. Hosmer, was read, acquainting Congress of his acceptance of the office of judge of the court of appeals, to which they have been pleased to appoint him.

A letter of this day from C. Griffin was read, expressing his thanks for the confidence reposed in his integrity and abilities, by appointing him one of the judges of the court of appeals, and informing that as he is delegated by the state of Virginia to a different employment, he does not think himself justifiable in a peremptory acceptation of the office, without the approbation of his constituents; but that in the mean while, if Congress shall think proper, he will undertake the business of a judge, and endeavour to pay that attention which so important a commission may require.

The board of admiralty reported the device of a seal for the admiralty of the United States; the arms, thirteen bars mutually supporting each other, alternate red and white, in a blue field, and surmounting an anchor proper, The crest a ship under sail. The motto SUSTENTANS ET SUSTENTATUS. The legend U. S. A. Sigil. Naval.

Ordered, That the same be engraved, and used as the seal of the board of admiralty of the United States of America.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, *May* 5, 1780.

Resolved, That the present rates of postage be doubled:

That all masters of packets and other vessels in continental service be, and they are hereby, required to lodge whatever letters they bring from abroad, in the post-office nearest to the port where they shall arrive, and immediately after their arrival:

That the resolution of Congress of the 7th of January last, allowing reasonable expences to the surveyors while travelling the roads, be and it is hereby repealed.

Ordered, That the board of treasury report advances to the post-master general, the comptroller and surveyors from time to time, on account of their salaries, and that the salary of the post-master general, the comptroller and surveyors, be considered when all other salaries are to be fixed by a new establishment.

TUESDAY, *May* 9, 1780.

An appeal from the judgment of a court of admiralty in the state of North-Carolina, on the libel "John Brag, versus sloop Dove," was lodged with the secretary and referred to the court of appeals.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 10, 1780.

A letter of the 9th from le baron de Beniowsky was read:

Ordered, That the secretary inform le baron de Beniowsky, that the request contained in his letter of the 9th cannot be complied with.

A letter of this day from major-general B. Arnold was read, informing that "on examining the report of the "board of treasury on his public accounts, he finds himself under the necessity of appealing to the honourable "the Congress, and requesting the favour of that honourable body to point out the method of proceeding in appeals from the board of treasury, and to be informed "when he can be heared on the subject of the appeal."

Ordered, That major general Arnold be informed he is at liberty to state in writing any objections he may have to

the

the report of the board of treaſury on his accounts, and to lay them before Congreſs.

Reſolved, That loan-office certificates, deſtroyed through accident, be renewed at the offices where they firſt iſſued, and delivered to the perſons who ſhall appear to have been the holders of them at the time they were deſtroyed, on the following terms, viz.

1ſt. That all certificates ſo deſtroyed, be advertiſed immediately in the news-papers of the ſtate where the accident happened; and, if they have been taken out of the loan office of a different ſtate, in the news-papers of ſuch ſtate alſo; and in every caſe where no news-papers are printed in a ſtate, then in one or more of thoſe which circulate moſt generally therein; which advertiſement ſhall be continued ſix weeks, and ſhall contain the numbers, dates, ſums, names in which the certificates were taken out, and the time when, the place where, and the means by which they were deſtroyed.

2d. That a copy of the advertiſement be lodged in the loan-office whence the certificates iſſued, together with ſuch teſtimony as can be procured, aſcertaining the time when, the place where, and the means by which, the deſtruction happened; which copies and teſtimonies ſhall be duly certified by the loan-officer, to be laid by the party claiming the renewal before the board of treaſury, who ſhall finally decide on the ſufficiency thereof.

3d. That the party claiming the renewal enter into bond to ſuch loan officer on behalf of the United States, with two or more ſufficient freeholders, as ſecurities, in double the amount of the value of the certificates claimed to be renewed, with condition to indemnify the United States againſt the holders of the certificates ſaid to be deſtroyed, ſhould any ſuch afterwards appear.

4th. That no certificates be renewed before the expiration of three months after the publication of the advertiſement above mentioned.

5th. That where a demand is made by virtue of a letter or warrant of attorney, ſuch letter or warrant be firſt legally proved and recorded, and an authenticated copy lodged in the loan-office where the demand is made.

6th. That the renewed certificates be of the ſame tenor and date with thoſe deſtroyed, and that the payments of

intereſt

intereſt, where any have been made, be regularly indorſed as they appear on the loan-office books; and that they bear a mark to diſtinguiſh them from the originals, which mark ſhall be entered in the loan-office books.

Ordered, That the board of treaſury prepare and forward to the reſpective loan-officers, the form of a bond, with the neceſſary inſtructions, to direct them in the execution of the aforeſaid reſolution; and that they ſtate the ſum to be paid by the applicants to the United States for certificates renewed, and the fees to be taken by the loan-officer.

MONDAY, *May* 15, 1780.

Mr. G. Walton, Mr. E. Telfair, Mr. W. Few, delegates from Georgia, attended and produced their credentials, which were read.

TUESDAY, *May* 16, 1780.

Reſolved, that the ſum of three thouſand dollars, currency of theſe ſtates, and a bill of exchange for two hundred and fifty dollars in ſpecie, be paid to captain Paſchè, late of count Pulaski's legion, (which being diſſolved, Congreſs have no means of employing captain Paſchè, though a deſerving officer) to enable him to return to Europe:

A letter of the 13th from general Waſhington, and one of this day from major general the marquis de la Fayette, were read; whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Duane, ſeconded by Mr. Livingſton,

Reſolved, That Congreſs conſider the return of the marquis de la Fayette to America, to reſume his command, as a freſh proof of the diſintereſted zeal and perſevering attachment which have juſtly recommended him to the public confidence and applauſe; and that they receive with pleaſure a tender of the further ſervices of ſo gallant and meritorious an officer.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 17, 1780.

A report from the board of war was read, incloſing a letter from brigadier Knox, recommending the reverend Mr. Samuel

Samuel Blair to be chaplain to the brigade of artillery; whereupon,

Resolved, That the reverend Mr. Samuel Blair be appointed chaplain of the brigade of artillery; and that this appointment have effect as if made on the 1st day of March, 1779, from which time he has officiated as chaplain to the brigade.

FRIDAY, *May* 19, 1780.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the memorial of the honorable minister plenipotentiary of France; whereupon

Resolved, That the states of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Massachusetts-Bay, and New-Hampshire, be most earnestly called upon to collect and pay into the continental treasury immediately if possible, and at all events within thirty days from this time, ten million dollars, for the special purpose hereafter mentioned, in the following proportions; the payments to be credited to the said states respectively, on their quotas of money due to the United States to the first day of March last, viz.

Virginia,	1,953,200
Maryland,	1,234,350
Delaware,	132,800
Pennsylvania,	1,796,950
New-Jersey,	703,950
New-York,	585,950
Connecticut,	1,329,150
Rhode-Island,	156,250
Massachusetts-Bay,	1,794,950
New-Hampshire,	312,450
	10.000,000

Resolved, That bills be immediately drawn under the direction of the board of treasury, on the honorable Dr. B. Franklin, for 25,000 dollars, and on the honorable John Jay, for 25,000 dollars, payable at sixty days sight: That they be offered for sale in Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island,

Connecticut,

Connecticut, Pennſylvania, Maryland and Virginia, in the following proportions, viz.

Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	20,000	dollars.
Rhode-Iſland,	3,000	do.
Connecticut,	8,000	do.
Pennſylvania,	10,000	do.
Maryland,	5,000	do.
Virginia,	4,000	do.

Reſolved, That the money to be raiſed as aforeſaid, be appropriated and applied ſolely to the bringing the army into the field, and forwarding their ſupplies in ſuch manner as the exigency and nature of the ſervice may require.

Reſolved, That the committee at head-quarters be directed to expedite the drawing forth the ſupplies of the ſtates required by the reſolution of Congreſs of the 25th day of February laſt, as the exigency and nature of the ſervice may require, and the commander in chief ſhall judge them neceſſary.

That in caſe of any extraordinary emergency more of any of the articles enumerated in the ſaid reſolution, ſhall become neceſſary than is therein provided for, the ſaid committee with the advice of the commander in chief, do apply to the legiſlative or executive powers of any of the ſtates aforeſaid from New-Hampſhire to Virginia, inclusive, as may be moſt convenient, to have them immediately purchaſed at the expence of the United States, or otherwiſe procured on the credit of the ſame, if neceſſity ſhall ſo require,

That the ſaid committee give directions for procuring any other articles not provided for in the ſaid reſolution of the 25th of February, which the exigency of the ſervice may, in the opinion of the commander in chief, render neceſſary, direct the proper applications to the civil magiſtrates of any of the ſtates, for obtaining them in ſuch manner as ſhall not admit of delay.

That the ſaid committee be alſo authoriſed to give aſſurance where any of the aforeſaid articles ſhall be purchaſed or otherwiſe procured on the credit of the United States, that the juſt value of the ſame ſhall be paid with

intereſt

intereſt at ſix per cent. as faſt as money can be raiſed for that purpoſe.

That the ſaid committee report their proceedings to Congreſs once a fortnight.

Reſolved, That the legiſlatures from New-Hampſhire to Virginia, incluſive be requeſted to inveſt their executive authority, or ſome other perſons with ſuch powers as will enable them on the application of the committee aforeſaid to draw forth at this critical period the reſources of the ſtate.

SATURDAY, *May* 20, 1780.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral ſtates be earneſtly requeſted to forward their quotas of troops to join their reſpective corps of the army as ſoon as poſſible.

MONDAY, *May* 22, 1780.

A letter of the 17th from general Waſhington, and a letter of March 1, from lieutenant-colonel Fleury, ſoliciting a prolongation of his furlough, were read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the furlough heretofore granted to lieutenant-colonel Fleury, be farther extended for the ſpace of nine months.

Reſolved, That in the opinion of Congreſs it is highly inexpedient for any of the ſtates to permit the exportation of proviſions to foreign parts until the exigencies of the public ſervice are more fully aſcertained and provided for than at preſent.

That it be moſt earneſtly recommended to the Delaware ſtate again immediately to lay an embargo on the exportation of proviſions from that ſtate, and to continue the ſame until it ſhall be conſiſtent with the public ſafety that the like embargoes ſhould be diſcontinued in all the United States.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing reſolutions be tranſmitted to the preſident of the Delaware ſtate, and alſo to the preſident of the ſupreme executive council of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in anſwer to his letter of the 6th.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, *May* 23, 1780.

Reſolved, That the director general, or in his abſence, deputy director general, of the hoſpitals in the eaſtern diſtrict, be and he is hereby directed to hire a ſuitable houſe at or near the port of New-London, in the ſtate of Connecticut, for the reception of ſuch ſick American priſoners as ſhall from time to time be exchanged and landed in that neighbourhood; and that one ſenior ſurgeon or phyſician, and a ſuitable number of mates, be occaſionally employed therein, as the number of ſick ſhall increaſe or diminiſh.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 24, 1780.

The board of treaſury, to whom was referred the report of the committee of foreign affairs, relative to Samuel W. Stockton, lately employed by the honorable W. Lee, eſquire, late commiſſioner of the United States, at the courts of Vienna and Berlin, brought in a report, which was taken into conſideration; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid Samuel W. Stockton be allowed a ſalary at the rate of three hundred pounds ſterling per annum, while he was employed by the ſaid William Lee:

That he be debited with the monies which he has received from the ſaid William Lee; and that the whole of the papers be referred to the auditor general, in order that the account may be liquidated, agreeably to the principles aforeſaid.

Reſolved, That the ſtile of the court of appeals appointed by Congreſs, be "The Court of Appeals in Caſes of Capture."

Reſolved, That the judges and regiſter of the ſaid court, ſhall reſpectively take an oath of office before they enter upon the duties of the ſame.

That the oath of the judges be in the words following, viz.

"YOU do ſwear or affirm, that you will well, faithfully and impartially execute the office of one of the "judges of the court of appeals in caſes of capture, according to the beſt of your ſkill and judgment. So help "you God."

That

That the oath of the regiſter of the ſaid court ſhall be in the words following:

"YOU do ſwear or affirm, that you will well and "faithfully execute the office of regiſter of the court of "appeals in caſes of capture, according to the beſt of your "skill and judgment. So help you God."

That the judges of the ſaid court ſhall be qualified in the manner aforeſaid before the preſident of Congreſs, and certificates thereof lodged in the office of the ſecretary of Congreſs; and that the regiſter ſhall be qualified before the ſaid judges, and certificate thereof lodged in the ſaid court of appeals.

Reſolved, That appeals from the courts of admiralty in the reſpective ſtates, be, as heretofore, demanded within five days after definitive ſentence, and in future ſuch appeals be lodged with the regiſter of the court of appeals in caſes of capture within forty days thereafter, provided the party appealing ſhall give ſecurity to proſecute ſuch appeal to effect.

Reſolved, That all matters reſpecting appeals in caſes of capture, now depending before Congreſs, or the commiſſioners of appeals, conſiſting of members of Congreſs, be referred to the newly erected court of appeals, to be there adjudged and determined according to law; and that all papers touching appeals in caſes of capture, lodged in the office of the ſecretary of Congreſs, be delivered to and lodged with the regiſter of the court of appeals.

Reſolved, That the memorial of James Wilſon, in behalf of the commiſſioners of the admiralty of the United States, reſpecting the Sandwich packet, and the papers accompanying the ſaid memorial, be tranſmitted to the ſaid court of appeals.

FRIDAY, *May* 26, 1780.

Reſolved, That the requeſt contained in the memorial of John Skey Euſtace, late a major in the army of the United States, to be allowed the benefits of the reſolution of the 10th of April laſt, for making good to the army the deficiency of their original pay, occaſioned by the depreciation of the continental bills of credit, cannot be granted.

Reſolved, That the mode of carrying into effect the reſolution

ſolution of Congreſs of the 21ſt of April laſt, reſpecting an agent or commiſſary of priſoners, be ſubmitted to the diſcretion of the commander in chief.

Whereas it is repreſented that large arrears are due to the inhabitants of ſundry of theſe ſtates for proviſion, forage and other articles, furniſhed by them to the departments of the commiſſary general of purchaſes, and quartermaſter general, for the public ſervice, and for which they have received notes or certificates, ſigned by perſons appointed to purchaſe the ſaid articles, the payment whereof hath been delayed, to the prejudice of many of the holders, and for which money cannot in the preſent circumſtances be iſſued from the treaſury: therefore,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates wherein ſuch notes or certificates have been heretofore given, and remain unpaid, to impower the collectors of the continental taxes, due to the firſt of March laſt, to receive in payment thereof ſuch notes or certificates, from the perſons in whoſe names they have been given, on the following conditions:

That the perſons paying in the ſaid notes or certificates, indorſe the ſame to the collectors, who may receive them, and alſo take an oath or affirmation, before a magiſtrate, that they have been obtained for the value and the articles therein expreſſed, delivered for the uſe of the United States, and for which no payment hath been made; which oath or affirmation ſhall be indorſed on each note or certificate;

That in caſes when the notes or certificates held by any perſon, ſhall exceed the amount of the taxes due from ſuch perſon, at the time they are paid in, the ſurplus be credited by the ſtate to ſuch perſon, and allowed in future taxes, under ſuch checks and ſecurities as the reſpective legiſlatures may think beſt ſuited to their different modes of collection; and that ſuch ſurplus bear an intereſt of ſix per cent. till thus diſcounted.

Reſolved, That the ſaid notes or certificates, ſo indorſed and received by the collectors as aforeſaid, being by the treaſurer of ſuch ſtate delivered to the principals of the reſpective departments, from whom payment is due, or their agents in the city of Philadelphia, and the receipts of the ſaid principals or agents, making the principals accountable for the amount of the notes or certificates paid in as

aforeſaid

aforeſaid, being lodged with the board of treaſury of the United States; the reſpective ſtates ſhall thereupon have credit for the ſame on their quotas of taxes due to the firſt of March laſt; and if the amount ſhall, in any caſe, exceed the ſaid quotas, the balances ſhall be paid to the reſpective ſtates to whom they may be due:

Provided that nothing contained in the foregoing reſolution ſhall be conſtrued to exonerate any ſtate from the payment of orders already drawn, or to affect the requiſition of Congreſs of the 19th day of the preſent month.

SATURDAY, *May* 27, 1780,

Reſolved, That the reſignation of enſign John M'Guire, of the 3d Maryland regiment, be accepted.

Whereas it appears to Congreſs, by a repreſentation from the commercial committee, that thirteen invoices of goods have been ſhipped in the years 1777 and 1778, from Bilboa, by meſſieurs Gardoqui and ſons, by order of Arthur Lee, eſquire, in the following veſſels, viz, the Lydia, captain Andrews, Alexander, captain Williamſon, Charlotte, captain Sinclair, Succeſs, captain Gerriſh, Neptune, captain Lee, Tabby, captain Hodges, John, captain Woodberry, Wenneſty Deal, captain Vickory, Nancy, captain Ingerſol, George, captain Knight, Lively, captain Dupee, Hawk, captain Smith, and Scorpion, captain Ivis.

And whereas the ſaid goods were expreſſed by the invoices to be on account of Elbridge Gerry, eſquire; and ſuch part thereof as arrived ſafe has been received by James Warren, eſquire, the public agent to whom they were addreſſed.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Elbridge Gerry, eſquire, be indemnified by the United States from any coſt or charges that have been or ſhall be made againſt him on account of the goods ſo ſhipped, and that any claims relative thereto be exhibited to the commercial committee of Congreſs.

Reſolved, That the board of admiralty be directed to fit for ſea, with the utmoſt expedition, the ſeveral ſhips of war and frigates now in port.

That it be earneſtly recommended to the reſpective ſtates, within whoſe ports any of the ſaid ſhips or frigates may be,

to afford every aſſiſtance to the board of admiralty, on their application for artificers, labourers and materials, for preparing the ſame for ſea, and for compleating their complement of men.

Reſolved, That Congreſs will defray every neceſſary expence which any ſtate ſhall incur in conſequence of the above reſolution.

And whereas it is proper to make proviſion for repairing any damages which the fleets of our allies may ſuſtain by ſtorms or otherwiſe,

Reſolved, That the board of admiralty be directed to cauſe as many maſts, yards and ſpars as they ſhall deem neceſſary for the above purpoſe, to be procured.

That the board of admiralty be alſo directed to ſettle ſignals with the commanding officers of any ſhip or ſhips of our ally which may now or ſhall hereafter be upon the coaſts of the United States.

And for the promoting of harmony and forwarding the common views of France and America;

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the legiſlatures of theſe United States to paſs laws for the puniſhment of ſuch perſons as ſhall encourage deſertions from the fleets or armies of any foreign power who ſhall proſecute the war in America, in conjunction with theſe United States, and for recovering ſuch deſerters as ſhall endeavour to conceal themſelves among the inhabitants.

Reſolved, That three hundred hogſheads of the ſugars in the hands of John Bradford, continental agent at Boſton, be by him converted into money, and the ſame tranſmitted to the continental treaſury without loſs of time, notwithſtanding any former reſolution of Congreſs to the contrary.

TUESDAY, *May* 30, 1780.

Mr. Armſtrong, a delegate for Pennſylvania, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

A memorial of John M'Aliſter was read, incloſing a copy of the record of his trial and acquittal by the verdict of a jury, upon an indictment for the frauds mentioned in the reſolution of Congreſs of the 22d of June, 1779.

Reſolved, That it is not expedient at preſent to make any partial reduction in the army of the United States.

Reſolved,

Reſolved, That lieutenant colonel John Bailey, be informed that from a conſideration of all circumſtances, Congreſs do not judge it expedient at preſent to appoint another brigadier from the line of the troops of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

THURSDAY, *June* 1, 1780.

Mr. Benjamin Huntington, a delegate from the ſtate of Connecticut, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs,

Mr. *T.* Matlack, a delegate for Pennſylvania, attended, when the credentials of the delegates of that ſtate were read.

Reſolved, That a poſt be eſtabliſhed at Shoheken, in the county of Ulſter, in the ſtate of New-York, and maintained at the expence of the United States.

That the ſaid garriſon be under the particular direction and ſuperintendance of his excellency governor Clinton, ſubject however to the orders of the commander in chief of the continental army.

That if the number of troops neceſſary to garriſon this poſt cannot be conveniently ſpared, but of thoſe already voted by Congreſs, for the defence of the frontiers of the ſtate of New-York, Congreſs approve of the employing from time to time, at the expence of the United States, ſuch numbers of militia as may be ſufficient for that purpoſe, ſo as that the whole employed in this ſervice do not exceed one hundred and fifty men, with the proper proportion of officers.

Reſolved, That the preſident and council of the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, be authoriſed to embody and maintain, at the expence of the United States, any number of men not exceeding two hundred and fifty rank and file, with a proportionable number of officers, to aſſiſt in guarding the frontiers of the ſaid ſtate.

Reſolved, That the ſupplies which any of the ſtates ſhall, upon requiſition for that purpoſe, furniſh of articles not required from them by the reſolution of the 25th day of February laſt, or to a greater amount than is required by the ſaid reſolution, ſhall be credited to them in a future requiſition of ſpecific ſupplies from the ſeveral ſtates, or in lieu of the like value of other articles, which ſuch ſtates

are

are already called on to furniſh, or, at the election of the ſtate, ſhall be paid for with intereſt at ſix per cent. as faſt as money can be procured for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, That his excellency governor Livingſton, be informed, in anſwer to his letter of May 16th, that ſundry applications have heretofore been made to Congreſs for relief in caſes that are not diſtinguiſhable from the caſe of John Hopper, mentioned in his letter aforeſaid, and many caſes exiſt to which the principle advanced by his excellency will apply; but Congreſs though deeply affected by their calamities, have not yet found it expedient to enter into a conſideration of meaſures for the particular relief of ſuch ſufferers; nor is it probable that the inevitable exigencies of the war will permit Congreſs to enter into ſuch conſiderations until peace ſhall be reſtored to the United States.

FRIDAY, *June* 2, 1780.

Mr. Daniel, of St. Thomas Jenifer, a delegate for the ſtate of Maryland, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on ſundry papers reſpecting the New-Hampſhire Grants, and thereupon came to the following reſolutions:

Whereas it is repreſented to Congreſs, and by authentic evidence laid before them it appears, that the people inhabiting the diſtrict of country, commonly known by the name of the New-Hampſhire Grants, and claiming to be an independent ſtate, have, notwithſtanding the reſolutions of Congreſs of the 24th of September, and 2d of October, proceeded as a ſeparate government to make grants of lands and ſales of eſtates by them declared forfeited and confiſcated; and have alſo, in divers inſtances, exerciſed civil and military authority over the perſons and effects of ſundry inhabitants within the ſaid diſtrict, who profeſs themſelves to be citizens of and to owe allegiance to the ſtate of New-York.

Reſolved, That the acts and proceedings of the people inhabiting the ſaid diſtrict, and claiming to be an independent ſtate as aforeſaid, in contravening the good intentions

of

of the ſaid reſolutions of the 24th of September and the 2d of October laſt, are highly unwarrantable, and ſubverſive of the peace and welfare of the United States.

That the people inhabiting the ſaid diſtrict, and claiming to be an independent ſtate as aforeſaid, be and they hereby are ſtrictly required to forbear and abſtain from all acts of authority, civil or military over the inhabitants of any town or diſtrict who hold themſelves to be ſubjects of and to owe allegiance to any of the ſtates claiming the juriſdiction of the ſaid territory, in whole or in part, until the deciſions and determinations in the reſolution aforementioned ſhall be made.

And whereas the ſtates of New-Hampſhire and New-York have complied with the ſaid reſolutions of the 24th of September and the 2d of October laſt, and by their agents and delegates in Congreſs declared themſelves ready to proceed in ſupporting their reſpective rights to the juriſdiction of the diſtrict aforeſaid, in whole or in part, according to their ſeveral claims, and in the mode preſcribed in the ſaid reſolutions: and whereas Congreſs, by their order of the 21ſt of March laſt, did poſtpone the conſideration of the ſubject of the ſaid reſolutions, nine ſtates excluſive of thoſe who were parties to the queſtion not being repreſented; and by their order of the 17th of May laſt have directed that letters be written to the ſtates not repreſented, requeſting them immediately to ſend forward a repreſentation.

Reſolved, That Congreſs will, as ſoon as nine ſtates excluſive of thoſe who are parties to the controverſy ſhall be repreſented, proceed to hear and examine into and finally determine the diſputes and differences relative to juriſdiction between the three ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-York, reſpectively, or ſuch of them as ſhall have paſſed ſuch laws as are mentioned in the ſaid reſolutions of the 24th of September and the 2d of October laſt, on the one part, and the people of the diſtrict aforeſaid, who claim to be a ſeparate juriſdiction, on the other, in the mode preſcribed in and by the ſaid reſolutions.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, *June* 5, 1780.

Mr. Whitmill Hill, a delegate from North-Carolina, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

Mr. Ezekiel Cornell, a delegate for Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment.

Mr. Ingerſoll, a delegate for Pennſylvania, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

Reſolved, That the board of war be directed to ſend to the ſtate of North-Carolina five thouſand ſtand of arms, with powder, lead, flints, and other ſuitable ſtores, for ten thouſand troops.

Reſolved, That a brevet commiſſion of lieutenant colonel of cavalry be granted to monſieur Louis Ethis de Corny.

That monſieur de Corny be furniſhed with letters from the preſident to the ſupreme executive powers of the ſeveral ſtates, or to ſuch of them as monſieur de Corny ſhall apply for, requeſting their advice and aid to him in procuring proviſions and other neceſſaries for the forces of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty expected to arrive in theſe United States, in ſuch maner as will beſt avoid a competiton of purchaſes for the uſe abovementioned and thoſe for the uſe of the United States.

That the honorable the miniſter of France be informed that it is the opinion of Congreſs that the public ſervice will be beſt promoted by having the ſame currency made uſe of, as far as may be, to procure ſupplies for the forces of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as for thoſe of theſe United States.

That the governors of Virginia and Maryland be requeſted immediately to engage truſty perſons in theſe ſtates reſpectively, at proper diſtances from each other, on the main road, from Cape Henry in Virgnia, to Philadelphia, to hold themſelves in readineſs, ſhould the French fleet be diſcovered off that cape or the adjacent coaſts, to forward intelligence thereof, and any diſpatches that may be received from them to Congreſs, in the moſt expeditious manner.

TUESDAY, *June* 6, 1780.

Mr. Bee, a delegate for South-Carolina, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

Reſolved, That the board of war be directed to ſend forward, with all poſſible expedition, ſuch articles of horſe furniture, arms and accoutrements, as may be wanted for the uſe of the cavalry in the ſouthern army,

Reſolved, That the reſolution of the 5th, directing the board of war to ſend forward arms and military ſtores to the ſtate of North-Carolina, be executed for the preſent only to the extent of three thouſand ſtand of arms and military ſtores for ſix thouſand troops.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 7, 1780.

Ordered, That the board of admiralty cauſe ſale to be made, at public auction, of the ſloop Weſt-Florida, and pay the proceeds into the treaſury of the United States, to be applied to the uſe of the navy; and that the crew of the ſaid ſloop be turned over to the ſhips of war now fitting out in this harbour.

THURSDAY, *June* 8, 1780.

Reſolved, That John Lawrence and Rhoderick Lawrence be appointed commiſſioners on the part of the United States, either of them to endorſe the bills that ſhall be emitted by the ſtate of Connecticut, purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th of March laſt.

FRIDAY, *June* 9, 1780.

Nine ſtates being repreſented, excluſive of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-York,

A motion was made by Mr. Livingſton, ſeconded by Mr. Scott, agreeably to the reſolution of the ſecond inſtant, to proceed to hear and examine into and finally determine the diſputes and differences relative to juriſdiction between the three ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-York, reſpectively, or ſuch of them as ſhall have paſſed ſuch laws as are mentioned in the reſolu-

tions

tions of the 24th of September and 2d of October laſt, on the one part, and the people of the diſtrict commonly known by the name of the New-Hampſhire Grants, who claim to be a ſeparate juriſdiction, on the other, in the mode preſcribed in and by the ſaid reſolutions.

But it being repreſented on the part of New-Hampſhire, that the agent ſpecially appointed for that buſineſs, is not now preſent, and, from the great diſtance, cannot ſoon attend Congreſs.

On motion of Mr. Walton, ſeconded by Mr. Folſom,

Ordered, That the ſecond Tueſday in September next be aſſigned to proceed to hear and examine into and finally determine the diſputes and differences relative to juriſdiction, between the three ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-York, reſpectively, or ſuch of them as ſhall have paſſed ſuch laws as are mentioned in the reſolutions of the 24th of September and 2d of October laſt, on the one part, and the people of the diſtrict commonly known by the name of the New-Hampſhire Grants, who claim to be a ſeparate juriſdiction, on the other, in the mode preſcribed in and by the ſaid reſolutions.

Ordered, That copies of the aforegoing order be ſent to the ſtates of New-York, New-Hampſhire and Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and to the people of the diſtrict aforeſaid.

MONDAY, *June* 12, 1780.

Reſolved, That the committee at head-quarters be inſtructed immediately to give orders for ſtopping all iſſues of proviſions and forage, except to the army and militia in actual ſervice, and ſuch perſons as are attached to the military in camp or on march, under ſuch particular exceptions only as they, on adviſing with the commander in chief, may judge abſolutely indiſpenſable.

That the value of a ration be ſettled by the board of war, and allowed in money to ſuch as are now entitled to draw from the public ſtores, and may be precluded for the future in conſequence of ſuch orders.

Reſolved, That the preſident of the ſtate of Delaware be informed, that the public exigencies require an immediate and deciſive anſwer to the reſolution of Congreſs of the

twenty-

twenty-ſecond day of May, reſpecting an embargo on the exportation of proviſions from the ſaid ſtate.

Whereas large accounts in the ſeveral ſtaff departments in the army are outſtanding and unſettled, and it is neceſſary that they be ſpeedily and finally adjuſted, in order that all diſburſements may be clearly aſcertained and arrears diſcharged.

Reſolved therefore, That two extra chambers of accounts, conſiſting of two commiſſioners each, be appointed, to continue in office as long as may be neceſſary, for the ſettlement of the ſaid accounts, or any others which may be referred to them.

That the commiſſioners of the chamber of accounts, be reſpectively under the direction of the board of treaſury, to repair to ſuch poſts or places as the public ſervice may from time to time require, for the purpoſe of examining and adjuſting any of the ſaid accounts.

That, when thus employed, their reaſonable travelling charges be allowed, in addition to their pay.

That the pay of the ſaid commiſſioners reſpectively be the ſame as that of thoſe already appointed.

That the board of treaſury be authoriſed to apply to the executive power of any ſtate to appoint a temporary commiſſioner or commiſſioners, for the ſpecial purpoſe of joining with a commiſſioner ſent from the ſaid board to receive and liquidate any of the aforeſaid accounts within ſuch ſtate, who, being duly qualified before a magiſtrate, and the qualification lodged in the treaſury, ſhall reſpectively have the ſame power, and be entitled to the ſame emoluments for the time he is in office, as a commiſſioner of the chambers at the treaſury.

TUESDAY, *June* 13, 1780.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That major general Gates immediately repair to and take command in the ſouthern department.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, *June* 14, 1780.

Mr. Artemas Ward, a delegate for the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

Mr. John Hanſon, a delegate for the ſtate of Maryland, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

Reſolved, That the reſignation of captain Levin Handy, of the 5th Maryland regiment, and enſign Samuel Claypoole, of the 1ſt Pennſylvania regiment, be accepted; the reſignation of the former to take place from the 1ſt of May laſt.

Reſolved, That major general Gates be and he is hereby authoriſed to call on the ſtates of Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, for ſuch aids of militia and ſupplies as he ſhall deem neceſſary; and it is recommended to the governments of the ſaid ſtates to comply with ſuch requiſitions.

That major general Gates be and he is hereby authoriſed to appoint a deputy adjutant general, a deputy paymaſter general, and all other ſtaff officers neceſſary for the organization of the ſouthern army; the ſaid officers to remain in ſervice until the pleaſure of Congreſs is known.

That major general Gates be and he is hereby authoriſed and impowered to take ſuch meaſures, from time to time, for the defence of the ſouthern ſtates as he ſhall think moſt proper: and it is earneſtly recommended to the governments of the ſaid ſtates to give every aſſiſtance in their power for carrying ſuch meaſures into execution.

Reſolved, That the board of war be directed to continue their attention to the eſtimates for advances to the departments of the quartermaſter general and commiſſary general of purchaſes, and military ſtores, as far as circumſtances will admit, in order to enable the board of treaſury to decide on the merits of requiſitions for ſuch advances, and report thereon to Congreſs.

A report from the board of treaſury was read, incloſing a letter from Eleazer Wales, commiſſioner of accounts at Albany, wherein he begs leave to reſign his office, and repreſents the inadequate compenſation that has been allowed for his ſervices: whereupon

Reſolved, That the reſignation of the ſaid Eleazer Wales be

be accepted, and that the conſideration of his pay be poſtponed until general proviſion ſhall be made relieving againſt the effects of depreciation.

FRIDAY, *June* 16, 1780.

A report from the board of war was read: whereupon

Ordered, That brigadier general Weedon be called into ſervice, and employed in the ſouthern department, as major general Gates ſhall direct.

Ordered, That colonel Daniel Morgan, of the Virginia line, be called into ſervice, and employed in the ſouthern army as major general Gates ſhall direct.

Reſolved, That Nicholas Gilman, eſquire, and John Taylor Gilman, eſquire, be appointed commiſſioners on the part of the United States, either of them to endorſe the bills that ſhall be emitted by the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th day of March laſt.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of two commiſſioners of the chambers of accounts, in the room of Mr. Eleazer M'Comb and the late Mr. Mumford; and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Peter R. Fell and Mr. George Meaſam were elected; the former having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Houſton and the latter by Mr. Scott.

Congreſs farther proceeded to the election of commiſſioners for the two extra chambers of accounts, agreeably to the reſolution of the 12th, and the ballots being taken, the following gentlemen were choſen, viz.

Mr. Joſeph Bullock and Mr. Jonathan Burrall; the former having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Searle, and the latter by Mr. Burke.

SATURDAY, *June* 17, 1780.

Whereas it is eſſential to the due direction of the public affairs, that the ſuperintending power ſhould be intimately acquainted with the meaſures that have been purſued, in conſequence of their reſolves, by thoſe on whom, from the nature of the government, the execution of them devolves;

and

and whereas it is equally neceſſary to examine the ſource from which the public embaraſſments ſpring:

Reſolved, That the United States, from New-Hampſhire to South-Carolina, incluſive, except ſuch of them as have made returns of their tranſactions, be requeſted, at this critical conjuncture, to inform Congreſs with the utmoſt expedition, what meaſures they have taken in conſequence of the ſeveral reſolutions, a liſt of which is hereunto annexed.

Ordered, That the ſecretary annex to the above reſolution a liſt of the reſolutions which have been paſſed by Congreſs ſince the 1ſt day of January 1779, requiring from the United States a ſupply of men, money and proviſions, in order to be tranſmitted herewith to each of the above mentioned ſtates.

Reſolved, That the executive power of the ſtate of Virginia, be earneſtly requeſted to order a reinforcement of five thouſand militia, including any that may be now in ſervice, to join the ſouthern army with all poſſible diſpatch.

That the executive power of the ſtate of North-Carolina, be earneſtly requeſted to order a reinforcement of four thouſand militia, including ſuch as are now in ſervice, to join the ſaid army.

That it be recommended to the ſtate of Virginia to keep in readineſs an additional force of three thouſand militia; and to the ſtate of North-Carolina, to keep in readineſs an additional force of two thouſand militia, in order to join the ſouthern army upon the ſhorteſt notice.

That no ſupplies of men, and no proviſions except bacon, and ſo much grain as the executive of the ſtate of Virginia conceive can be ſpared from the ſouthern army, they bearing in mind that the wants of the grand army are at this time extremely preſſing--be removed to the northward of the ſtate of Virginia, until the further order of Congreſs.

That the monies raiſed for the uſe of the United States, in the ſtate of Maryland, and the ſtates to the ſouthward thereof, be appropriated to the ſupply of the military cheſt and exigencies of the war in the ſouthern department, until the further order of Congreſs.

That the board of war be directed to take effectual meaſures for ſupplying the ſaid department with all neceſſary military ſtores.

MONDAY, *June* 19, 1780.

Mr Sherman, a delegate for the ſtate of Connecticut, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

Reſolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to the ſtates of Virginia and North-Carolina, to uſe their utmoſt exertions to recruit, remount and equip Baylor's and White's regiments of light dragoons, ſo as to compleat them at leaſt one hundred and fifty rank and file in each regiment:

That it be recommended to general Waſhington, if not incompatible with the ſervice, to order the infantry belonging to major Lee's corps, now in Virginia, to proceed on their rout and join the ſouthern army, there to be employed as the commanding officer in that department ſhall think beſt.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee on the repreſentation and petition of John Garcia Duarti; and thereupon

Reſolved, That the board of war of Maſſachuſetts Bay, at Boſton, forthwith deliver to the ſaid John Garcia Duarti, or to his order, on requeſt, all the coin depoſited in their hands, and all the effects yet unſold, being parts of the cargo of the ſnow Noſtra Senhora de Carmel et Saint Antonio, without charging him any commiſſion thereon;

That the board of war of Maſſachuſetts Bay, at Boſton, do pay, upon demand, to John Bradford, continental agent at Boſton, eighteen thouſand four hundred and ſixty-one pounds thirteen ſhillings and three pence, being the amount of the net proceeds of the aforeſaid ſnow and cargo, ſold under their direction by order of Congreſs of May 11th, 1778, who is hereby directed to purchaſe bills of exchange on ſome merchant or banker in Europe, to as great an amount as the ſum of eighteen thouſand four hundred and forty-one pounds thirteen ſhillings and three pence, with intereſt thereon at ſix per cent. per annum, to the day of buying the ſaid bills, would have purchaſed at the time of the ſale of the ſnow and cargo aforeſaid, and deliver the ſame to the ſaid John Garcia Duarti, for the uſe of his owners; and that the ſaid John Bradford report his proceedings in the premiſes to Congreſs without delay.

Reſolved, That the bond which Joſeph Cunningham gave, at the time he obtained his commiſſion as maſter or commander

commander of the ſchooner Phoenix, be forthwith put in ſuit, and that his ſaid commiſſion be thereupon vacated and made void; and that the ſaid Joſeph Cunningham be not admitted to hold any commiſſion under the United States on board of any ſhip or veſſel of war, until ſuch time as he ſhall appear and anſwer ſuch ſuit, and ſatisfy the judgment againſt him, or procure the ſame to be reverſed or ſet aſide by due courſe of law; and that the monies recovered on ſuch ſuit be paid to the ſaid John Garcia Duarti, for the uſe of his owners:

That the ſaid John Garcia Duarti may alſo proſecute or cauſe to be proſecuted an action or actions againſt the ſaid Joſeph Cunningham, late commander of the private armed ſchooner of war Phoenix, the owners of the ſaid ſchooner, and any perſon or perſons that may be juſtly deemed guilty of the ſeizure and capture of the ſaid John Garcia Duarti, with the ſaid ſnow, her crew and cargo, or any ways accountable for the ſame, for the benefit and further reparation of the owners of the ſaid ſnow; ſuch proſecution to be at the expence of the United States.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee appointed to deviſe means for the more effectual preventing and puniſhing the making or uttering counterfeit paper bills, of the ſimilitude of the bills of credit emitted by Congreſs, and thereupon

Reſolved, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall take and proſecute to conviction, any perſon who ſhall prepare, engrave, ſtamp, forge or print, or cauſe or procure to be prepared, engraved, ſtamped, forged or printed, the counterfeit reſemblance of any paper bills of credit iſſued, emitted or made by Congreſs, or who ſhall counterfeit or ſign the name or names of the ſigners to any true bills to ſuch counterfeit paper, with the intention that ſuch counterfeit paper ſhall be paſſed in payments, or received as genuine and good bills, whether the ſame be ſo paſſed or received or not; or who ſhall pay or tender in payment any ſuch counterfeit money, or deliver the ſame to any other perſon or perſons, with an intention that ſuch counterfeit paper be paſſed, paid or received, as and for good and genuine, knowing the ſame to be forged or counterfeited; upon every ſuch conviction, and procuring a certificate thereof, under the hands of the judges before whom

ſuch conviction ſhall be had, or either of them, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall receive, of the continental loan-officer of the ſtate where ſuch conviction ſhall be had, the ſum of two thouſand dollars in the preſent continental currency, which the ſaid loan officer is hereby directed and required to pay out of any public money in his hands, and to charge the ſame to the United States.

TUESDAY, *June* 20, 1780.

On motion of the delegates of South-Carolina, purſuant to an application from governor Rutledge, ſtating the neceſſity he has been under of purchaſing many articles for the uſe of the troops ſince he left Charleſtown, and requeſting, as in the preſent ſituation of that ſtate, he has no other means of paying for the ſame, than by draughts on Congreſs, that his draughts may be honoured:

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury, until the further order of Congreſs, be authoriſed to accept the bills drawn by governor Rutledge for the above purpoſe, to be paid at the election of the holder, either in loan-office certificates or in caſh, with intereſt, as ſoon as the treaſury ſhall be in condition; for which the ſtate of South-Carolina is to be accountable, and that the board of treaſury from time to time lay before Congreſs an account of all ſuch draughts.

Reſolved, That the general of Martinique, in ordering the cargo of the brig Hope to be ſold, and the money to be depoſited in the hands of Mr. W. Bingham, till the legality of the capture could be proved, (no courts being at that time inſtituted for the determining of ſuch captures in that iſland) ſhewed the ſtricteſt attention to the rights of the claimants and the higheſt reſpect to the opinion of Congreſs:

That Mr. W. Bingham, in receiving the ſame, only acted in obedience to the commands of the general of Martinique, and in conformity with his duty as agent for the United States.

Reſolved, That Congreſs will defray all the expences that Mr. William Bingham may be put to by reaſon of the ſuits now depending, or which may hereafter be brought againſt him in the State of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, on account of the brig Hope, or her cargo, claimed as prize by the

owners,

owners, maſter and mariners of the private ſhip of war called the Pilgrim.

And whereas the goods of the ſaid William Bingham, to a very conſiderable amount, are attached in the ſaid ſuits now depending in the hands of the factors of the ſaid W. Bingham, to his great injury:

Reſolved, That the general court of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, be requeſted to diſcharge the property of the ſaid W. Bingham from the ſaid attachment; Congreſs hereby pledging themſelves to pay all ſuch ſums of money, with coſts of ſuit, as may be recovered againſt the ſaid W. Bingham in either or both the abeve actions.

Reſolved, That the navy council at Boſton be directed to give ſuch ſecurity, in the name of the United States, as the court may require, and to direct the council now employed by Mr. Bingham in the defence of the ſaid actions.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 21, 1780.

The committee to whom was referred the note from the honorable the miniſter of France, brought in a report, which was read, and thereupon,

Reſolved, That the miniſter of France be informed that Congreſs have uſed every means in their power to fulfil their engagements of January laſt; that they have apportioned the quotas of the ſeveral ſtates, and called upon them moſt earneſtly to compleat the ſame; that the ſurrender of Charleſtown, and the diverſion of our force to the ſouthern department, together with the heavy loſs ſuſtained by fatigue and deſertion in a long and toilſome march, have for the preſent conſiderably weakened the main army; that Congreſs have endeavoured to replace theſe deficiencies, by demanding large additional ſupplies of recruits and militia from the middle and eaſtern ſtates, to take the field by the firſt of July; that their requeſts have been frequently reiterated in the ſtrongeſt terms; that they have reaſon to believe that many of them are making great efforts to comply with their demand; and that they are not without well grounded expectations that the importance of the occaſion will awaken all to the moſt vigorous exertions; that Congreſs have demanded from each ſtate immediate information

formation of the meaſures they have adopted in conſequence of their requiſition; that they hope to be thereby enabled more fully to ſatisfy the wiſhes of the miniſter of France, relative to the matters contained in his memorial; that they do full juſtice to the ſolicitude to the miniſter of France, for the advancement of the mutual intereſts of his moſt chriſtian majeſty and theſe United States, and ſee with pleaſure, in the warmth with which he urges meaſures evidently calculated for the immediate advantage of theſe ſtates, the intimacy of the union between the allied powers.

And whereas Congreſs did, in behalf of the United States, aſſure his moſt chriſtian majeſty, by their act of 31ſt January laſt, that they would bring into the field twenty-five thouſand men, excluſive of officers, and at the ſame time ſolicit a naval force to co-operate againſt the common enemy; and whereas advice has been received from the court of France, that his moſt chriſtian majeſty, in compliance with the ſolicitations of Congreſs, hath not only directed a conſiderable naval force to repair to North-America, but hath ſubjoined thereto a reſpectable body of land forces; and whereas Congreſs, in conſequence of their engagements by their act of February laſt, did call on the ſeveral ſtates to compleat their quota of troops to the eſtabliſhment mentioned in the ſaid act; which quota they have ſince, from the diſaſter at Charleſtown, found it neceſſary to encreaſe, and have accordingly approved the requiſitions of their committee at Head-quarters; and whereas none of the ſtates, whoſe battalions were deficient, have yet ſent on their recruits to compleat the ſame, nor afforded any aſſurances that the requiſitions of Congreſs, and their committee, will be complied with; and whereas the execution of the above requiſition will be extremely hazardous and expenſive, unleſs the further demands of Congreſs and their committee, for proviſion, are punctually complied with; therefore,

Reſolved, That the ſaid ſtates be requeſted explicitly, and without the leaſt delay, to inform Congreſs how far they may rely upon their furniſhing the ſeveral ſupplies of men, money and proviſions called for by Congreſs or their committee at head-quarters.

And

And whereas the legiſlatures of many of the United States are not now convened, though earneſtly requeſted by Congreſs to continue their ſeſſions, or to veſt in ſome perſon ſuch powers as would enable them on the requiſition of Congreſs or their committee, to draw forth the military reſources of the ſtate; and whereas Congreſs are not fully informed whether their magiſtrates are ſo empowered:

Reſolved, That the ſupreme executive magiſtrate, in each ſtate, where the legiſlature is not now convened, be requeſted immediately to inform Congreſs what meaſures they have taken, or empowered to take in compliance with the above requiſitions of Congreſs, in order that Congreſs, whoſe duty it is, may provide that effectual meaſures be taken that every ſtate in the union contribute their quota to the common defence.

Reſolved, That the executive magiſtrate of every ſtate be requeſted to correſpond weekly with the committee of Congreſs at head-quarters, adviſing them of the meaſures actually taken from time to time in purſuance of the above recited requiſitions of Congreſs and their committee.

A letter of this day from the board of war was read, informing "that a number of patriotic perſons have formed a plan for the eſtabliſhment of a bank, whoſe object is the public ſervice; that the directors have applied to that board to repreſent to Congreſs the deſire of the company that a committee of this body may be appointed to confer with the inſpectors and directors on the ſubject to-morrow morning," whereupon

Ordered, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpoſe above mentioned.

The members choſen Mr. Ellſworth, Mr. Duane, and Mr. Scott.

THURSDAY, *June* 22, 1780.

Mr. Willie Jones, a delegate for North-Carolina, attended and produced the credentials of the delegates of that ſtate, which were read.

The committee appointed to confer with the inſpectors and directors of the propoſed bank, brought in a report, which was read;

The

The committee alſo laid before Congreſs the plan of the bank, communicated to them at the ſaid conference, which being read, Congreſs thereupon came to the following reſolutions:

Whereas a number of the patriotic citizens of Pennſylvania, have communicated to Congreſs a liberal offer, on their own credit and by their own exertions, to ſupply and tranſport three millions of rations and 300 hogſheads of rum for the uſe of the army, and have eſtabliſhed a bank for the ſole purpoſe of obtaining and tranſporting the ſaid ſupplies, with greater facility and diſpatch: and whereas, on the one hand the aſſociators, animated to this laudable exertion by a deſire to relieve the public neceſſities, mean not to derive from it the leaſt pecuniary advantage, ſo on the other, it is juſt and reaſonable that they ſhould be fully reimburſed and indemnified; therefore

Reſolved unanimouſly, That Congreſs entertain a high ſenſe of the liberal offer of the ſaid aſſociators to raiſe and tranſport the beforementioned ſupplies for the army, and do accept the ſame as a diſtinguiſhed proof of their patriotiſm.

Reſolved, That the faith of the United States, be and the ſame hereby is pledged to the ſubſcribers to the ſaid bank, for their effectual reimburſement and indemnity in the premiſes.

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be directed to depoſit in the ſaid bank bills of exchange in favor of the directors thereof, on the miniſters of theſe United States, in Europe or any of them, and in ſuch ſums as ſhall be thought convenient, but not to exceed in the whole one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds ſterling; that the ſaid bills are to be conſidered not only as a ſupport of the credit of the ſaid bank, but as an indemnity to the ſubſcribers for all deficiences of loſſes and expences which they may ſuſtain on account of their ſaid engagements, and which ſhall not, within ſix months from the date hereof, be made good to them out of the public treaſury; and in caſe of failure ſuch a proportion of the ſaid bills as ſhall be requiſite to make good the ſaid deficiency ſhall be negociated for that purpoſe by the ſaid directors, and the reſidue thereof returned into the treaſury.

Reſolved, That, upon repreſentation made that the

bank

bank ſtands in need of occaſional aſſiſtance, Congreſs will advance as much of their current money as can be ſpared from other ſervices.

Reſolved, That a ſtanding committee of Congreſs be appointed to conſer with the officers of the ſaid bank, as occaſion may require.

The members choſen Mr. Elſworth, Mr. Duane and Mr. Scott.

FRIDAY, *June* 23, 1780.

Mr. Henry, a delegate from Maryland, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

Ordered, That an extract of the letter of the 20th from general Waſhington be ſent by expreſs to each of the ſtates, from New-Hampſhire to Maryland, incluſive, and that the executive powers be moſt earneſty requeſted to forward on the ſupplies of men and proviſion with the utmoſt expedition, and tranſmit to Congreſs and the committee at head-quarters, with all poſſible diſpatch, an account of the proceedings of their reſpective ſtates, on which the commander in chief can rely, and by which he may be enabled to regulate his future operations.

A letter of the 22d from major general Lincoln was read, informing Congreſs of his arrival in Philadelphia, and that, ſtimulated by the double motive of regard to the honor of Congreſs and his own reputation, he embraces the earlieſt opportunity of requeſting that, agreeably to the reſolution of November 28th, 1777, an enquiry may be immediately made into the cauſes of the loſs of Charles-Town, which has been announced to Congreſs, and into his conduct as prinicipal officer at that poſt when it was given up: whereupon,

Reſolved, That the commander in chief be directed, as ſoon as circumſtances ſhall admit, to cauſe an enquiry to be made into the loſs of Charles-Town in South-Carolina, and into the conduct of the ſaid major general Lincoln, late commanding officer in the ſouthern department, and cauſe the proceedings of the court of enquiry to be laid before Congreſs.

Reſolved, That the honorable M. Weare, preſident of New-Hampſhire, be informed, that the preſſing exigencies of

of the United States will not admit of the leaſt deduction from the public revenue at preſent; that Congreſs cannot now liquidate the accounts of the ſtate of New-Hampſhire or any other ſtate with the United States; but that due attention will be paid to the claims of New-Hampſhire whenever the circumſtances of public affairs of a more ſerious nature will enable them to take them into conſideration.

Whereas it has been repreſented, in order to ſeduce the citizens of South-Carolina, and Georgia from their allegiance to theſe United States, that a treaty of peace between America and Great-Britain was about to take place, in which theſe two ſtates would be ceded to Great-Britain.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſaid report is inſidious and utterly void of foundation.

That this confederacy is moſt ſacredly pledged to ſupport the liberty and independence of every one of its members; and, in a firm reliance on the divine bleſſing, will unremittingly perſevere in their exertions for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame, and alſo in the recovery and preſervation of any and every part of theſe United States that has been or may hereafter be invaded or poſſeſſed by the common enemy.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of two commiſſioners of the board of admiralty, and the ballots being taken,

Mr. William Ellery and Mr. Thomas Woodford were elected.

SATURDAY, *June* 24, 1780,

The medical committee brought in a report: whereupon,

Reſolved, That the medical committee be authoriſed to take proper meaſures for the ſuſtenance and relief of the ſick in this city, as well belonging to the army and navy of theſe ſtates, as to thoſe of our ally,

The committee to whom was referred the letter from the chambers of accounts, reſpecting certain directions given to them by the board of treaſury, report,

That

That, by the ordinance for eſtabliſhing a board of treaſury and the proper officers for managing the finances of theſe United States, paſſed the 30th day of July, 1779, the board of treaſury are entruſted with the general ſuperintendance of the finances of theſe United States, and are required to ſee that all public debtors are brought to account, frauds detected, and defaulters puniſhed; they are likewiſe empowered to inſtruct in their duty all officers concerned in the finances and accounts, and to ſuſpend any of them for negligence or miſdemeanor, until the pleaſure of Congreſs is known; where objections ſhall be diſcovered againſt the reports of the commiſſioners or auditors, the board of treaſury are to correct their errors; and where the commiſſioners or auditors may be in doubt, to inſtruct them; and it is provided, that all orders and inſtructions to the chambers of accounts and auditors of the army, ſhall be communicated through the auditor general.

From this review of the ordinance the committee obſerve,

That the board of treaſury are made immediately reſponſible for the ſettlement of the public accounts, and that they are inveſted with a general ſuperintending power over the chambers of accounts; that it is neceſſary to the execution of this high truſt, that reaſonable hours of office be aſſigned by the chambers, and publicly notified, that the board of treaſury, as well as the public accountants, may know when to have recourſe to them for the diſpatch of public buſineſs; that the board of treaſury, being expreſſly required to call public debtors to account, and to detect frauds, authority to direct the ſettlement of one account in preference to another, is neceſſarily implied; and it is the duty of the chambers to inform the board of treaſury, whenever required, of their progreſs in the ſettlement of any of the public accounts.

It is alſo the opinion of the committee,

That the ſaid chambers are bound to obſerve ſuch general inſtructions for correcting errors, removing doubts, and facilitating the ſettlement of the public accounts, as ſhall be given to them by the board of treaſury, conforming themſelves, as far as poſſible, to fixed and eſtabliſhed rules for ad-

miniſtering juſtice equally and impartially between accountants and the public.

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

MONDAY, *June 26*, 1780.

A letter of the 26th from W. Ellery was read, ſignifying his acceptance of the office of commiſſioner of the board of admiralty.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That monſieur du Conture be appointed a cornet in the legion commanded by Colonel Armand, to take rank as ſuch from the laſt day of July, 1779, when he was appointed by the late general count Pulaski to do the duty of cornet in the legion then under his command.

Whereas it is repreſented by the medical committee, that difficulties ariſe in the hoſpital department, from the arreſt of the director general:

Reſolved, therefore, That the medical committee be and are hereby authoriſed to take proper meaſures for carrying on the buſineſs of the ſaid department, and that all medical gentlemen and others attached to the ſaid department, pay obedience to the orders of the ſaid committee.

WEDNESDAY, *June 28*, 1780.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on loan-office certificates.

Whereas Congreſs, on the 18th day of April laſt, reſolved in the words following, viz. That Congreſs will, as ſoon as may be, make ſuch proviſion for diſcharging or continuing the loans that have been made to theſe United States on loan-office certificates, ſo as that the holders of them ſhall ſuſtain no loſs thereon by any depreciation of the bills loaned ſubſequent to the reſpective dates of the ſaid certificates; therefore,

Reſolved, That the principal of all loans that have been made to theſe United States, ſhall finally be diſcharged, by paying the full current value of the bills when loaned, which payments ſhall be made in Spaniſh milled dollars, or the current exchange thereof in other money, at the time of payment.

That

That the value of the bills when loaned, ſhall be aſcertained for the purpoſe above mentioned, by computing thereon a progreſſive rule of depreciation, commencing with the 1ſt day of September, 1777, and continuing to the 18th day of March, 1780, in geometrical proportion to the time, from period to period, as hereafter ſtated, aſſuming the depreciation at the ſeveral periods to be as follows, viz.

On the 1ſt day of March, 1778, one dollar and three quarters of a dollar of the ſaid bills, for one Spaniſh milled dollar; on the 1ſt of September, 1778, as four of the former for one of the latter; on the 1ſt of March, 1779, as ten of the former for one of the latter; on the 1ſt day of September, 1779, as eighteen of the former for one of the latter; and on the 18th day of March, 1780, as forty of the former for one of the latter:

That the principal of all certificates that have been taken out ſince the 18th day of March laſt, ſhall be diſcharged at the rate of one Spaniſh milled dollar, or the current exchange thereof in other money at the time of payment, for forty dollars of the ſaid bills of credit received on loan.

That the principal of all certificates that ſhall hereafter be taken out, until the further order of Congreſs, be diſcharged at the ſame rate and in the ſame manner as thoſe that have been taken out ſince the 18th day of March laſt.

That the intereſt on all loan-office certificates, at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, computed on the principal aſcertained as aforeſaid, ſhall be diſcharged annually, in like manner as the principal, until the principal ſhall be paid; provided nevertheleſs, that the ſame intereſt and mode of payment on certificates taken out before the firſt day of March, 1778, ſhall be continued as at preſent, until the principle aſcertained as aforeſaid be ready to be diſcharged.

Ordered, That the board of treaſury prepare the proper tables for direction of the commiſſioners of the continental loan-offices in the ſeveral ſtates in paying off the principal and intereſt of loans, agreeably to the foregoing reſolutions.

Reſolved

Reſolved, That the purchaſe of cloathing for the uſe of the army, made by Otis and Henly, at Boſton, on the 13th day of January laſt, as agents appointed by the board of war for that purpoſe, be confirmed; and that the board of treaſury agree with David Henly on the beſt mode of payment, taking care that as large a proportion as poſſible be paid in loan office certificates.

That an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, be allowed on ſuch part as cannot be immediately diſcharged, until payment is made.

THURSDAY, *June* 29, 1780.

Mr. S. Adams, a delegate of Maſſachuſetts Bay, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

The committee on the poſt-office, to whom was referred the letter of the 15th from governor Jefferſon, of Virginia, brought in a report; whereupon

Reſolved, That Congreſs approve the line of communication which governor Jefferſon, as it appears by his letter of the 15th, is forming by expreſſes ſouthward and northward, and that the ſame be continued until the further order of Congreſs.

Reſolved, That Nathaniel Appleton, and Joſeph Henderſon, eſquires, be appointed commiſſioners on the part of the United States, either of them to endorſe the bills that ſhall be emitted by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th of March laſt.

FRIDAY, *June* 30, 1780.

Reſolved, That Thomas Harwood and Benjamin Harwood, eſquires, be appointed commiſſioners on the part of the United States, either of them to endorſe the bills that ſhall be emitted by the ſtate of Maryland, purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th day of March laſt.

Reſolved, That lieutenant Conolly Coan, of the 62d Britiſh regiment, captured at Saratoga, be permitted to return to Ireland, his native country upon parole, for the benefit of his health.

The

The committee on the poſt-office brought in a report; whereupon

Ordered, That the committee on the poſt-office give directions to the poſtmaſter general, that the ſouthern poſt-riders be ſo regulated as to arrive at the place where Congreſs is ſitting, only once a week while the line of expreſs, eſtabliſhed by governor Jefferſon between the ſouthern and northern armies, is kept up.

SATURDAY, *July* 1, 1780.

Whereas Congreſs have thought proper to erect a monument to the memory of major general Warren, in conſideration of his diſtinguiſhed merit and bravery, and to make proviſion for the education of his eldeſt ſon; and whereas it appears no adequate proviſion can be made out of his private fortune for the education and maintenance of his three younger children: therefore

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the executive of Maſſachuſetts-Bay to make proviſion for the maintenance and education of the ſaid three children of the late major general Watren.

Reſolved, That Congreſs will defray the expence thereof, to the amount of the half pay of a major general, to commence at the time of his death, and continue until the youngeſt of the ſaid children ſhall be of age.

MONDAY, *July* 3, 1780.

A letter of June 29th from Joſeph Bullock was read, informing that he is under the neceſſity of declining the honor Congreſs intended him by appointing him a commiſſioner of the extra chambers of accounts.

Reſolved, That the line of communication by expreſſes, formed by governor Jefferſon, be continued by the board of war from Philadelphia to head-qnarters.

Ordered, That two members be added to the committee appointed to confer with the directors and inſpectors of the propoſed bank, in the room of Mr. Duane and Mr. Elſworth, who are abſent.

The members choſen Mr. Livingſton and Mr. Adams.

It being of the utmoſt importance more eſpecially at this critical

critical juncture, that the moſt ſpeedy and accurate intelligence ſhould be had of the movements of the enemy by ſea as well as by land; therefore

Reſolved, That the board of admiralty be and they are hereby directed to take the moſt effectual means in their power for obtaining, from time to time, certain intelligence of the arrival of the enemy's ſhips of war into any port or ports of North-America, the number of their guns and the condition they may be in, together with ſuch movements as they may make from one port to another, that this Congreſs may be duly and exactly informed of the naval ſtrength and ſituation of the enemy, and be able to communicate ſuch informarion to our ally as the common welfare ſhall require; and the ſaid board are particularly directed to obtain the earlieſt intelligence of the arrival of any ſhips of war in or near the port of New-York.

THURSDAY, *July* 6, 1780.

Mr. Richard Howley, a delegate for the ſtate of Georgia, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be authoriſed to accept, without advice, ſuch bills, drawn by major general Lincoln on the preſident of Congreſs, as, in their diſcretion, ſhall be deemed proper, and may have been or hereafter may be preſented within one month from this date, at which time it is expected a complete and accurate return of the bills aforeſaid will be made by general Lincoln.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee for foreign affairs, on the letter of the 1ſt from Mr. Laurens, wherein they report as their opinion,

That it is highly expedient that the honorable Mr. Laurens do repair to Europe without loſs of time, in order to enter on the diſcharge of the commiſſion to negociate a loan, to which he has been appointed by Congreſs.

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, *July* 7, 1780.

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be directed to furniſh Mr. Laurens with bills on France to the amount of one thouſand pounds ſterling, on account of his ſalary, out of thoſe bills ordered to be drawn by the reſolution of the 19th of May laſt.

MONDAY, *July* 10, 1780.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon Congreſs came to the following reſolution:

Captain Walker Baylor, of colonel Baylor's regiment of light dragoons, having deſired leave to reſign his commiſſion,

Reſolved, That his reſignation be accepted.

Reſolved, That all cloathing arriving from Europe, belonging to the United States, be delivered at the port of arrival, to the agents appointed by the board of war to receive them, without paſſing through the hands of the continental agents for prizes; any former order of Congreſs to the contrary notwithſtanding.

That the board of war take order for the reception of the ſaid cloathing, and give ſuch inſtructions to their agents, on all matters relative thereto, as ſhall, in the opinion of the ſaid board, be moſt conducive to the public intereſt.

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be authoriſed to allow intereſt on the bills drawn by major general Lincoln, when payment is made in loan-office certificates, in the ſame manner as directed by the reſolution of Congreſs of the 23d of March laſt, where payment is to be made in current money.

Reſolved, That the ſuperintending boards have an undoubted right to repeal and countermand, alter, amend and renew any order officially iſſued and delivered to the executive officers in their departments, reſpectively; but it is not expedient, nor have they a right, to recall any order after the ſame is delivered at the proper office, though it ſhould not have been executed; in caſes where it is neceſſary to correct an order, it ought to be renewed, the original ſtill remaining in the hands of the officer to whom it was directed, as his voucher.

Reſolved,

Reſolved, for ſpecial reaſons, that the board of war do take the moſt ſpeedy meaſures for the exchange of lieutenant-colonel John Laurens, one of general Waſhington's family, and now a priſoner of war on parole.

TUESDAY, *July* 11, 1780.

Ordered, That the committee of intelligence cauſe to be publiſhed the reſolution of May 5th, 1778, reſpecting the 11th and 12th articles of the treaty of amity and commerce between his moſt chriſtian majeſty and theſe United States, and a copy of the ſaid treaty as finally ratified.

The reſolution of May 5, 1778, is as follows:

Reſolved, That the commiſſioners, or any one of them, repreſenting theſe ſtates at the court of France, be inſtructed to inform that court, that although Congreſs have readily ratified the treaties of amity and commerce, and treaty of alliance, and the act ſeparate and ſecret, between his moſt chriſtian majeſty and theſe United States, in order to evince more clearly their ſenſe of the magnanimity and goodneſs of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, evidenced in the ſaid treaties; yet from a ſincere deſire of rendering the friendſhip and alliance ſo happily begun, permanent and perpetual; and being apprehenſive that differences may ariſe from the 11th and 12th articles, in the treaty of amity and commerce, Congreſs are deſirous that the ſaid 11th and 12th articles may be revoked and utterly expunged. The commiſſioners or any of them, are therefore inſtructed to uſe their beſt endeavours to procure the abolition of the ſaid 11th and 12th articles of the ſaid treaty.

In conſequence of the foregoing repreſentation, the following declarations were made, and ſigned in behalf of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and of the United States of America.

A DECLARATION of the KING.

THE Congreſs of the United States of North-America having repreſented to the King, that the execution of the eleventh article of amity and commerce, ſigned the ſixth of February laſt, may be attended with inconveniencies, and having

having in conſequence thereof, deſired that that article may be expunged, agreeing on their part, that the twelfth article ſhall be conſidered in the ſame manner as null and void: His Hajeſty, in order to give the United States of North-America a new proof of his affection as well as his deſire to confirm the union and good correſpondence eſtabliſhed between the two States, has been pleaſed to pay a regard to their repreſentations---accordingly he hath declared and by theſe preſents doth declare that he conſents to the ſuppreſſion of the eleventh and twelfth articles above mentioned, and that his intention is, that they be conſidered as if never comprehended in the treaty ſigned the firſt of February laſt. ———DONE at Verſailles, the firſt day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight.

(Signed) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

DECLARATION.

THE Moſt Chriſtian King having been pleaſed to regard the repreſentations made to him by the general Congreſs of North-America, relating to the eleventh article of the treaty of commerce, ſigned the ſixth of February in the preſent year; and his Majeſty having therefore, conſented that the ſaid article ſhould be ſuppreſſed, on condition that the twelfth article of the ſame treaty be equally regarded as of none effect, the above ſaid general Congreſs hath declared on their part, and do declare, that they conſent to the ſuppreſſion of the eleventh and twelfth articles of the above mentioned treaty, and that their intention is, that theſe articles be regarded as having never been compriſed in the treaty ſigned the ſixth of February.---In faith whereof, &c.

Signed by B. FRANRLIN,
ARTHUR LEE,
JOHN ADAMS.

The treaty, as it now ſtands, is as follows:

The Congreſs of the United States of New-Hampſhire Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, by the grace of God ſovereign, free and independent, to all who ſhall ſee theſe preſents, greeting:

WHEREAS, in and by our commiſſion, dated at Philadelphia the 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix--Benjamin Franklin, one of the delegates in Congreſs from the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and preſident of the convention of the ſaid ſtate, &c. Silas Deane, late a delegate from the ſtate of Connecticut, and Arthur Lee, barriſter at law, were nominated and appointed our commiſſioners, with full powers to treat, agree and conclude with his moſt chriſtian majeſty the king of France, or with ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhould be by him for that purpoſe anthoriſed, of and upon a true and ſincere friendſhip, and a firm, inviolable and univerſal peace, for the defence, protection and ſafety of the navigation and mutual commerce of the ſubjects of his moſt chriſtian majeſty and the people of the United States, we promiſing in good faith to ratify whatſoever our ſaid commiſſioners ſhould tranſact in the premiſes: And whereas our ſaid commiſſioners, in purſuance of their full powers, on the 6th day of February laſt, at Paris, with Conrad Alexander Gerard, royal Syndic of the city of Straſburg, ſecretary of his moſt chriſtian majeſty's council of ſtate, by virtue of powers plenipotentiary to him granted by his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and dated the thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, did conclude and ſign, on the part of the crown of France, and of the United States of America, a treaty of amity and commerce, in the following words.

TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE.

THE moſt chriſtian king and the thirteen United States of North-America, viz. New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia,

ginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, willing to fix, on an equitable and permanent manner, the rules which ought to be followed, relative to the correſpondence and commerce which the two parties deſire to eſtabliſh between their reſpective countries, ſtates and ſubjects, his moſt chriſtian majeſty and the ſaid United States have judged that the ſaid end could not be better obtained than by taking for the baſis of their agreement the moſt perfect equality and reciprocity, and by carefully avoiding all thoſe burthenſome preferences which are uſually ſources of debate, embarraſſment and diſcontent, by leaving alſo each party at liberty to make, reſpecting navigation and commerce, thoſe interior regulations which it ſhall find moſt convenient to itſelf; and by founding the advantage of commerce ſolely upon reciprocal utility and the juſt rules of free intercourſe, reſerving withal, to each party, the liberty of admitting at its pleaſure other nations to a participation of the ſame advantages. It is in the ſpirit of this intention, and to fulfil theſe views, that his ſaid majeſty, having named and appointed for his plenipotentiary Conrad Alexander Gerard, royal ſyndic of the city of Straſburg, ſecretary of his majeſty's council of ſtate, and the United States on their part having fully empowered Benjamin Franklin, deputy from the ſtate of Pennſylvania to the general Congreſs, and preſident of the convention of ſaid ſtate--Silas Deane, late deputy from the ſtate of Connecticut, to the ſaid Congreſs--and Arthur Lee, counſellor at law--the ſaid reſpective plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their powers, and after mature deliberation, have concluded and agreed upon the following articles.

Art. 1, THERE ſhall be a firm, inviolable and univerſal peace, and a true and ſincere friendſhip between the moſt chriſtian king, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the United States of America, and the ſubjects of the moſt chriſtian king and of the ſaid ſtates, and between the countries, iſlands, cities and towns, ſituate under the juriſdiction of the moſt chriſtian king, and of the ſaid United States, and the people and inhabitants of every degree without exception of perſons or places, and the terms herein after mentioned, ſhall be perpetual between the moſt chriſtian king, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the ſaid United States.

Art.

Art. 2. The moſt chriſtian king and the United States engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations in reſpect of commerce and navigation, which ſhall not immediately become common to the other party, who ſhall enjoy the ſame favor freely, if the conceſſion was freely made, or on allowing the ſame compenſation if the conceſſion was conditional.

Art. 3. The ſubjects of the moſt chriſtian king ſhall pay in the ports, havens, roads, countries, iſlands, cities or towns of the United States, or any of them, no other or greater duties or impoſts, of what nature ſoever they may be, or by what name ſoever called, than thoſe which the nations moſt favored are or ſhall be obliged to pay, and they ſhall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce, whether in paſſing from one port in the ſaid ſtates to another, or in going to and from the ſame, from and to any part of the world, which the ſaid nations do or ſhall enjoy.

Art. 4. The ſubjects, people and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, and each of them, ſhall not pay in the ports, havens, roads, iſles, cities and places under the domination of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, in Europe, any other or greater duties or impoſts, of what nature ſoever they may be, or by what name ſoever called, than thoſe which the moſt favored nations are or ſhall be obliged to pay, and they ſhall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce, whether in paſſing from one port in the ſaid dominions in Europe to another, or in going to and from the ſame, from or to any part of the world, which the ſaid nations do or ſhall enjoy.

Art. 5. In the above exemption is particularly compriſed the impoſition of one hundred ſous per ton, eſtabliſhed in France, on foreign ſhips, unleſs when the ſhips of the United States ſhall load with the merchandiſe of France for another port of the ſame dominion, in which caſe the ſaid ſhips ſhall pay the duty above mentioned, ſo long as other nations the moſt favored ſhall be obliged to pay it; but it is underſtood that the ſaid United States, or any of them, are at liberty, when they ſhall judge it proper, to eſtabliſh a duty equivalent in the ſame caſe.

Art.

Art. 6. The moſt chriſtian king ſhall endeavour, by all the means in his power, to protect and defend all veſſels, and the effects belonging to the ſubjects, people or inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any of them, being in his ports, havens or roads, or on the ſeas near to his countries, iſlands, cities or towns, and to recover and reſtore to the right owners, their agents or attornies, all ſuch veſſels and effects which ſhall be taken within his juriſdiction, and the ſhips of war of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, or any convoy ſailing under his authority, ſhall upon all occaſions take under their protection all veſſels belonging to the ſubjects, people or inhabitants of the ſaid United States or any of them, and holding the ſame courſe or going the ſame way, and ſhall defend ſuch veſſels as long as they hold the ſame courſe, or go the ſame way, againſt all attacks, force or violence, in the ſame manner as they ought to protect and defend the veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of the moſt chriſtian king.

Art. 7. In like manner the ſaid United States and their ſhips of war, ſailing under their authority, ſhall protect and defend conformably to the tenor of the preceding article, all the veſſels and effects belonging to the ſubjects of the moſt chriſtian king, and uſe all their endeavours to recover and cauſe to be reſtored the ſaid veſſels and effects that ſhall have been taken within the juriſdiction of the ſaid United States or any of them.

Art. 8. The moſt chriſtian king will employ his good offices and interpoſition with the king or emperor of Morocco, or Fez, the Regencies of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, or with any of them, and alſo with every other prince, ſtate or power, of the coaſt of Barbary, in Africa, and with the ſubjects of the ſaid king, emperor, ſtates and powers, and each of them, in order to provide as fully and efficaciouſly as poſſible for the benefit, conveniency, and ſafety of the ſaid United States, and each of them, their ſubjects, people and inhabitants and their veſſels and effects, againſt all violence, inſult, attacks, or depredations on the part of the ſaid princes and ſtates of Barbary, or their ſubjects.

Art. 9. The ſubjects, inhabitants, merchants, commanders of ſhips, maſters and mariners of the ſtates, provinces, and dominions of each party reſpectively, ſhall abſtain and forbear to fiſh in all places poſſeſſed, or which ſhall be poſ-

ſeſſed

ſeſſed by the other party. The moſt chriſtian king's ſubjects ſhall not fiſh in the havens, bays, creeks, roads, coaſts or places, which the ſaid United States, hold or ſhall hereafter hold and in like manner the ſubjects, people and inhabitants of the ſaid United States ſhall not fiſh in the havens, bays, creeks, roads, coaſts, or places which the moſt chriſtian king poſſeſſes or ſhall hereafter poſſeſs, and if any ſhip or veſſel ſhall be found fiſhing contrary to the tenor of this treaty the ſaid ſhip or veſſel with its lading, proof being made thereof, ſhall be confiſcated. It is however underſtood that the excluſion ſtipulated in the preſent article ſhall take place only ſo long and ſo far as the moſt chriſtian king or the United States ſhall not in this reſpect have granted an exemption to ſome other nation.

Art. 10. The United States, their citizens and inhabitants, ſhall never diſturb the ſubjects of the moſt chriſtian king in the enjoyment and exerciſe of the right of fiſhing on the banks of Newfoundland, nor in the indefinite and excluſive right which belongs to them on that part of the coaſt of that iſland, which is deſigned by the treaty of Utrecht, nor in the rights relative to all and each of the iſles which belong to his moſt chriſtian majeſty, the whole conformable to the true ſenſe of the treaties of Utrecht and Paris.

(Articles 11th and 12th ſuppreſſed.)

Art. 13. The ſubjects and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any one of them, ſhall not be reputed aubenes in France, and conſequently ſhall be exempted from the droit d'aubene, or other ſimilar duty under what name ſoever; they may by teſtament, donation or otherwiſe, diſpoſe of their goods moveable and immoveable in favor of ſuch perſons as to them ſhall ſeem good, and their heirs ſubjects of the ſaid United States, reſiding whether in France or elſewhere, may ſucceed them, *ab inteſtat* without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization and without having the effects of this conceſſion conteſted or impeded under pretext of any rights or prerogatives of provinces, cities, or private perſons; and the ſaid heirs whether ſuch by particular title or *ab inteſtat*, ſhall be exempt from all duty, called droit de detraction, or other duty of the ſame kind, ſaving nevertheleſs the local rights or duties, as much and

as

as long as ſimilar ones are not eſtabliſhed by the Unitge States or any of them. The ſubjects of the moſt chriſtiand king, ſhall enjoy on their part, in all the dominions of th ſaid States an entire and perfect reciprocity relative to the ſtipulations contained in the preſent article. But it is agreed at the ſame time that its contents ſhall not affect the laws made, or that may be made hereafter in France, againſt emigrations, which ſhall remain in all their force and vigor, and the United States on their part, or any of them ſhall be at liberty to enact ſuch laws relative to that matter as to them ſhall ſeem proper.

Art. 14. The merchant ſhips of either of the parties which ſhall be making into a port belonging to the enemy of the other ally, and concerning whoſe voyage and the ſpecified goods on board them, there ſhall be juſt grounds of ſuſpicion, ſhall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high ſeas, as in the ports and havens, not only their paſsports, but likewiſe certificates, expreſsly ſhewing that their goods are not of the number of thoſe which have been prohibited as contraband.

Art. 15. If, by the exhibiting of the above ſaid certificates, the other party diſcover there are any of thoſe ſort of goods which are prohibited and declared contraband, and conſigned for a port under the obedience of his enemy it ſhall not be lawful to break up the hatches of ſuch ſhip, or to open any cheſt, coffers, packs, casks, or any other veſſels, found therein, or to remove the ſmalleſt parcels of her goods, whether ſuch ſhip belongs to the ſubjects of France, or the inhabitants of the ſaid United States, unleſs the lading be brought on ſhore in the preſence of the officers of the court of admiralty, and an inventory thereof made; but there ſhall be no allowance to ſell, exchange, or alienate the ſame in any manner, until after that due and lawful proceſs ſhall have been had againſt ſuch prohibited goods, and the court of admiralty ſhall, by a ſentence pronounced, have confiſcated the ſame, ſaving always as well the ſhip itſelf, as any other goods found therein, which by this treaty are to be eſteemed free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being as it were, infected by the prohibited goods, much leſs ſhall they be confiſcated as lawful prize: But if not the whole cargo, but only part thereof ſhall conſiſt of prohibited or contra-

band

ſeſand goods, and the commander of the ſhip ſhall be ready ſtand willing to deliver them to the captor, who has diſcovered them, in ſuch caſe, the captor having received thoſe goods, ſhall forthwith diſcharge the ſhip, and not hinder her by any means, freely to proſecute the voyage on which ſhe was bound;---but in caſe the contraband merchandize cannot be all received on board the veſſel of the captor, then the captor may, notwithſtanding the offer of delivering him the contraband goods, carry the veſſel into the neareſt port agreeable to what is above directed.

Art. 16. On the contrary it is agreed that whatever ſhall be found to be laden by the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party, on any ſhip belonging to the enemies of the other, or to their ſubjects, the whole, although it be not of the ſort of prohibited goods, may be confiſcated in the ſame manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except ſuch goods and merchandize as were put on board ſuch ſhip before the declaration of war, or even after ſuch declaration, if ſo be it were done without the knowledge of ſuch declaration, ſo that the goods of the ſubjects and people of either party, whether they be of the nature of ſuch as are prohibited, or otherwiſe, which, as is aforeſaid, were put on board any ſhip beloging to an enemy before the war or after the declaration of the ſame, without the knowledge of it, ſhall no ways be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall well and truly be reſtored without delay to the proprietors demanding the ſame, but ſo as that, if the ſaid merchandiſes be contraband, it ſhall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any ports belonging to the enemy. The two contracting parties agree that the term of two months being paſſed after the declaration of war, their reſpective ſubjects from whatever part of the world they come, ſhall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

Art. 17. And that more effectual care may be taken for the ſecurity of the ſubjects and inhabitants of both parties, that they ſuffer no injury, by the men of war or privateers of the other party, all the commanders of the ſhips of his moſt chriſtian majeſty and of the ſaid United States, and all their ſubjects and inhabitants ſhall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other ſide, and if they act to the contrary they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall moreover

over be bound to make ſatisfaction for all matter of damage and the intereſt thereof by reparation under the pain and obligation of their perſons and goods.

Art. 18. All ſhips and merchandize of what nature ſoever, which ſhall be reſcued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high ſeas, ſhall be brought into ſome port of either ſtate, and ſhall be delivered to the cuſtody of the officers of that port in order to be reſtored entire to the true proprietor as ſoon as due and ſufficient proof ſhall be made concerning the property thereof.

Art. 19. It ſhall be lawful for the ſhips of war of either party, and privateers freely to carry whither ſoever they pleaſe the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the admiralty or any other judges, nor ſhall ſuch prizes be arreſted or ſeized when they come to and enter the ports of the other party, nor ſhall the ſearcher or other officers of thoſe places ſearch the ſame or make examination concerning the lawfulneſs of ſuch prizes, but they may hoiſt ſail at any time and depart, and carry their prizes to the places expreſſed in their commiſſions which the commanders of ſuch ſhips of war ſhall be obliged to ſhew; on the contrary no ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in their ports, to ſuch as ſhall have made prize of the ſubjects people or property of either of the parties, but if ſuch ſhall come in, being forced by ſtreſs of weather or the danger of the ſea, all proper means ſhall be vigorouſly uſed that they go out and retire from thence as ſoon as poſſible.

Art. 20. If any ſhip belonging to either of the parties their people or ſubjects ſhall, within the coaſts or dominions of the other, ſtick upon the ſands, or be wrecked, or ſuffer any other damage, all friendly aſſiſtance and relief ſhall be given to the perſons ſhipwrecked, or ſuch as ſhall be in danger thereof. And letters of ſafe conduct ſhall likewiſe be given to them for their free and quiet paſſage from thence, and the return of every one to his own country.

Art. 21. In caſe the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party with their ſhipping, whether public and of war or private, and of merchants, be forced through ſtreſs of weather, purſuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent neceſſity for ſeeking of ſhelter and harbour to retreat and enter

into any of the rivers, bays, roads or ports, belonging to the other party, they ſhall be received and treated with all humanity and kindneſs, and enjoy all friendly protection and help, and they ſhall be permitted to refreſh and provide themſelves at reaſonable rates with victuals and all things needful for the ſuſtenance of their perſons, or reparation of their ſhips, and conveniency of their voyage; and they ſhall no ways be detained or hindered from returning out of the ſaid ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they pleaſe, without any let or hindrance.

Art. 22. For the better promoting of commerce on both ſides it is agreed that if a war ſhould break out between the two nations, ſix months after the proclamation of war ſhall be allowed to the merchants in the cities and towns where they live, for ſelling and tranſporting their goods and merchandizes; and if any thing be taken from them, or any injury be done them within that term by either party, or the people or ſubjects of either, full ſatisfaction ſhall be made for the ſame.

Art. 23. No ſubjects of the moſt chriſtian king ſhall apply for or take any commiſſion or letters of marque, for arming any ſhip or ſhips to act as privateers againſt the ſaid United States, or any of them, or againſt the ſubjects, people, or inhabitants of the ſaid United States or any of them, or againſt the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or ſtate, with which the ſaid United States ſhall be at war; nor ſhall any citizen, ſubject, or inhabitant of the ſaid United States, or any of them, apply for or take any commiſſion or letters of marque, for arming any ſhip or ſhips to act as privateers againſt the ſubjects of the moſt chriſtian king, or any of them, or the property of any of them, from any prince or ſtate, with which the ſaid king ſhall be at war; and if any perſon of either nation ſhall take ſuch commiſſions or letters of marque he ſhall be puniſhed as a pirate.

Art. 24. It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers not belonging to the ſubjects of the moſt chriſtian king, nor citizens of the ſaid United States, who have commiſſions from any other prince or ſtate at enmity with either nation, to fit their ſhips in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforeſaid parties; to ſell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatſoever, to exchange

exchange their ſhips, merchandizes, or any other lading: neither ſhall they be allowed even to purchaſe victuals, except ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the next port of that prince or ſtate from which they have commiſſions.

Art. 25. It ſhall be lawful for all and ſingular the ſubjects of the moſt chriſtian king, and the citizens, people, and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, to ſail with their ſhips, with all manner of liberty and ſecurity, no diſtinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandize laden thereon, from any port to the places of thoſe who now are or hereafter ſhall be at enmity with the moſt chriſtian king, or the United States. It ſhall likewiſe be lawful for the ſubjects and inhabitants aforeſaid, to ſail with the ſhips and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the ſame liberty and ſecurity from the places, ports, and havens of thoſe who are enemies of both or either party, without any oppoſition or diſturbance whatſoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but alſo from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the juriſdiction of the ſame prince or under ſeveral: And it is hereby ſtipulated that free ſhips ſhall alſo give a freedom to goods, and that every thing ſhall be deemed to be free and exempt, which ſhall be found on board the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of either of the confederates---although the whole lading or any part thereof ſhould appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is alſo agreed in like manner, that the ſame liberty be extended to perſons who are on board a free ſhip, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ſhip, unleſs they are ſoldiers and in actual ſervice of the enemies.

Art. 26. This liberty of navigation and commerce ſhall extend to all kinds of merchandiſes, excepting thoſe only which are diſtinguiſhed by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods, ſhall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs with their fuſes, and other things belonging to them, cannon ball, gunpowder, match, pikes, ſwords, lances, ſpears, halberds, mortars, petards, grenadoes, ſaltpetre, muskets, musket

ball

ball, bucklers, helmets, breaſtplates, coats of mail, and the like kind of arms proper for arming ſoldiers; musket reſts, belts, horſes with their furniture, and all other war-like inſtruments whatever. Theſe merchandizes which follow ſhall not be reckoned among contraband or prohibited goods, that is to ſay, all ſorts of cloths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, ſilk, cotton or any other materials whatever, all kinds of wearing apparel, together with the ſpecies whereof they are uſed to be made, gold and ſilver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, copper, braſs, coals, as alſo wheat and barley, and any other kind of corn and pulſe, tobacco, and likewiſe all manner of ſpices, ſalted and ſmoaked fleſh, ſalted fiſh, cheeſe and butter, beer, oils, wines, ſugars and all ſorts of ſalts, and in general all proviſions which ſerve for the nouriſhment of mankind and the ſuſtenance of life; furthermore all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, ſails, ſail cloths, anchors and any parts of anchors; alſo ſhips maſts, planks, boards and beams of what trees ſoever, and all other things proper either for building or repairing ſhips, and all other goods whatever, which have not been worked into the form of any inſtrument or thing prepared for war by land or by ſea, ſhall not be reputed contraband, much leſs ſuch as have been already wrought and made up for any other uſe, all which ſhall be wholly reckoned among free goods, as likewiſe all other merchandizes and things which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods, ſo that they may be tranſported and carried in the freeſt manner by the ſubjects of both confederates, even to places belonging to an enemy, ſuch towns, or places, being only excepted as are at that time beſieged, blocked up or inveſted.

Art. 27. To the end that all manner of diſſentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on one ſide and the other, it is agreed that in caſe either of the parties hereto ſhould be engaged in war, the ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects or people of the other ally, muſt be furniſhed with ſea-letters or paſſports, expreſſing the name, property and bulk of the ſhip, as alſo the name and place of habitation of the maſter or commander of the ſaid ſhip, that it may appear thereby that the ſaid ſhip really and truly

truly belongs to the ſubjects of one of the parties, which paſſport ſhall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty; they ſhall likewiſe be recalled every year, that is if the ſhip happens to return home within the ſpace of a year: It is likewiſe agreed that ſuch ſhips being laden, are to be provided not only with paſſports, as above mentioned, but alſo with certificates containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip ſailed, and whither ſhe is bound, that ſo it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board of the ſame, which certificates ſhall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ſhip ſet ſail, in the accuſtomed form, and if any one ſhall think it adviſeable to expreſs in the ſaid certificates the perſons to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do ſo.

Art. 28. The ſhips of the ſubjects and inhabitants of either of the parties, coming upon any coaſt belonging to either of the ſaid allies, but not willing to enter into port, or being entered into port, and not willing to unload their cargoes, or break bulk, they ſhall be treated according to the general rules preſcribed or to be preſcribed relative to the object in queſtion.

Art. 29. If the ſhips of the ſaid ſubjects, people or inhabitants of either of the parties ſhall be met with, either ſailing along the coaſts or on the high ſeas, by any ſhip of war of the other, or by any privateer, the ſaid ſhip of war or privateer, for the avoiding of any diſorder, ſhall remain out of cannon ſhot, and may ſend their boats on board the merchant ſhip which they ſhall ſo meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall exhibit his paſſport concerning the property of the ſhip, made out according to the form inſerted in this preſent treaty, and the ſhip, when ſhe ſhall have ſhewed ſuch paſſport, ſhall be free and at liberty to purſue her voyage, ſo as it ſhall not be lawful to moleſt or ſearch her in any manner, or to give her chace, or force her to quit her intended courſe.

Art. 30. It is alſo agreed, that all goods, when once put on board the ſhips or veſſels of either of the two contracting parties, ſhall be ſubject to no further viſitation, but all viſitation or ſearch ſhall be made beforehand, and all

prohibited

prohibited goods ſhall be ſtopped on the ſpot, before the ſame be put on board, unleſs there are manifeſt tokens or proofs of fraudulent practice. Nor ſhall either the perſons or goods of the ſubjects of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, or the United States, be put under any arreſt, or moleſted by any other kind of embargo, for that cauſe, and only the ſubject of that ſtate to whom the ſaid goods have been or ſhall be prohibited, and who ſhall preſume to ſell or alienate ſuch ſort of goods, ſhall be duly puniſhed for the offence.

Art. 31. The two contracting parties grant mutually the liberty of having, each, in the ports of the other, conſuls, vice-conſuls, agents and commiſſaries, whoſe functions ſhall be regulated by a particular agreement.

Art. 32. And the more to favor and facilitate the commerce which the ſubjects of the United States may have with France, the moſt chriſtian king will grant them in Europe one or more free ports, where they may bring and diſpoſe of all the produce and merchandize of the thirteen United States, and his majeſty will alſo continue to the ſubjects of the ſaid ſtates, the free ports which have been and are open in the French iſlands of America; of all which free ports the ſaid ſubjects of the United States ſhall enjoy the uſe agreeable to the regulations which relate to them.

Art. 33. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified on both ſides, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ſix months, or ſooner if poſſible.

In faith whereof the reſpective plenipotentiaries have ſigned the above articles, both in the French and Engliſh languages, declaring nevertheleſs that the preſent treaty was originally compoſed and concluded in the French language, and they have thereto affixed their ſeals.--Done at Paris, this 6th day of February, 1778.

C. A. Gerard,	*B. Franklin,*	*Silas Deane,*	*Arthur Lee.*
(L. S.)	(L. S.)	(L. S.)	(L. S.)

FORM of the PASSPORTS and LETTERS which are to be given to the SHIPS and BARKS according to the 27th ARTICLE of this TREATY.

To all who ſhall ſee theſe Preſents, Greeting.

IT is hereby made known that leave and permiſſion has been

been given to master and commander of the ship called of the town of burthen tons or thereabouts, lying at present in the port and haven of and bound for and laden with After that his ship has been visited, and before sailing he shall make oath before the officers who have the jurisdiction of maritime affairs, that the said ship belongs to one or more of the subjects of The act whereof shall be put at the end of these presents as likewise that he will keep and cause to be kept by his crew on board the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office, a list signed and witnessed, containing the names and sir-names, the places of birth and abode of the crew of his ship and of all who shall embark on board her whom he shall not take on board without the knowledge and permission of the officers of the marine; and in every port or haven where he shall enter with his ship, he shall shew this present leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and shall give a faithful account to them of what passed, and was done during his voyage, and he shall carry the colours, arms, and ensigns of the king or United States, during his voyage. In witness whereof, we have signed these presents, and put the seal of our arms thereunto, and caused the same to be countersigned by at the day of Anno Domini

NOW KNOW YE,

THAT we the said Congress, have unanimously ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do ratify and confirm the said treaty, and every part, article and clause thereof on our part, concluded and signed as aforesaid; and further do authorise and direct our commissioners at the court of France, or any of them, to deliver this our act of ratification in exchange for the ratification of the said treaty, on the part of his most christian majesty, the king of France and Navarre.

DONE in Congress at Yorktown, in the state of Pennsylvania, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

In teſtimony whereof the preſident by order of the ſaid Congreſs, hath hereunto ſubſcribed his name and affixed his ſeal.

Preſident, (L.S.)

Atteſt. Secretary.

The Congreſs of the United States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, by the grace of God ſovereign, free and independent, to all who ſhall ſee theſe preſents, Greeting.

WHEREAS in and by our commiſſion dated at Philadelphia, the 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſix; Benjamin Franklin, one of the delegates in Congreſs from the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and preſident of the convention of the ſaid ſtate, &c. Silas Deane, late a delegate from the ſtate of Connecticut, and Arthur Lee barriſter at law, were nominated and appointed our commiſſioners with full powers to treat, agree and conclude with his moſt chriſtian majeſty the king of France, or with ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhould be by him for that purpoſe authoriſed of, and upon a true and ſincere friendſhip, and a firm inviolable and univerſal peace for the defence, protection and ſafety of the navigation and mutual commerce of the ſubjects of his moſt chriſtian majeſty and the people of the United States, we promiſing in good faith to ratify whatſoever our ſaid commiſſioners ſhould tranſact in the premiſes: And whereas our ſaid commiſſioners, in purſuance of their full powers, on the ſixth day of February laſt, at Paris, with Conrad Alexander Gerard, royal ſyndic of the city of Straſburg, ſecretary of his moſt chriſtian majeſty's council of ſtate, by virtue of powers plenipotentiary to him granted by his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and dated the thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, did conclude and ſign on the part of the crown of France, and of the United States of America, a treaty of alliance in the following words.

TREATY

"TREATY of ALLIANCE EVENTUAL and DEFENSIVE."

THE moſt chriſtian king and the United States of North-America, to wit, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, having this day concluded a treaty of amity and commerce, for the reciprocal advantage of their ſubjects and citizens, have thought it neceſſary to take into conſideration the means of ſtrengthening thoſe engagements, and of rendering them uſeful to the ſafety and tranquility of the two parties, particularly in caſe Great-Britain, in reſentment of that connection, and of the good correſpondence which is the object of the ſaid treaty, ſhould break the peace with France, either by direct hoſtilities, or by hindering her commerce and navigation in a manner contrary to the rights of nations, and the peace ſubſiſting between the two crowns: And his majeſty and the ſaid United States having reſolved in that caſe to join their councils and efforts againſt the enterprizes of their common enemy, the reſpective plenipotentiaries empowered to concert the clauſes and conditions proper to fulfil the ſaid intentions, have, after the moſt mature deliberation, concluded and determined on the following articles:

Art. 1. If war ſhould break out between France and Great-Britain, during the continuance of the preſent war between the United States and England, his majeſty and the ſaid United States ſhall make it a common cauſe, and aid each other mutually with their good offices, their counſels and their forces, according to the exigence of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies.

Art. 2. The eſſential and direct end of the preſent defenſive alliance is, to maintain effectually the liberty, ſovereignty and independence, abſolute and unlimited, of the ſaid United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce.

Art. 3. The two contracting parties ſhall each, on its own part, and in the manner it may judge moſt proper, make all the efforts in its power againſt their common enemy in order to attain the end propoſed.

Art. 4. The contracting parties agree, that in caſe either of them ſhould form any particular enterprize, in which the concurrence of the other may be deſired, the party whoſe concurrence is deſired, ſhall readily and with good faith join to act in concert, for that purpoſe, as far as circumſtances, and its own particular ſituation will permit, and in that caſe they ſhall regulate, by a particular convention, the quantity and kind of ſuccour to be furniſhed, and the time and manner of its being brought into action, as well as the advantages which are to be its compenſation.

Art. 5. If the United States ſhould think fit to attempt the reduction of the Britiſh power remaining in the northern parts of America, or the iſlands of Bermudas, thoſe countries or iſlands, in caſe of ſucceſs, ſhall be confederated with or dependant upon the ſaid United States.

Art. 6. The moſt chriſtian king renounces forever the poſſeſſion of the iſland of Bermudas, as well as of any part of the continent of North-America, which, before the treaty of Paris in 1763, or in virtue of that treaty were acknowledged to belong to the crown of Great Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called Britiſh colonies, or which are at this time, or have lately been under the power of the king and crown of Great-Britain.

Art. 7, If his moſt chriſtian majeſty ſhall think proper to attack any of the iſlands ſituated in the gulph of Mexico, or near that gulph, which are at preſent under the power of Great-Britain, all the ſaid iſles, in caſe of ſucceſs ſhall appertain to the crown of France.

Art. 8. Neither of the two parties ſhall conclude either truce or peace with Great-Britain, without the formal conſent of the other firſt obtained, and they mutually engage not to lay down their arms, until the independence of the United States ſhall have been formally or tacitly aſſured by the treaty or treaties that ſhall terminate the war.

Art. 9. The contracting parties declare, that being reſolved to fulfil, each on its own part, the clauſes and conditions of the preſent treaty of alliance, according to its own power and circumſtances, there ſhall be no after claim of compenſation on one ſide or the other, whatever may be the event of the war.

Art.

Art. 10. The moſt chriſtian king and the United States agree to invite or admit other powers who may have received injuries from England, to make common cauſe with them, and to accede to the preſent alliance under ſuch conditions as ſhall be freely agreed to and ſettled between all the parties.

Art. 11. The two parties guarantee mutually from the preſent time, and forever, againſt all other powers, to wit, the United States to his moſt chriſtian majeſty, the preſent poſſeſſions of the crown of France in America, as well as thoſe which it may acquire by the future treaty of peace; and his moſt chriſtian majeſty guarantees on his part to the United States their liberty, ſovereignty and independence, abſolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as commerce, and alſo their poſſeſſions, and the additions or conqueſts that their confederation may obtain, during the war, from any of the dominions now or heretofore poſſeſſed by Great-Britain in North-America, conformable to the 5th and 6th articles above written, the whole as their poſſeſſion ſhall be fixed and aſſured to the ſaid ſtates at the moment of the ceſſation of their preſent war with England.

Art. 12. In order to fix more preciſely the ſenſe and application of the preceding article, the contracting parties declare, that in caſe of a rupture between France and England, the reciprocal guarantee declared in the ſaid article ſhall have its full force and effect the moment ſuch war ſhall break out; and if ſuch rupture ſhall not take place, the mutual obligations of the ſaid guarantee ſhall not commence until the moment of the ceſſation of the preſent war between the United States and England, ſhall have aſcertained their poſſeſſions.

Art. 13. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified on both ſides, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ſix months or ſooner if poſſible.

In faith whereof, the reſpective Plenipotentiaries, to wit, on the part of the moſt chriſtian king, Conrad Alexander Gerard, royal Sindic of the city of Straſbourgh and Secretary of his Majeſty's council of ſtate; and on the part of the United States, Benjamin Franklin, deputy of the general Congreſs from the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and preſident of the convention of the ſaid ſtate, Silas Deane, heretofore

heretofore deputy from the ſtate of Connecticut, and Arthur Lee, counſellor at law, have ſigned the above articles, both in the French and Engliſh languages, declaring nevertheleſs, that the preſent treaty was originally compoſed and concluded in the French language, and they have hereunto affixed their ſeals.

DONE at Paris this 6th day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight.

C. A. Gerard. (L.S.) *B. Franklin.* (L.S.) *Silas Deane.* (L.S.) *Arthur Lee.* (L.S.)

NOW KNOW YE, That we the ſaid Congreſs have unanimouſly ratified and confirmed, and by theſe preſents do ratify and confirm the ſaid treaty and every part, article and clauſe thereof, on our part concluded and ſigned as aforeſaid, and further do authoriſe and direct our commiſſioners at the court of France, or any of them, to deliver this our act of ratification, in exchange for the ratification of the ſaid treaty on the part of his moſt chriſtian majeſty the king of France and Navarre.

DONE in Congreſs at York-Town, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight.---In teſtimony whereof, the preſident, by order of the ſaid Congreſs, hath hereunto ſubſcribed his name, and affixed his ſeal.

Preſident. (L. S.)

Atteſt. Secretary.

A report from the board of admiralty was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the pay of the officers and men in the navy of theſe United States, as fixed by the act of Congreſs of November 15, 1776, be hereafter conſidered as, and paid in, ſpecie, or other money equivalent.

Reſolved, That the ſubſiſtence money of officers of the navy, as regulated by the act of Congreſs of July 25, 1777, be hereafter conſidered as, and paid in ſpecie, or other money equivalent.

Reſolved, That a bounty of twenty dollars in ſpecie, or other money equivalent, be allowed to every able ſeaman, and ten dollars to every ordinary ſeaman or landſman, who

ſhall

ſhall enter into the ſea ſervice for a twelve-month, one half thereof to be paid to them before their ſailing, and the other half at the expiration of twelve months, to be computed from the time of their entry and enliſtment.

Reſolved, That forty continental dollars, or one dollar of the bills which ſhall be iſſued by the reſpective ſtates, in purſuance of the act of Congreſs of the 18th of March laſt, be conſidered as equivalent to a dollar in ſpecie, in the payment of the bounty, wages and ſubſiſtance mentioned in the foregoing reſolutions.

Reſolved, That the foregoing reſolutions, ſo far as reſpects their wages, ſhall extend to the men who entered on board the Trumbull, under the command of James Nicholſon, eſquire; the men that have entered on board the Saratoga, under the command of James Young, eſquire; the men that have entered on board the Deane, Samuel Nicholſon, eſquire, commander for the preſent cruiſe; and on board the Confederacy, Seth Harding, eſquire, commander, for the preſent cruiſe.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 12, 1780.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of a committee on the petition of lieutenant-colonel Dericks, and thereupon,

Reſolved, That lieutenant-colonel Dericks have leave of abſence, agreeably to his requeſt, till the further order of Congreſs:

That a bill of exchange for four hundred and forty-four dollars, drawn on the honorable Henry Laurens, be advanced to the ſaid lieutenant-colonel Dericks, on account of his pay.

THURSDAY, *July* 13, 1780.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That lieutenant Dow, of colonel Flower's regiment of artillery artificers, be promoted to the rank of captain-lieutenant in the ſaid regiment, his commiſſion to bear date April 4th, 1780, the time captain-lieutenant Parks was diſmiſſed the ſervice.

On motion of Mr. S. Adams, ſeconded by Mr. Bee, Congreſs came to the following reſolution: The

The abilities and experience of brigadier general du Portail, in the line of his department as an engineer, appearing to Congreſs eſſential to the effectual promotion of the operations of the enſuing campaign;

Reſolved, That general Waſhington immediately endeavour to obtain the exchange of brigadier general du Portail, now a priſoner of war on parole.

SATURDAY, *July* 15, 1780.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the reverend Robert M'Murdie be appointed chaplain to the firſt Pennſylvania brigade.

The committee to whom was referred for reviſion the plan for conducting the quartermaſter's department, having executed the buſineſs, laid before Congreſs the plan, as reviſed, which was read and agreed to as follows:

WHEREAS Congreſs, on the 25th day of February laſt, reſolved that the ſeveral ſtates ſhould be called on for certain ſupplies of beef, flour and other articles neceſſary for the enſuing campaign; and that the ſame ſhould be collected and depoſited or delivered at the riſque of the reſpective ſtates, at ſuch places, within each ſtate reſpectively, as the commander in chief ſhould judge moſt convenient; and it being neceſſary to provide for the ſafe keeping and tranſportation of the ſtores which ſhall be ſo depoſited, and to make a new regulation of the quartermaſter's department.

Reſolved, That there be one quartermaſter general and one aſſiſtant quartermaſter general, appointed by Congreſs, and one deputy quartermaſter for the main army, and one for each ſeparate army, to be appointed by the quartermaſter general:

That the quartermaſter general appoint one deputy for each ſtate, if he ſhall judge ſo many to be neceſſary, and the ſame be approved by the board of war; the perſon appointed to be approved of by the ſupreme executive of the ſtate in which he is to be employed:

That each deputy, whether appointed for one ſtate or more, ſhall appoint as many aſſiſtants as the ſervice may neceſſarily require, and the quartermaſter general ſhall approve; and a return of ſuch appointments ſhall be immediately

diately made to the board of war by the quartermaſter general:

That all ſtore-keepers, contractors, clerks, conductors, artificers and labourers, of whatever denomination, who may be found neceſſary for the well conducting the public buſineſs, be appointed by the deputies in their reſpective diſtricts; and that they employ them in ſuch numbers, for ſuch time, and at ſuch places, as the ſervice may require, and on ſuch conditions as ſhall be moſt for the benefit of the public: nevertheleſs, if they are agreed with or continue in ſervice for any longer time than two months, the conditions are to be approved by the quartermaſter general.

That the duty of a deputy quartermaſter for a ſtate ſhall be, to provide the means of tranſportation in ſuch ſtate for all public property, agreeably to the orders he may receive from the commander in chief, the board of war, the quartermaſter general, or the officer commanding in the ſtate--to provide ſuch ſtore-houſes as may be neceſſary for the preſervation of the public property, and to appoint ſuitable ſtore-keepers, properly inſtructed, to account in the beſt manner the nature of the buſineſs will admit, agreeably to ſuch plans as the quartermaſter general may preſcribe for all articles received, whether provided by the ſtate in the ſtate, or received from another ſtate, taking care always to note deficiencies, and to reject ſuch as are deficient in quality, whether provided by the ſtate, or in any other manner within the ſtate; but if the parties are diſſatisfied, the ſtore-keeper, and the perſon or perſons ſo tendering the goods, ſhall each nominate three of the moſt reputable freeholders in the vicinity of the place where the goods are to be delivered, the ſtore-keeper to appoint one of the three nominated by the perſon or perſons offering the goods, and he or they, one of thoſe named by the ſtore-keeper; and if the two firſt cannot agree, a third is to be choſen by lot out of the remaining four, as an umpire; the arbitrators to be on oath, and copies of their award to be delivered in writing to the parties, which ſhall be binding and concluſive--to keep proper regiſters of all perſons, teams, pack-horſes, veſſels and craft, employed in the department, noting the manner and conditions on which they ſerve, and whether the teams, pack-horſes, veſ-

ſels,

ſels or craft, are private or public property--to execute all orders, either for purchaſes or other purpoſes, which he may receive from the commander in chief, the board of war, the quartermaſter general, or the commanding officer in the ſtate; to pay all officers in the different parts of the ſtate who ſhall be neceſſary to execute the buſineſs of the department, and who have been approved as aforeſaid--to give ſuch inſtructions, with reſpect to the management of the buſineſs, as ſhall appear neceſſary to have it conducted with the greateſt economy and order, and at the ſame time with that diſpatch which the ſervice may require--to apply to the aſſiſtant quartermaſter general for ſuch ſums of money as the ſervice may require, and to diſtribute the ſame in ſuch proportions as will beſt anſwer the purpoſe--to viſit all the places of buſineſs of thoſe ſerving under him, as often as his other duties will admit; and ſee whether they execute their duty agreeably to the inſtructions they receive--to inſpect their accounts, books of receipts and iſſues, and to correct what is amiſs--to collect and render his accounts of expenditures and returns of public property and perſons employed in the department every three months; and to make return to the aſſiſtant quartermaſter general of all iſſues that have been made, mentioning the articles, quantity or number of each, on whoſe application or order iſſued, and to whom delivered---to ſee that all ſtores provided in one ſtate, to be forwarded to another, be carefully inſpected, that the quantity and quality is agreeable to the order given before they are ſent forward---to confine all the contracts or bargains of the contractors and agents of every denomination, within the ſtate to which they belong, to prevent one contractor interfering with another---to make ſuch proviſion for wintering or recruiting public horſes, as may be neceſſary for the convenience and ſupport of the army: And generally to do and perform every thing neceſſary to promote the ſervice.

That the duty of the aſſiſtant quartermaſter general ſhall be, to reſide near Congreſs---to frame plans for keeping accounts in the department, and to accommodate them to the nature of the buſineſs in the beſt poſſible manner for preſerving regularity; and after the quartermaſter general ſhall approve thereof, to tranſmit them to the deputies in the ſeveral ſtates as a rule for their ſtating and keeping

their

their accounts, to be by them communicated to all their under agents---to receive from the army and the diſtricts, the accounts and vouchers ariſing therein to the firſt day of December, and to lay them before the chamber of accounts for ſettlement by the firſt day of January---to apply to the board of treaſury for ſuch ſums of money as the quartermaſter general ſhall direct, and diſtribute the ſame as the ſeveral branches of the department may require---to make ſuch remarks and give ſuch directions to the deputies in the ſeveral ſtates as ſhall be found neceſſary for ſaving expence or preſerving order in the buſineſs--to receive from the reſpective deputies, at the end of every three months, returns of all perſons employed, how, where and on what conditions, and returns of all public property belonging to the department, and where depoſited, made out in four diſtinct columns, one containing what has not been iſſued, another what is in uſe, the third what has been uſed and wants repairing, and the fourth what is unfit for further ſervice and ſtill of ſome value; theſe returns to be made agreeably to ſuch forms as ſhall be furniſhed by the quarter-maſter general.

That the returns be made to the aſſiſtant quartermaſter general in March, June, September and December; and that the general returns be furniſhed to the quartermaſter general as ſoon after as poſſible:

That the quartermaſter general appoint one commiſſary of forage for the main army, and ſo many deputies, forage-maſters, clerks and labourers, as the ſervice may require, and the commander in chief ſhall approve of, a deputy commiſſary of forage, and as many clerks and labourers for each ſeparate army, as the ſervice may require, and the commanding officer of ſuch ſeparate army ſhall approve of:

That the duty of a commiſſary of forage and of a deputy commiſſary of forage with a ſeparate army, ſhall be, to provide forage and paſture in the neighbourhood of the camp, by purchaſe or otherwiſe, as the caſe may require and to diſtribute the ſame---to correſpond with the deputy quartermaſters, in the ſtates in or near which the army may be, and make ſeaſonable requiſitions from them for ſuch quantities of forage as the ſervice may require, and to receive

ceive and iſſue the ſame to the army in ſuch manner and proportion as is hereafter directed.

That the wages of people employed in the forage branch as well as the price of forage purchaſed, and hire of paſture as aforeſaid, and all other contingent expences of the department, be directed for payment to the quartermaſter general's pay-office; that the commiſſary of forage or his deputy certify the ſums due, and that the ſame have been fully examined; that ſuch orders or certificates for payment be preſented to the auditor of accounts in the quartermaſter general's office, and paſs from him to the pay-office: but when, from ſudden movements of the army, the certificates, for paſturage or forage furniſhed in the vicinity thereof, ſigned by the commiſſary of forage or his deputy, cannot be brought for payment to the quarter maſter general's pay-office in camp, without great inconvenience to the poſſeſſors of the ſame, ſuch certificates ſhall be paid by the deputy quartermaſter of the ſtate in which the ſame ſhall have been furniſhed, the ſums and articles furniſhed being inſerted in words at full length: and, to prevent frauds, the commiſſary of forage or deputy with a ſeparate army, ſhall furniſh the deputy quartermaſter of the ſtate, in which the army may ſerve, with a liſt of the perſons employed in the forage branch, in their own hand writing, and the printed form of certificates generally made uſe of by them.

That the commiſſary of forage, or deputy with a ſeparate army, fix upon ſuch places for receiving and iſſuing forage at the army, as ſhall beſt accommodate the ſervice; and that written inſtructions be given to the keeper of the magazine of forage, how and to whoſe order to iſſue the ſame; that proper entries be made in a book, to be kept for the purpoſe of all receipts and iſſues, and that the orders be numbered and filed to agree with the entries in the book.

That the forage-maſters, and keepers of the army magazines ſhall make weekly returns to the commiſſary of forage, or to the deputy with a ſeparate army, of all forage received and iſſued, and of all paſturage made uſe, of and certificates given for the ſame; and that the commiſſary of forage, or deputy with a ſeparate army, ſhall, at the end of every four weeks, make returns to the quartermaſter general,

neral, or deputy quartermaſter with a ſeparate army, of all the forage received at the magazines or collected from the country, and of the iſſues of the ſame; alſo of all certificates for paſturage or forage which have, within that time, been given for ſettlement at the quartermaſter general's pay-office.

That forage for the waggon horſes be iſſued on the returns of the reſpective conductors, counterſigned by the waggon maſter or his deputy; and for other horſes on the orders of the officers entitled to receive forage by virtue of theſe regulations: and if any officer in the forage department ſhall iſſue forage in any other manner, or in larger proportions than is preſcribed in theſe regulations, he ſhall be charged with and pay the full value of ſuch extra forage, and be diſmiſſed from the ſervice.

That there be no deputy commiſſary of forage or forage-maſter appointed, except for the main army, or a ſeparate army; and that all forage which it may hereafter be neceſſary to iſſue at any poſt, be iſſued by the deputy quartermaſter of the ſtate, his aſſiſtants or ſtore-keepers:

That the deputy quartermaſter of the ſtate ſhall appoint the magazines or places at which forage ſhall be iſſued, and none ſhall be iſſued at any other; nor ſhall any forage be iſſued at ſuch poſt to any officer, unleſs he certifies upon honor, on his return, that he is not on furlough nor abſent from the army on his private buſineſs;

That a ration of forage ſhall conſiſt of fourteen pounds of hay and eight quarts of oats for a ſaddle horſe, and ſixteen pounds of hay and twelve quarts of oats, or other ſhort forage equivalent, for a draught horſe, per day: That in caſes where either of the above articles cannot be furniſhed, a double quantity of the other ſhall be conſidered as a compleat ration.

And whereas the great number of iſſuing poſts eſtabliſhed in theſe ſtates have, by experience, been found very burthenſome and expenſive:

Reſolved, That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt next, no poſt, without troops there ſtationed, and in the continental ſervice, ſhall be continued or eſtabliſhed in any ſtate at the expence of the United States, nor public proviſions or forage iſſued thereat, but by order of the board of war, the commander in chief, or commanding officer of a

ſeparate

ſeparate army; and ſuch order ſhall be given only in caſes when, in their opinion, the obtaining proviſion or forage in any other way would be impracticable.

And whereas it may ſometimes happen that there is a neceſſity to detain hired teams, the owners of which were to find their own forage and proviſions, beyond the time for which ſuch teams were engaged, and who, if their own forage and proviſions are expended, muſt have recourſe to the public magazines:

Reſolved, That ſuch teams, and their conductors and drivers, ſo detained and become deſtitute of forage and proviſions, ſhall be ſupplied out of the public magazines, upon the written order of the officer by whoſe order they ſhall have been detained; and the waggon-maſter, or his deputy or other perſon, under whoſe direction ſuch teams be employed, before he ſigns their diſcharge, ſhall ſhall cauſe to be endorſed thereon, by the forage-maſter and commiſſary, or ſtore-keeper (as the caſe may be) the number of rations of forage and proviſions furniſhed to ſuch teams and their conductors and drivers, that the ſame may be deducted out of the wages due to the owners of ſuch hired teams: that, excepting in the caſes above mentioned, no proviſions or forage be drawn by any perſon not actually ſerving with the army, or ſome detachment thereof:

That there be one waggon-maſter with the main army, and as many deputies, clerks and conductors, as the ſervice may require, and the commander in chief ſhall approve of; that there be a deputy for each ſeparate army, with as many aſſiſtants, clerks, and conductors, as the ſame may require, and the commanding officer ſhall approve of:

That the waggon-maſter, and deputy with a ſeparate army, ſhall keep an exact regiſter of all perſons and teams employed with the army in his department, diſtinguiſhing by proper columns the private and public property; that he keep exact regiſters of all pay-rolls, noting the time and conditions of payment; that, in every pay-roll, the names and employment of every perſon be inſerted at full length; and that the roll be ſigned by the waggon-maſter, or deputy with a ſeparate army, and then paſs to the auditor of accounts in the office of the quartermaſter general, or depu-

ty

ty in a ſeparate army, and from him to the reſpective pay-office:

That the waggon-maſter, or deputy in a ſeparate army, give all the orders on the horſe-yard for horſes to equip the teams, and orders on the ſtore for harneſs; and every deputy or aſſiſtant, receiving horſes or harneſs upon ſuch order, ſhall be charged with the ſame in his books, and be made to account, by his weekly or monthly returns for the horſes or harneſs delivered to him.

That the waggon-maſter ſhall make monthly returns to the quartermaſter general, or oftener if required, of all perſons, teams, and horſes, employed in his department, noting where and with whom ſerving, adding a column of caſualties, in which to inſert the deaths, ſtolen or ſtrayed horſes, and alſo the harneſs that may be loſt, and generally to make ſuch regulations for the government of the waggoners as ſhall be beſt calculated to preſerve public property, and to give them as a ſtanding order to all the waggon-maſters, the quartermaſter general approving thereof: that the like duties be performed by the deputy waggon-maſter of a ſeparate army:

That the quartermaſter have liberty, with the approbation of the commander in chief, or commander of a ſeparate army, to take ſuch and ſo many officers from the line of the army, to ſerve in his department, as he may find neceſſary, and as are willing to engage in the buſineſs:

That the quartermaſter general eſtabliſh a horſe-yard with the army, for the purpoſe of receiving and iſſuing all public horſes; and that the perſon appointed deliver none from the yard but by the order of the commander in chief, the quartermaſter general, or his deputy, or the waggon-maſter:

The ſame regulations to take place with a ſeparate army:

That an exact regiſter be kept of the receipt and delivery of all horſes, from whom received, to whom delivered, and by whoſe order; and alſo of all horſes that may die, be ſtolen, or ſtray from the yard, or that are ordered to be ſold by the quartermaſter general, as unfit for farther ſervice; and that returns of all tranſactions of the yard be made to the quartermaſter general's office monthly, and as much oftener as the quartermaſter general may direct.

Whereas

Whereas it is neceſſary that every army ſhould be limited in the article of baggage; this regulation being eſſential, as well to ſave expence as to prevent the army from being embarraſſed in its operations; and that every officer ſhould have only ſuch a quantity of baggage as is eſſential to his comfort and appearance.

Reſolved, That the following proportion of waggons and bat-horſes be allowed to the different ranks of officers, and no more, unleſs it be by order of the commander in chief, or commanding officer of a ſeparate army, each of whom to be allowed for themſelves ſo many baggage waggons and bat-horſes as they may think neceſsary, to wit,

	1 Covered. 4 horſe waggon.	1 Open. 4 horſe waggon.	1 2 horſe waggon.	Bat horſes.
Major general and family,	1			
Brigadier general and family,	1			
Colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major,	1			
Captains and ſubalterns of a regiment, for their baggage,	1			
Surgeon, paymaſter, adjutant and quartermaſter, (regimental ſtaff)	1			
Brigade quartermaſter,				1
For the tents of a regiment, for every 75 men, but this to be varied according to the weight of the tents and ſtate of the roads,		1		
Quartermaſter general, for his baggage according to his rank, for his books, papers, &c. as many as he ſhall find neceſſary,				
Deputy quartermaſter with the main army, or with a ſeparate army, for his baggage,	1			
And for his books, papers, &c. as they may demand,				

Commiſsary

Commiſſary of forage with the main army,	1			1	Covered.	4 horſe waggon.
Deputy commiſſary of forage with a ſeparate army,				1	Open	4 horſe waggon.
Waggonmaſter and clerks,	1				2 horſe waggon.	
Deputy waggonmaſters with the main army, each,				1	Batt horſes.	
Deputy waggonmaſter with a ſeparate army, clerks, and aſſiſtants,				1	or 2	
Inſpector general, for his baggage according to his rank, and for his papers, &c. according as the ſervice may require, or commander in chief may direct,				1	or 2	
Sub inſpector,				1		
Brigade inſpector,				1		
Adjutant general and aſſiſtants,	1					
Deputy adjutant general with a ſeparate army,				1		
Judge advocate,				1	or 2	
Commiſſary of priſoners,				1	or 2	
Deputy judge advocate with a ſeparate army,				1	or 2	
Deputy commiſſary of priſoners with a ſeparate army,				1	or 2	
Provoſt marſhall with his priſoners and guards,				1	or 2	
A commiſſary and his deputy of purchaſes or iſſues,		1				
A deputy commiſſary with a ſeparate army,	1			1	or 2	
Field commiſſary of military ſtores and his deputy with the main army,				1	or 2	

Deputy

Deputy commiſſary of military ſtores with a ſeparate army,	-	-	-	1 or 2
Auditors of the main army, for their baggage, books, papers, &c.	-	-	1	
Auditors for a ſeparate army,	-	-	1	
Deputy paymaſter, either with the main army, or with a ſeparate army,	-	-	1	
Field poſtmaſter,	-	-		1 or 2
Expreſs rider.	-	-		1 or 2

1 Covered.	4 horſe waggon.
1 Open.	4 horſe waggon.
1	2 horſe waggon.
1	Batt horſes.

Provided, That if the number of waggons ſtated as above ſhould prove inſufficient, the quartermaſter general may occaſionally furniſh ſuch additional carriage as the commander in chief or commanding officer of a ſeparate army, or the board of war, may direct.

Whereas the buſineſs of deputy quartermaſters ſerving in the different ſtates, may vary greatly one from another; and whereas that allowance which would be ample in ſome ſtates, would be inadequate in others:

Reſolved, That the quartermaſter general be authoriſed to fix the pay of each deputy to conduct the buſineſs of his department in the ſtates, according to the duties they have to perform, and the expences they will be at in executing the ſame; ſo that the pay of no deputy exceed one hundred and thirty-four dollars per month, without proviſion or forage, always having regard to the merit and ſervice of the perſon appointed, and which ſhall be approved of by the board of war.

That the pay of the aſſiſtant deputy quartermaſters be ſettled by the deputy quartermaſter under whom they reſpectively

ſpectively ſerve, according to the duties they have to perform, and the expence they will be at in executing the ſame, ſo as the pay of no aſſiſtant deputy quartermaſter exceed ſeventy-five dollars per month, without proviſions or forage; always having regard to the merit and ſervices of the perſon appointed, and which ſhall be approved of by the quartermaſter general:

That the pay of the officers in the quartermaſter general's department, who are attached to the main or to a ſeparate army, and move with it, be as follows:

Quartermaſter general, in addition to his pay as an officer in the line, at the rate of one hundred and ſixty-ſix dollars per month:

Aſſiſtant quartermaſter general, who is to reſide near Congreſs, at the rate of one hundred and ſixty-ſix dollars per month:

Deputy quartermaſter, thirty-five dollars per month, in addition to his pay in the line:

Brigade quartermaſter, twenty dollars per month, in addition to his pay in the line:

Commiſſary of forage, ſeventy-five dollars per month, and two rations of proviſions per day:

Deputy commiſſary of forage, forty dollars per month, and one ration of proviſions per day:

Forage maſter, in addition to his pay in the line of the army, ten dollars per month:

Waggon maſter, ſixty dollars per month, and two rations of proviſions per day:

Deputy waggon-maſter, forty-five dollars per month, and one ration of proviſions per day:

Aſſiſtant waggon-maſter in a ſeparate army, forty dollars per month, and one ration of proviſions per day:

Conductor of waggons, when not of the line of the army, thirty-five dollars per month, and one ration of proviſions per day; when of the line of the army, twelve dollars per month, in addition to his pay in the line:

That the foregoing ſalaries be paid in ſpecie, or other money equivalent.

Whereas, in order to prevent the unneceſſary conſumption of forage, it is requiſite to determine what officers ſhall be ſupplied with forage at the public expence, and to fix the quantity that ſhall be furniſhed to each:

Reſolved, That in addition to the forage allowed for the waggon and bat horſes, by theſe regulations, there be iſſued to the commander in chief, and to the commanding officer of a ſeparate army, and to thoſe of their ſuite, as many rations as the ſervice ſhall require:

To a major general and family, ſeven;
Brigadier general and family, ſix;
Colonel of infantry or artillery, two;
Lieutenant-colonel, two;
Major, two;
Chaplain, one;
Surgeon, one;
Paymaſter, one;
Adjutant, one;
Quartermamaſter, one;
Brigade quartermaſter, one;
Captain of engineers, one;
Quartermaſter general, as the ſervice may require;
Deputy quartermaſter with the army, one;
Commiſſary of forage, two;
Deputy commiſſary of forage, one;
Waggon-maſter and clerks, three;
Deputy waggon-maſter, one;
Deputy waggon-maſter with a ſeparate army, two;
Aſſiſtant waggon-maſter with ditto, one;
Inſpector general, agreeably to his rank;
Sub-inſpector, in addition to what he draws in the line, one;
Adjutant general and his family, including what he may draw in the line, ſeven;
Deputy adjutant general for a ſeparate army, three, including what he may draw in the line;
Commiſſary of priſoners, two;
Deputy commiſſary of priſoners with a ſeparate army, two
Deputy ſerving with the main army, one;
Judge advocate, two;
Provoſt marſhal, one;
Commiſſary general of purchaſes, four;
Commiſſary general of iſſues, two;
Brigade commiſſary, one;
Field commiſſary of military ſtores, two;

Deputy

Deputy field commiſſary of military ſtores, one;
Deputy paymaſter, one;
Auditors for the army, each one.

That any of the ſaid officers entitled to forage, who ſhall keep their horſes at their own expence, when in camp, or when abſent from the army on public ſervice, ſhall be allowed as much daily for the forage ſo found as ſhall be certified, by the deputy quartermaſter of the ſtate in which the army may be, to be the net current coſt of a ration of forage, every officer claiming ſuch payment, producing a certificate from the forage-maſter from whom he uſually draws, that he had not drawn forage from him during the time charged for, and certifying upon honor that he hath drawn no public forage whatever during the ſaid time; on which a certificate ſhall paſs from the commiſſary of forage, or deputy, to the quartermaſter general's auditor, for ſettlement of the ſame, not exceeding the current net coſt of the ration as ſettled by the quartermaſter of the ſtate: Provided, that no officer on furlough ſhall be entitled to draw forage or pay for the ſame, for any time he is abſent beyond the term allowed him by his furlough.

That the officers of cavalry be allowed to draw forage or pay for the ſame, under the like regulations as other officers, for the following number of horſes, provided they actually keep the ſame:

A colonel, three;
Lieutenant-colonel, two;
Major, two;
Captain, two;
Lieutenant, one;
Cornet, one;
Paymaſter, Quartermaſter, Adjutant, } excluſive of allowance as officers in the line, each one;
Surgeon, one.

That all certificates for forage ſupplied to detached parties of cavalry, ſerving on the lines, or on marches, where public forage cannot be drawn, ſhall be ſigned by the forage-maſter, or quartermaſter of the regiment or corps, or by a commiſſioned officer, if any be with the party, if not, by a non-commiſſioned officer, mentioning the quantity and ſpecies of forage, the number of horſes, the time for which

the

the ſame was drawn; and the price ſhall be inſerted in words at full length, and the title of the officer, and regiment or corps to which he belongs, ſhall be added to his name:

That every officer who ſhall give ſuch certificates ſhall make a return of the ſame to the officer commanding the regiment to which he belongs, who ſhall direct his forage-maſter, or quarter-maſter, at the end of each month, to make a return of ſuch certificates, to whom and where given, and to what amount, to the commiſſary of forage, or to the deputy with a ſeparate army, and to the deputy quartermaſter of the ſtate in which ſuch ſupplies ſhall have been obtained, which certificates ſhall be paſſed by the commiſſary of forage or deputy with a ſeparate army, either to the quartermaſter general's pay-office for ſettlement in camp, or to the deputy quartermaſter of the ſtate for payment:

That all officers commanding detachments of cavalry, ſhall make returns of the forage they may draw, with the number of horſes, and the time for which the ſame was drawn, to the officer commanding the regiment or corps to which they belong, which the commanding officer ſhall deliver to the forage-maſter or quarter-maſter of the regiment or corps, who ſhall make returns of all the forage received and iſſued to the regiment or corps, at the end of each month, to the commiſſary of forage or deputy with a ſeparate army:

That all the teams not ſerving with the army, be contracted with to find their own proviſions and forage, if poſſible, and to be paid by the hundred weight per mile:

That no military or ſtaff officer ſhall own, or in any manner be intereſted in any boat, ſhallop, waggon or other carriage, horſe or team, employed on hire or contract in the ſervice of the United States, on pain of forfeiting a ſum equal to that which ſhall have become due for the ſervice of ſuch boat, ſhallop, waggon or other carriage, horſe or team, during the whole time they ſhall have been ſo employed; and for a ſecond offence, ſuch officer ſhall be diſmiſſed from the ſervice:

That the quartermaſter general take ſuch meaſures for providing camp equipage, and make ſuch regulations for diſtributing the ſame, as he ſhall find neceſſary, and the com-

commander in chief or the board of war ſhall approve; and that he alſo take meaſures for engaging ſuch artificers as the ſervice from time to time may require, in addition to the regimented artificers, and as ſhall be approved by the commander in chief; and that he generally make ſuch arrangements as ſhall be neceſſary to manage the buſineſs of the quartermaſter's department, either with the main army, a ſeparate army, or detachment:

That the quartermaſter general, or deputy with a ſeparate army, furniſh ſuch horſes, for ſpecial purpoſes, and on particular applications, as he ſhall think the good of the ſervice may require; and whenever any doubt ariſes, that the matter be referred to the commander in chief, or the commanding officer of a ſeparate army, for their inſtructions:

That no purchaſes of horſes or any other articles with the main army, or in any of the ſtates for the uſe of the army, in the quartermaſter general's department, be made, unleſs by order of the quartermaſter general, or by a deputy quartermaſter with a ſeparate army or garriſon:

That the quartermaſter general make returns to the commander in chief and board of war, as ſoon as poſſible after they are delivered in to him by the aſſiſtant quartermaſter general, of all officers and other perſons employed, and ſtores belonging to the department, and that a deputy ſerving with a ſeparate army, or with a garriſon, make returns quarterly, in tne months aforementioned, agreeably to the directions given to a depury of a ſtate, which the quartermaſter general ſhall include in his general returns:

That all officers in the quartermaſter general's department, of whatever denomination, ſhall take the oaths of allegiance and the oath of office preſcribed by Congreſs, before they enter on buſineſs:

That, with the returns before directed to be made, of the name and ſtation of each perſon to be appointed in the quartermaſter's department, there be alſo at the ſame time certificates returned therewith, of their having reſpectively taken the oaths and qualifications aforementioned:

That, in ſettling the accounts of officers in the quartermaſter's department, to be appointed by this act of Congreſs, no pay or allowance whatever be granted to any perſon employed in that department, whoſe name and employment

ment, together with a certificate of his taking the aforesaid oaths, shall not be duly returned in manner above directed:

That the board of war shall have power to suspend and dismiss all supernumerary officers that may be employed in the quartermaster general's department.

Resolved, That major general Greene be continued in the office of quartermaster general; that he be, and he is hereby directed to make the appointments and arrangements in the quartermaster's department, agreeably to the aforegoing resolutions, as soon as possible.

Provided, That nothing contained in the foregoing resolutions shall be construed to annul the resolution of the 9th day of July, 1779, authorising the executive authority of the respective states to correct abuses in the staff departments, or to vacate any appointment made, or that may be made by major general Gates for the southern army, agreably to the resolution of the 14th day of June last.

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the legislatures of the several states in which the army may serve, to make provision for furnishing the horses of the army, or detachments thereof, with a sufficient supply of pasturage, and with such hay or forage as can be spared from the country in the vicinity of the army or detachment thereof; the same to be settled and paid for by the quartermaster general with the army, or by the deputy in the state.

MONDAY, *July* 17, 1780.

Mr. Motte, a delegate for the state of South-Carolina, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

TUESDAY, *July* 18, 1780.

The board of treasury, to whom was referred the extract from Mr. Schuyler's letter of the 6th, report as their opinion, that it is inexpedient to permit the commissaries of issues to furnish the retained rations in lieu of the subsistance money allowed to the officers of the line, but that the paymaster general be enabled to pay the subsistance money aforesaid:

Resolved,

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

Reſolved, That the reſolution or act of Congreſs, of the 10th day of May laſt, reſpecting loan-office certificates deſtroyed through accident, be extended to loan-office certificates which have been or ſhall be thrown over-board of any veſſel to avoid capture by the enemy.

On a report of the delegates of the ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut, to whom was referred the letter of the 10th from general Waſhington, with an eſtimate of tents and other camp equipage wanted for the army:

Reſolved, That a copy of general Waſhington's letter of the 10th inſtant, and the eſtimate of tents and other camp equipage wanted for the army, accompanying the ſame, be tranſmitted to the ſupreme executive powers of the ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut, and that they be requeſted to take ſuch meaſures as they may judge will be moſt ſpeedy and effectual for procuring, within the ſaid ſtates reſpectively, the portions mentioned in the eſtimate, or as great a part thereof as may be had, eſpecially of the moſt eſſential kinds.

Reſolved, That the ſame aſſurances which were given to the ſubſcribers to a bank in Pennſylvania, by reſolutions of Congreſs of June 22d laſt paſt, be and hereby are given for the reimburſement of the expences which ſhall be incurred by a compliance with the foregoing reſolution.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee to whom were referred the petitions of Thomas Jones, George Crothers, and others, artificers in the ſervice of the United States; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That the petitions before mentioned, be tranſmitted to his excellency the preſident and ſupreme executive council of Pennſylvania, to grant ſuch relief as they ſhall judge juſt and reaſonable to the petitioners, and to all other non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the corps of artificers in ſimilar circumſtances, who have been raiſed in the ſaid ſtate.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 19, 1780.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved,

Resolved, That lieutenant la Clause receive the brevet of captain in the army of the United States, and that he be permitted to return to Europe.

THURSDAY, *July* 20, 1780.

A report from the board of treasury was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That Henry Hollingsworth, deputy quarter-master general, be and hereby is suspended, and that some other person be appointed to transact the business of that department.

Resolved, That the deposition of Robert Anderson, respecting the supposed forgery of his name to a receipt, offered as a voucher in support of the accounts of Henry Hollingsworth, be transmitted to the executive authority of the state of Maryland, in order that such proceedings may be had against the person or persons concerned therein as may be agreeable to the laws of the state, at the expence of the United States.

FRIDAY, *July* 21, 1780.

The medical committee, to whom was referred the letter of the 15th from doctor Brown, brought in a report, which was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That Congress entertain a high opinion of the abilities, integrity and past services of Doctor William Brown, physician general, but, as his present circumstances will no longer permit his continuance in the service, his resignation be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Matlack, seconded by Mr. Hill,

Ordered, That the board of admiralty enquire into the circumstances under which a quantity of sugars and other merchandise were imported in the frigate Confederacy, and who were the persons concerned in that transaction, and report thereon to Congress.

MONDAY, *July* 24, 1780.

A report from the board of treasury was read; whereupon,

Resolved,

Reſolved, That, from the particular circumſtances attending the caſe of William Watſon, and he having offered the beſt vouchers to ſupport his claim that his preſent circumſtances will admit of,

A warrant iſſue on the treaſurer in his favour, for ſeven thouſand four hundred and eighty dollars, on account of the rum mentioned in his memorial to be furniſhed to Francis Coddington, deputy commiſſary general of purchaſes in Georgia, and for which ſum the ſaid William Watſon is to be accountable.

Reſolved, That in the abſence of a general officer, the ſupreme executive of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, be and hereby are authoriſed and requeſted to draw warrants on the deputy pay-maſter general in that department for ſuch ſums of money as now are, or may be hereafter due on account of pay to officers and ſoldiers who have done, or are now doing duty in that ſtate, or in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee on the letter from Moore Furman, deputy quartermaſter, and thereupon,

Reſolved, That a copy of the ſaid letter from Moore Furman, be tranſmitted to his excellency governor Livingſton, and to the quartermaſter general:

That the quartermaſter general be directed immediately to appoint ſuch ſuitable perſon as ſhall be approved by the ſupreme executive authority of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to act as deputy quartermaſter in the ſaid ſtate, agreeably to the late regulation of the quartermaſter's department, in order that the meaſures therein provided for collecting forage and tranſporting proviſions and other public ſtores, may be taken as ſoon as poſſible:

That, until ſuch deputy is ſo appointed and approved, Moore Furman be authoriſed to receive from the ſtate commiſſaries ſuch quantities of forage, out of the ſupplies purchaſed for the United States, as may be neceſſary to enable him to forward the tranſportation of public ſtores; and that governor Livingſton be requeſted to give orders to the ſtate commiſſaries to deliver the ſame accordingly, if ſuch order ſhall be neceſſary.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the com-

mittee on the letter of the 19th of June laſt from major general Greene, quartermaſter general, and thereupon,

Reſolved, That major general Greene, quartermaſter general, be informed, in anſwer to his letter of the 19th of June laſt, that Congreſs, conceiving it to be eſſential to the public intereſt, as well as incident to the nature of all offices entruſted with the diſburſement of public monies, that thoſe who exerciſe them ſhould be reſponſible for ſuch diſburſement, whether it be made immediately by themſelves or by agents appointed by and reſponſible to them, cannot, conſiſtently with their duty to their conſtituents, by any general reſolution, hold up a contrary maxim; but as they wiſh not to expoſe the faithful ſervants of the public to any unreaſonable riſques or loſſes, and are ſenſible that, on the various branches of the quartermaſter's department, abuſes and frauds may poſſibly happen, notwithſtanding all the cuſtomary precautions, that in all ſuch caſes they will determine on the circumſtances as they ariſe, and make ſuch favourable allowances as juſtice may require.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the board of war and ordnance be authoriſed and directed to procure with all poſſible diſpatch, ſix hundred and fifteen tons of ſhot for battering cannon, and nine hundred and forty-ſeven tons of ſhells, of ſuch ſizes as they ſhall deem proper, according to the requiſitions made by the commander in chief.

The board of admiralty having repreſented that there is a vacancy of a lieutenant of marines on board the Saratoga, and having recommended Mr. Abraham Vandyke for that office,

Reſolved, That Abraham Vandyke be appointed a lieutenant of marines, and that his commiſſion bear date the 7th of this month, from which time he has acted in that capacity, by order of the board of admiralty, on board the Saratoga ſloop of war.

TUESDAY, *July* 25, 1780.

A letter of the 20th from general Waſhington was read, incloſing a copy of a letter of the ſame date from brigadier general Maxwell, requeſting leave to reſign:

Reſolved,

Reſolved, That the reſignation of brigadier general Maxwell be accepted.

Reſolved, That Margaret Corbin receive annually, during her natural life, one compleat ſuit of cloths out of the public ſtores, or the value thereof in money, in addition to the proviſion made for her by the act of Congreſs of July 6th, 1779.

Another report from the board of war was read; whereupon

Ordered, That monſieur la Clauſe receive one year's pay as lieutenant in the legion late Pulaski's, and that the ſum of eight thouſand dollars, in continental currency, be granted to him, to enable him to return to Europe.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of an aſſiſtant quarter-maſter general, to reſide near Congreſs, and the ballots being taken,

Charles Pettit, eſquire, was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Armſtrong.

On motion of the delegates for Pennſylvania,

Reſolved, That the ſupreme executive of the ſeveral ſtates, which are called upon to furniſh waggons for the ſervice of the United States, be authoriſed to make ſuch allowance for the hire of waggons as they ſhall think adequate, until deputy quarter-maſters are appointed for the ſtates reſpectively.

A report from the board of treaſury was read; whereupon

Reſolved, That the intereſt due on the certificates iſſued from the loan-office in the ſtate of North-Carolina be referred to that office for payment, to which office bills of exchange have been ſent for the purpoſe of paying ſuch intereſt.

The board of treaſury, to whom was referred the letter of the 18th from ſir James Jay, brought in a report; whereupon

Reſolved, That although ſir James Jay has ſuffered conſiderably by the depreciation, in common with many other patriotic and virtuous citizen of theſe ſtates, yet it is inexpedient to give any relief in the caſe ſtated in his letter of July 18th, 1780.

Reſolved, That to enable the board of war to execute the authority veſted in them by the reſolution of the 24th, for the purpoſe of ſhot and ſhells, they be ſupplied with

the

the ſum of four millions of dollars, and that they be authoriſed to contract for the whole quantity of ſhot and ſhells mentioned in the reſolution aforeſaid, on the beſt terms poſſible, and agree on behalf of the United States, to make payment in ſpecie, or an equivalent in the currency of theſe ſtates, at ſuch periods as ſhall be mutually agreed on between the ſaid board and the manufacturers, with intereſt at ſix per cent. per annum, from ſuch times as ſhall be fixed on by the ſaid board.

That the ſaid board be furniſhed with the further ſum of four hundred and thirty-five thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of procuring the articles of military ſtores enumerated in their ſecond eſtimate of the 24th inſtant.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 26, 1780.

The medical committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Joſeph Brown, brought in a report; whereupon

Reſolved, That Joſeph Brown, ſurgeon to the 7th Pennſylvania regiment, have leave of abſence for eight months.

The committee to whom was referred the letter from the miniſter of France, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the frigates Trumbull, Confederacy and Deane, and the ſloop of war Saratoga, be put under the direction of general Waſhington, to be employed in cooperating with the fleet of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, commanded by admiral the chevalier de Ternay, in any naval enterprizes on the coaſts of North-America.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That Ezekiel Cheever, eſquire, and lieutenant colonel David Maſon, who have been employed at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in the department of the commiſſary general of military ſtores, be excuſed from farther ſervice at that poſt:

That the board of war and ordnance be authoriſed and directed to remove any unneceſſary officers at that and any other poſt in the department of the commiſſary general of military ſtores, and to arrange the affairs of the whole department in ſuch manner as they ſhall deem moſt conducive to the public ſervice, reporting their proceedings to Congreſs.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, *July* 27, 1780.

Whereas it is neceſſary that, during the war, the ſtates be ſupplied with commiſſions, bonds and inſtructions for private armed veſſels, and that the bonds given by the commanders of the ſaid veſſels be returned into the office of the ſecretary of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled:

Ordered, That the commiſſions, ſigned by the preſident, and atteſted by the ſecretary of the board of admiralty, together with the inſtructions and blank bonds, be lodged in the office of the ſecretary of Congreſs, and iſſued from thence to the ſeveral ſtates, on the requiſition of the ſupreme executive powers of the ſaid ſtates reſpectively:

That the bonds executed by the commanders of the private armed veſſels, to whom commiſſions are or may be given, be lodged in the office of the ſecretary of Congreſs:

That an account be kept in the ſaid office of the commiſſions, bonds and inſtructions ſent to the ſeveral ſtates, and of the bonds returned by them reſpectively into the ſaid office.

FRIDAY, *July* 28, 1780.

Reſolved, That, until the farther order of Congreſs, Robert Patton, meſſenger, and William Hurry, doorkeeper, to Congreſs, be allowed for their ſervices at the rate of forty dollars a day, continental currency, from the 20th day of April laſt.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the board of war on the petition of Robert Jewell; whereupon,

Reſolved, That until the further order of Congreſs, there be allowed to Robert Jewell, keeper of the new goal, in Philadelphia, ſixty dollars a day; to each of his aſſiſtants, fifty dollars a day, and to his turnkey, thirty dollars a day, in the preſent continental currency, in full for their ſervices and ſubſiſtance, and that this encreaſed pay commence on the firſt day of March laſt.

MONDAY, *July* 31, 1780.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a commiſſioner of the chambers of accounts; and the ballots being taken,

Mr.

Mr. James M'Call was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Kinloch.

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter of the 26th from the honorable the miniſter of France, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That, agreeably to the requeſt of the honorable the miniſter of France, the board of war be authoriſed to take ſuch meaſures, relating to the ſubſiſtance of the recruits which ſhall be inliſted into the ſervice of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, out of the German deſerters from the enemy, as the ſaid board ſhall deem proper.

WEDNESDAY, *Auguſt* 2, 1780.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee on the letters of July 18th, 20th, and 21ſt, from the committee at Head-Quarters,

The firſt paragraph being read, viz.

That the ſubject matter of the quartermaſter general's letter to the ſaid committee at Camp, ſo far as it regards his reſponſibility, has been already determined by Congreſs; and, as the committee knew that the quartermaſter general had requeſted the ſenſe of Congreſs, on ſo important a ſubject, they ought not to have interfered therein:

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſame.

Ordered, That the ſecond paragraph be re-committed.

The third paragraph being read, viz.

That, upon the repreſentation made, in the ſaid committee's letter, of the deficiency of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, it is incumbent on Congreſs, in duty to the United States and in juſtice to Pennſylvania, to requeſt the ſaid ſtate, through their delegates, to acquaint Congreſs, as preciſely as poſſible, what ſupplies they have actually made for the army, in purſuance of requiſitions made to them for that purpoſe:

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſame.

Ordered, That an extract of that part of the letter of the 18th, from the committee at Camp, which relates to a letter from the board of war to general Waſhington, be referred to the board of war, for their conſideration:

That the letter of Jeremiah Wadſworth, to major general

ral Greene, quartermaſter general, incloſed in the letter of the committee, be referred to the board of war; and that the board confer with Mr. Holker on the ſubject, if they think neceſſary:

That the memorial from colonel Hazen, with the papers incloſed, and the letter from Lewis Garanger, both which are incloſed and referred to in the letter from the committee, be referred to the board of war; but that the committee at Camp be informed that the ſaid memorial and letter, together with other applications made to them, and which ſeem to have employed their time and attention, ſhould have been made directly to Congreſs, and the committee ſhould thus have informed their applicants.

THURSDAY, *Auguſt* 3, 1780.

A report from the board of treaſury was read; whereupon

Ordered, That the memorial of William Turnbull be referred to the board of admiralty, and that the board either accept or refuſe the bills mentioned in the ſaid memorial, as they may deem juſt and reaſonable; and if the ſaid bills, or any of them, be accepted, that the board of treaſury be required to provide the means of payment.

Reſolved, That, for payment of intereſt due on loan-office certificates, the ſum of four hundred and fifty-ſix thouſand dollars be prepared, under their direction, agreebly to a reſolution of Congreſs dated the 28th of May, 1778, in ſets of exchange, on the commiſſioners at Paris, of the following denominations, viz.

1000 ſets of 36 dollars each, -	36000
2000 ditto 60 ditto - - -	120000
2000 ditto 120 - - -	240000
200 ditto 300 ditto - - -	60000
	456000

Whereas the preſent invaded ſituation of the ſtates of South-Carolina and Georgia, renders it expedient that the loan-offices in the ſaid ſtates, reſpectively, be removed to ſome place of ſecurity, until ſuch time when they may be re-eſtabliſhed with ſafety: *Reſolved*,

Reſolved, That all monies, books and papers, appertaining to the continental loan-offices in the ſtates of South-Carolina and Georgia, be depoſited and remain in ſome place of ſafety, as contiguous as poſſible to the ſaid ſtates, to be approved by the executive authority of ſuch ſtates reſpectively, until the ſaid offices may be re-eſtabliſhed in the aforeſaid ſtates, reſpectively, with convenience and ſafety:

That until ſuch offices be ſo fixed, and public notice given thereof, and alſo a notification to the board of treaſury, the treaſurer of the United States be impowered to pay all intereſt that is or ſhall be due on certificates iſſued from either of the offices aforeſaid, in the ſame manner that ſuch intereſt is directed to be paid by the commiſſioners of the continental loan-offices.

SATURDAY, *Auguſt* 5, 1780.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on the letter of July 26th from major general Greene; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the abſolute refuſal of major general Greene, at this important criſis, to act under the new arrangement of the quartermaſter general's department, has made it neceſſary that the office of quartermaſter general be immediately filled.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee on the letter of the 30th of June laſt, from brigadier general Moultrie; whereupon,

Reſolved, That whenever Congreſs ſhall be properly notified of the breach of parole given by any citizen of the United States, as a priſoner of war to the enemy, and the circumſtances relating to the ſame ſhall be aſcertained, Congreſs will take ſuch order thereon as the law of nations and the rules of war ſhall require, and that in the mean time there is no cauſe to apprehend from any ſuch inſtance ſaid to have happened, that priſoners who have duly obſerved their paroles can, upon any juſt principle, incur the danger of ſuffering by means of the miſconduct of any other.

Reſolved, That captain George Turner be diſcharged from the office of commiſſary of priſoners, and that he deliver to brigadier Moultrie the bills of exchange which were given

given to him by major general Lincoln, and brigadier general Moultrie, deliver the ſaid bills back to Mr. Abraham Livingſton, the drawer, taking his receipt, and make return of the amount of the ſaid bills to the board of treaſury.

Reſolved, That brigadier general Moultrie be, and hereby is, authoriſed to appoint a ſuitable perſon to act as commiſſary of priſoners in Charles-Town, and return the name of the perſon appointed to Congreſs for their approbation, if they ſhall judge proper.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That Congreſs proceed to the election of a quartermaſter general:

Congreſs accordingly proceeded, and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Timothy Pickering was elected.

Reſolved, That a committee of three be appointed to conſider and report the terms on which Timothy Pickering, eſquire, ſhall ſerve as quartermaſter general;

The members choſen, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Ward and Mr. Clark.

The committee appointed to report the terms on which T. Pickering ſhall ſerve as quartermaſter general, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That Timothy Pickering, eſquire, having been appointed quartermaſter general upon an extraordinary emergency, be continued as a member of the board of war; but that the exerciſe of all his powers at the ſaid board, and his pay as a member thereof, be ſuſpended during ſuch time as he ſhall continue quartermaſter general:

That, while he holds the office of quartermaſter general, he have the rank of colonel, and the pay and rations of a brigadier general, over and above the pay allowed the quartermaſter general in the late arrangement of the quartermaſter's department.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee, appointed to take into conſideration the ſtate of South-Carolina and Georgia; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the commander in chief be informed, it is the ſenſe of Congreſs, the land and naval forces, as well of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, as theſe United States, or ſuch part thereof as he ſhall think neceſſary, be employed in the manner, and at the time that ſhall appear to him moſt convenient

venient for the expulſion of the enemy from their ſeveral poſts, in the ſtates of South-Carolina and Georgia, and that he concert with the officers commanding the fleet and army of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, the proper meaſures for this purpoſe, and carry ſuch meaſures into execution, ſo as not to interfere with any plan of operation formed againſt the enemy, as the more immediate objects of the preſent campaign.

That the commander in chief (if he ſhall think it neceſſary) concert with the proper officers and miniſters, ſuch plan of operations to be undertaken by any other of his moſt chriſtian majeſty's forces, or by the forces of his catholic majeſty now combined in the Weſt-Indies, or to be drawn from the province of Louiſania, or elſewhere, as may either immediately, or in their effect facilitate or aſſiſt the proper enterprize.

That Congreſs will, ſo ſoon as they ſhall be properly informed by the commander in chief, make the neceſſary requiſition from the ſtates for ſupplies, and afford every other aid and aſſiſtance in their power for promoting and effectually proſecuting the undertaking.

That the recruits now raiſing in the ſtate of Virginia, for filling up their quota of continental troops, be marched as ſoon as poſſible to join the ſouthern army, under the command of major general Gates.

MONDAY, *Auguſt* 7, 1780.

A letter of this day from T. Pickering was read, notifying his acceptance of the office of quartermaſter general.

A report from the board of admirality was read; whereupon

Reſolved, That any officer who, by virtue of his commiſſion or warrant, hath ſerved or hereafter ſhall ſerve on board any ſhip of war of twenty guns and upwards, belonging to the navy of theſe ſtates, and ſhall thereafter ſerve in the ſame rank on board any other veſſel of inferior force, ſuch officer ſhall receive the ſame pay as he was entitled to when ſerving in a ſhip of twenty guns and upwards; any reſolution to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The board of admiralty, to whom was referred the letter of July 28, from governor Lee, of Maryland, report,

That

That the Trumbull, Deane, Confederacy, and Saratoga, are the only ſhips that are or will be ready for ſea this ſeaſon; that theſe ſhips, by an act of Congreſs of the 26th, of July laſt, are put under the direction of general Waſhington, to be employed in co-operating with the fleet of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, commanded by the admiral chevalier de Ternay, and therefore it is at preſent impracticable to comply with the requeſt of the governor and council of Maryland:

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee on the letter of July 10th from general Waſhington; whereupon

Reſolved, That general Waſhington be and he is hereby authoriſed to effectuate an exchange of officers, either on the footing of equal rank, or on compoſition, or both, as the caſes may reſpectively require, confining the exchange on that of compoſition to officers only, and having due regard to the order of captivity; ſuch exchange to be rendered as extenſive as poſſible in its execution, ſo as not only to include, on the part of the enemy, priſoners of war, but alſo the officers of the convention troops now on parole at New-York.

Ordered, That the board of war form and report an eſtimate of ſupplies for the ſubſiſtance and cloathing of the officers belonging to the armies of the United States, or who were taken in their ſervice and remain priſoners of war, either at New-York or South-Carolina, or elſewhere in the United States, and for making good to the privates priſoners in thoſe places, the deficiency of the ſhort rations allowed to them by the enemy, and providing them with neceſſary cloathing; and alſo of the contingent charges that may be occaſioned by ſickneſs among the priſoners; and that they report the ways and means by which the above mentioned ſupplies may be beſt furniſhed.

Ordered, That General Waſhington take the neceſſary ſteps for eſtabliſhing a reſident commiſſary of priſoners at New-York, and major general Gates another in South-Carolina or Georgia, to have the care of priſoners in thoſe places, according to the uſage and cuſtoms of war.

The committee on the ſtate of South-Carolina and Georgia brought in a further report, which was taken into conſideration, and thereupon

Reſolved,

Resolved, That the balance of the quota of ten millions of dollars, required of the commonwealth of Virginia by the act of Congress of May 19, 1780, be appropriated to the pay and subsistance of the continental army in the southern department, and that the executive of Virginia be requested to send on the same, when collected, to major general Gates, to be applied for the purposes aforesaid, as he shall direct.

Congress having been informed, that many persons in the southern department, from Virginia to Georgia, inclusive, have shewn a willingness to serve as volunteer horsemen, finding their own horses, and accoutrements, during the present campaign; and being also fully convinced of the necessity of having a body of horse in the field to serve in that department;

Resolved, That it be recommended to the executives of the said states, respectively, to encourage and promote the raising a corps of volunteer horsemen, not exceeding five hundred in the whole, submitting to major general Gates the number that shall be raised in each state, and that they be authorised to give the following assurances on behalf of Congress.

That officers and privates, so serving as volunteer horsemen in the southern department, during the present campaign, shall be entitled to the same pay and rations as officers and privates of the continental light dragoons, with an advance of one sixth of a dollar in specie, or other money equivalent, per day, for the use of their horses; such pay, rations and allowance to commence from the time of their arrival at head-quarters, or joining any detachment of the southern army, by order of Major general Gates; provided, that such horsemen shall engage to serve during the campaign, or at least for the term of four months, after they shall join the army, or a detachment thereof, unless sooner discharged:

That, if any horses belonging to such volunteers shall be killed or unavoidably lost, while in actual service, Congress will credit the state to which the owners of such horses belonged for the value; provided, that such horses shall have been properly valued, on oath, agreeably to the laws of the said states, as in cases of horses impressed, and that the valuation do not exceed one hundred dollars in specie for one horse.

The

TUESDAY, *August* 8, 1780.

The board of war, to whom was referred the memorial of W. Clajon, brought in a report; whereupon

Ordered, That the ſum of fourteen thouſand dollars be paid to William Clajon, ſecretary to major general Gates, on account, to enable him to proceed to join the ſouthern army, and for his pay and ſubſiſtance money, up to this day.

Reſolved, That in future he be allowed four rations, the value of three of them to be paid him in ſubſiſtance money, agreeably to the reſolution of Auguſt 18, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred the letters of July 20, from general Waſhington, and brigadier general Maxwell, report,

That hitherto, when an officer reſigned his commiſſion in our army, he alſo reſigned all pretentions to any rewards or benefits ariſing from his appointment; nor would it be politic or juſt that officers quitting the ſervice, before the termination of the war, ſhould receive the like rewards with thoſe who continue in ſervice until it be brought to a period: It is however conſiſtent with the intention of Congreſs, as expreſſed in the reſolution of the 10th day of April laſt, that officers whoſe reſignations are accepted by Congreſs, after that reſolve, ſhould enjoy all the benefits accruing therefrom, as will appear by the proviſo at the cloſe of the reſolution, the terms thereof clearly comprehending brigadier generals Maxwell's caſe, the board conceive no further act of Congreſs neceſſary;

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

The board of admiralty, to whom was referred the petition of captain Henry Mitchell, report.

That the veſſel and cargo mentioned in the ſaid petition, as having been ſeized by captain Nicholſon, of the continental frigate Deane, being libelled in the maritime court in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, is in courſe of procedure to bring the legality of the capture to a deciſion, and therefore it is inexpedient for Congreſs to interfere in the matter:

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

A letter of this day from H. Hollingſworth was read; whereupon

Ordered,

Ordered, That the board of treaſury enquire into the circumſtance of the ſuppoſed forgery of Robert Anderſon's name to a receipt, offered as a voucher, in ſupport of the accounts of H. Hollingſworth, and report to Congreſs.

WEDNESDAY, *Auguſt* 9, 1780

On a motion by Mr. Walton ſeconded by Mr. Bee,

Reſolved, That the board of Treaſury be directed to prepare bills of exchange of ſuitable denominations upon the honorable Benjamin Franklin, miniſter plenipotentiary at the court of Verſailles for one hundred thouſand dollars in ſpecie.

Reſolved, That the bills be made payable at ninety days ſight.

The committee to whom was refered the letter from the honorable R. Izard, late commiſſioner to the court of Tuſcany, brought in a report, which was read; whereupon

Reſolved, That Congreſs are convinced of the faithful endeavours of Mr. Izard to fulfil the objects of the commiſſion to which he was appointed by them on the 7th of May, 1777, and approve of the reaſons which determined him not to proceed to the court of Tuſcany.

FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 11, 1780.

The board of war, to whom was referred the extract from Mr Bradford's letter of the 12th of July laſt, brought in a report; whereupon

Reſolved, That Congreſs approve the conduct of John Bradford, continental agent, in delivering to the deputy quarter maſter general at Boſton, one hundred and eighty eight pieces of ticklenburg, and in delivering to meſſieurs Otis and Henly thirty-ſeven pieces of oznabrugs.

Ordered, That the committee appointed on the 13th day of April laſt, to repair to head-quarters, be diſcharged from further attendance there, and that they report their proceedings to Congreſs.

On motion of the delegates for the ſtate of New-Jerſey:

Reſolved, That Joſeph Borden, of Bordenton, eſquire, commiſſioner of the continental loan-office for the ſtate of New-Jerſey,

New-Jerſey, or the commiſſioner of the ſaid office for the time being, be appointed commiſſioner, on the part of the United States, to endorſe the bills of credit to be iſſued by the ſtate of New-Jerſey, in purſuance of the reſolutions of the 18th day of March laſt; and that, in caſe of the diſability of the ſaid Joſeph Borden, or the commiſſioner of the ſaid loan-office for the time being, Joſeph Kirkbride, of Bordenton, aforeſaid, be appointed to endorſe the ſaid bills.

Reſolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report the ſalaries of the judges of the court of appeals in caſes of capture, and of the commiſſioners, clerks and others, employed in the ſeveral boards, and other officers acting immediately under Congreſs; that the ſame may be paid, as they come due, in ſpecie, or other current money equivalent; and that after they are aſcertained and fixed, no further advances be made on account of ſalary:

The members choſen, Mr. Houſtoun, Mr. Hanſon and Mr. Sherman.

The committee to whom was referred the letter from Mr. Izard, laid before Congreſs an account exhibited by Mr. Izard againſt the United States for his expences and ſalary, in which a balance of 52,113 livres is ſtated to be due to Mr Izard; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the honorable Henry Laurens be, and is hereby authoriſed and directed to pay to the order of the honorable Ralph *Izard* the ſum of fifty-two thouſand one hundred and thirteen livres tournois out of ſuch monies as he ſhall borrow, for the uſe of the United States, in Holland.

Reſolved, That the board of admiralty be informed, that it is not the ſenſe of Congreſs, by agreeing with their report on the petition of Henry Mitchell, that perſons coming with their effects to ſettle in theſe United States, or perſons removing their property from the dominions of Great-Britain, who can, by protections obtained from any of the miniſters of theſe United States, make it appear that their deſign was only to remove their property from the power of the enemy, or who are bringing arms, ammunition or military ſtores to theſe United States, agreeably to the reſolution of March 23d, 1776, ſhould be moleſted by unneceſſary ſuits.

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, *Auguſt* 12, 1780.

Ordered, That Brigadier general Moultrie make return of the perſon whom he ſhall appoint commiſſary of priſoners in Charles-Town, to major general Gates, or the commanding officer in the ſouthern department, for his approbation; and that ſo much of the reſolution of the 5th as requires brigadier general Moultrie to make return to Congreſs, be and is hereby repealed.

The board of war report,

That, purſuant to a reſolution of July 26th, they have enquired into the ſtate of the department of military ſtores; and upon mature deliberation, propoſe to retain in ſervice,

One commiſſary general of military ſtores,
One deputy commiſſary general,
One commiſſary at Springfield,
One commiſſary at Carliſle,
One commiſſary in Virginia;
And two or three other commiſſaries, or deputy commiſſaries, at ſome ſubordinate poſts and ſtations:

They alſo propoſe to retain but one officer to each company of artificers, who, with his ſerjeants, will be competent to the proper direction of his men:

That the pay of a commiſſary of military ſtores be not leſs than three hundred and ſixty, nor more than one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty dollars per month:

That the pay of a deputy commiſſary, and of a conductor of military ſtores, be not leſs than two hundred and forty, nor more than one thouſand dollars per month:

That the pay of the clerks be fixed by the board of war and ordnance, in proportion to their reſpective merit and ſervices:

That the pay of a captain of artillery artificers be nine hundred dollars per month:

A captain-lieutenant ſeven hundred and fifty dollars per month:

A lieutenant ſix hundred dollars per month:

A ſerjeant from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per month:

A corporal, acting as a foreman in any branch of work, the ſame pay as a ſerjeant:

Other corporals, and drummers, fifers and privates, from thirty to one hundred and fifty dollars per month:

That the pay of the commiſſaries, deputy commiſſaries and conductors, to be confined within the limits beforementioned, be fixed according to their reſpective merit and ſervices, by the board of war and ordnance:

That the pay of the non-commiſſioned officers and privates be fixed according to their reſpective merit and ſervices, within the limits before mentioned, by the major part of their commiſſioned officers, who ſhall meet together monthly for that purpoſe:

That a daily ration of forage be allowed only to ſuch commiſſaries and conductors of military ſtores, whoſe frequent travelling ſhall, in the opinion of the board of war, require the ſame.

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to this report, and that the ſame be carried into execution until the further order of Congreſs.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee on the memorial of the general officers; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid general officers be informed, that Congreſs have at no time been unmindful of the military virtues which have diſtinguiſhed the army of the United States through the courſe of this war; and that it has been conſtantly one of the principal objects of their care, not only to provide for the health and comfort of the army, but to gratify their reaſonable deſires, as far as the public exigencies would admit:

That patience, ſelf-denial, fortitude and perſeverance, and the cheerful ſacrifice of time and health, are neceſſary virtues, which both the citizen and ſoldier are called to exerciſe while ſtruggling for the liberties of their country; and that moderation, frugality and temperance, muſt be among the chief ſupports, as well as the brighteſt ornaments, of that kind of civil government which is wiſely inſtituted by the ſeveral ſtates in this union:

That it has been recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to make compenſation for the officers and ſoldiers to them reſpectively belonging, for the depreciation of their pay; and that Congreſs will take ſpeedy meaſures for liquidating

and paying what is due on that account, to the officers and ſoldiers who do not belong to the quota of any ſtate:

That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt, 1780, the army ſhall be entitled to receive their pay, as ſtated before the firſt day of January, 1777, in the new bills emitted purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th of March laſt:

That the officers ſhall hereafter be allowed five dollars per month, in the ſaid new bills, for each retained ration:

That the board of war be directed to report to Congreſs a liſt of the officers not belonging to the quota of any ſtate, with an account of the balance due to each, to make their pay good for paſt ſervices, agreeably to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 10th day of April laſt:

That ſuch of the ſtates as have not made compenſation to their officers and ſoldiers, agreeably to the recommendation of Auguſt 17th, 1779, be and they are hereby requeſted to do it as ſoon as poſſible:

That the proviſion for granting lands, by the reſolution of September 16th, 1776, be and is hereby extended to the general officers, in the following proportion:

To a major general, one thouſand one hundred acres,

A brigadier general, eight hundred and fifty ditto:

That the officers of the army be furniſhed, as ſoon as poſſible, with two months pay, on account, to relieve their preſent wants, mentioned in their memorial.

TUESDAY, *Auguſt* 15, 1780.

On a report of the board of treaſury, to whom was referred a motion reſpecting the ſale of the bills ordered to be drawn by the reſolution of the 9th, and the appropriation of the monies ariſing from the ſale:

Reſolved, That the bills of exchange directed to be prepared by the reſolution of the 9th, on the honorable Benjamin Franklin, miniſter plenipotentiary at the court of Verſailles, to the amount of one hundred thouſand dollars, ſpecie, be filled up by the commiſſioner of the continental loan-office for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and made payable to Joſeph Clay, deputy paymaſter general in the ſouthern department, or order:

That

That the ſaid bills be tranſmitted to the ſaid Joſeph Clay, to be ſold at par for ſpecie, or bills emitted agreeably to the reſolution of the 18th of March laſt, or for other monies, agreeably to the inſtructions of the board of treaſury, or to be diſpoſed of for proviſions and neceſſaries for the army, on the beſt terms that can be obtained, for the United States:

That the monies ariſing from ſuch ſale, be applied under the direction of the commanding officer in the ſouthern department, to the purchaſe of proviſions and other ſupplies abſolutely neceſſary for the ſubſiſtance of the ſouthern army; and that the ſaid Joſeph Clay be, and hereby is required to give regular and conſtant information to the board of treaſury reſpecting the ſale of the bills and the application of the monies aforeſaid; and that the aforeſaid Joſeph Clay, deputy paymaſter general in the ſouthern department, be charged in the treaſury books, with the aforeſaid bills, amounting to the ſum of one hundred thouſand dollars ſpecie.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the board of treaſury, purſuant to the order of the 8th, and the letter from H. Hollingſworth; whereupon,

Reſolved, That all the papers relative to a ſuppoſed forgery in the vouchers of accounts of Henry Hollingſworth, mentioned in the order of the 20th of July laſt, with the names of the witneſſes, be ſent by the board of treaſury to the executive of the ſtate of Maryland, for the purpoſe expreſſed in the ſaid order; and that the chamber of accounts, who examined the ſaid vouchers, furniſh the ſaid board with the names of ſuch witneſſes as they may think material.

The committee to whom was referred the letter of the 9th from Charles Pettit, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the aſſiſtant quartermaſter general be allowed one or more clerks, as the nature of the ſervice may require and the board of war ſhall approve.

The board of treaſury, to whom was re-committed their report on the letter of governor Greene, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the following letter be written by the preſident of Congreſs to governor Greene:

SIR,

SIR,

YOUR letter of the 22d and 25th of laſt month, to the delegates, of your ſtate, have been laid before Congreſs; and, in anſwer thereto, I am to acquaint you, that Congreſs have a proper ſenſe of the exertions of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, in the common cauſe:

That any diſburſements which may be made by that ſtate, for the uſe of the United States, beyond its quota, ſhall be reimburſed as ſoon as circumſtances will admit:

That Congreſs depend on the ſeveral ſtates for the neceſſary ſupplies of money for carrying on the war:

That the bills of credit to be emitted, in purſuance of the reſolutions of the 18th of March laſt, will yield a ſupply as ſoon as the ſeveral quotas of the continental bills of credit are collected to be deſtroyed:

That the quota of the aforeſaid bills for your own ſtate, ſhall be tranſmitted as ſoon as poſſible after a copy of the act complying with the reſolution is received.

If taxes were laid, payable in new bills or ſpecie, it would have a good tendency to introduce the ſaid bills into circulation in full credit.

WEDNESDAY, *Auguſt* 16, 1780.

A letter of May 28th from the honourable J. Jay was read, informing that he had ſeen a reſolution of Congreſs of November 8th, 1779, by which the late and former preſidents are deſired to lodge, as ſoon as they conveniently can, in the ſecretary's office, copies of all public letters by them reſpectively written during their preſidentſhip: that after he had reſigned the chair, and immediately on the election of his excellency Samuel Huntington, he delivered to him a book, containing copies of public letters he had written during his preſidentſhip, to be lodged in the ſecretary's office, which he preſumes was done; and that it gave him concern therefore to find the reſolution made to extend to him; and deſiring that it may appear by the entry made on the receipt of this letter, that he had done that part of his duty in ſeaſon, and without the expreſs order of Congreſs.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, *Auguſt* 17, 1780.

A report from the board of treaſury was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be and hereby are authoriſed to honour, without further advice, ſuch bills of exchange as, in the opinion of the board, appear evidently to have been drawn by major general Lincoln, on the preſident of Congreſs, although not contained in any letter of advice, agreeably to the terms preſcribed by the reſolutions of Congreſs of the 23d of March and 10th of July laſt.

The committee to whom was referred the letter of the 3d from the count Rochambeau, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That Congreſs have a juſt ſenſe of the vigilance and prudence of the commanders of the fleet and army of our ally, in taking the precautions mentioned in the letter of monſieur the count de Rochambeau, of the 3d of Auguſt, as well as of his attention to the eaſe and convenience of the militia of theſe ſtates. The ſpirit, good order and diſcipline of the troops under his command, deſerve their warmeſt approbation.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of John P. Linch, and the report of the court of appeals thereon, brought in a report; whereupon,

Ordered, That John P. Linch, now confined in the ſtate priſon, as a priſoner of war, be diſcharged.

FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 18, 1780.

A report from the board of admiralty was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That it is not neceſſary any longer to continue John Nixon and John M. Neſbit, eſquires, in their agency for prizes; and therefore,

Reſolved, That the ſaid John Nixon and John M. Neſbit, continental agents for prizes in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, be diſcharged, and that they account without delay with the board of admiralty.

Reſolved, That until the further order of Congreſs, the board of admiralty, *ex officio*, take charge and direct the diſpoſition

diſpoſition of all prizes which may be brought into the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the proceedings of the court-martial on the trial of doctor Shippen, director general, and thereupon reſolved as follows:

The court-martial having acquitted the ſaid doctor Shippen:

Ordered, That he be diſcharged from arreſt.

SATURDAY, *Auguſt* 19, 1780.

A letter of this day from T. Pickering, quartermaſter general, was read: whereupon

Reſolved, That major general Greene, late quartermaſter general, be and hereby is directed to furniſh colonel Pickering, quartermaſter general, with returns of all buildings, veſſels and craft, horſes, waggons, ſtores and articles, of what kind ſoever, in poſſeſſion or under the direction of any officers or perſons employed under him in his late department, and which are occupied on account of or belong to the United States; and alſo with full information in writing of all public contracts and purchaſes by them made, of which the terms have not been fully executed, or the ſervices or articles contracted for or purchaſed have not been completely rendered or delivered:

That in the mean time he direct all officers and others employed under him, on the demand of any deputy or ſtore-keeper appointed under the plan for regulating the quartermaſter general's department, to deliver to ſuch deputy or ſtore-keeper, on their producing their appointments reſpectively, and the orders of the quartermaſter general to receive them, all the articles before enumerated, and any others in their poſſeſſion or under their direction, which are occupied on account of or belong to the United States, together with the written evidences of the contracts and purchaſes aforeſaid which yet remain unexecuted.

The board of treaſury, to whom was recommitted their report on the letter of the 15th from general Rutledge, brought in a report; whereupon,

Ordered, That the board of treaſury furniſh governor Rutledge, of South-Carolina, with bills of exchange drawn on the honorable Benjamin Franklin, miniſter plenipotentiary

ary

ary from the United States at the court of Verſailles, at ſixty days ſight, to the amount of two thouſand dollars, to be charged in ſpecie to the ſaid ſtate of South-Carolina.

MONDAY, *Auguſt* 21, 1780.

A report from the board of treaſury was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be empowered to rent apartments for the accommodation of the treaſury, and pay for the ſame in ſpecie, or current money equivalent.

On motion of the delegates for New-York,

Reſolved, That Abraham Yates, junior, commiſſioner of the continental loan-office for the ſtate of New-York, or the commiſſioner of the ſaid loan-office for the time being, be and here by is appointed commiſſioner, on the part of the United States, to endorſe the bills of credit to be iſſued by the ſtate of New-York, in purſuance of the reſolutions of Congreſs of the 18th day of March laſt; and that in caſe of the diſability of the ſaid Abraham Yates, junior, or the commiſſioner of the ſaid loan-office for the time being, Abraham G. Lanſing be appointed to endorſe the ſaid bills.

TUESDAY, *Auguſt* 22, 1780.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee to whom was re-committed the report on the extract from the letter of W. Denning, and thereupon came to the following reſolution:

Whereas it is of the utmoſt importance effectually to prevent the deſtruction, waſte, embezzlement and miſapplication of the public ſtores and proviſions, upon which the exiſtence of the armies of theſe United States may depend, and no adequate proviſion hath been made for the juſt puniſhment of delinquents in the departments of the quarter-maſter general, commiſſary general of purchaſes, commiſſary general of iſſues, cloathier general, commiſſary general of military ſtores, purveyor of the hoſpitals, and hide department; therefore,

Reſolved, That every perſon in any of the ſaid departments, intruſted with the care of proviſions, or military or hoſpital

hoſpital ſtores, or other property of theſe United States, who ſhall be convicted, at a general court-martial, of having ſold, without a proper order for that purpoſe, embezzled, or willfully miſapplied, damaged or ſpoiled, any of the proviſions, horſes, forage, arms, cloathing, ammunition, or other military or hoſpital ſtores, or property belonging to the United States of America, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as ſhall be directed by a general court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, at the diſcretion of ſuch court; and every perſon in any of the ſaid departments, intruſted as aforeſaid, who ſhall be convicted at a general court-martial of having, through neglect ſuffered any of the articles aforeſaid to be waſted, ſpoiled or damaged, ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as the ſaid court ſhall, in their diſcretion, direct, according the degree of the offence.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee on the letter from Mr. Lotbinier; and thereupon,

Ordered, That the board of treaſury make ſuch an adjuſtment of the account of the reverend Lewis Lotbinier, as that he may receive the full benefit of the ſtipulation made to him by general Arnold, on the 26th of January, 1776, and confirmed by Congreſs on the 10th of Auguſt following:

WEDNESDAY, *Auguſt* 23, 1780.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the board of treaſury on the letter from colonel Pickering, quartermaſter general, and thereupon came to the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, That no certificates iſſued in the quartermaſter's and commiſſary's departments after the 15th day of September next, afford any claim upon the United States, unleſs iſſued under the following regulations:

Firſt. That they be for ſervices performed or articles purchaſed within their reſpective departments.

Secondly. The quartermaſter general and commiſſary general ſhall themſelves ſign all ſuch certificates as are iſſued in their reſpective departments.

Thirdly. All ſuch certificates ſhall be given for ſpecie, or other current money equivalent.

Fourthly.

Fourthly. All contracts or purchaſes made, for which certificates ſhall be given, ſhall be made for ſpecie value.

Fifthly. The articles ſo purchaſed ſhall be enumerated in ſuch certificates, with the rates and prices thereof; and the prices ſhall be reaſonable when the preſent circumſtances of our affairs are compared with the coſt of articles of like quality, or ſervices performed, in the year 1775, or when compared with the allowance by Congreſs to the United States, as expreſſed in their reſolution of the 25th of February laſt.

Reſolved, That certificates iſſued under and agreeably to the foregoing regulations, ſhall bear an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, from the time ſtipulated for payment, until paid.

Reſolved, That the quartermaſter general and commiſſary general be and hereby are ſtrictly enjoined to make monthly returns of their purchaſes and proceedings to the board of war, and make monthly returns, to wit, on the laſt day of every month, to the board of treaſury, of all certificates ſo iſſued as aforeſaid.

The board of treaſury, to whom was referred the report of the board of war, delivered in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be, and hereby are empowered to direct Thomas Smith, commiſſioner of the continental loan-office for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to ſell, under their direction, for ſpecie, the bills ordered to be drawn on the honourable J. Jay, which were reſerved for the uſe of the priſoners of war of the United States, amounting to ſeventy-one thouſand three hundred and fifty dollars ſpecie:

That one half of the ſpecie aforeſaid be applied, under the direction of the board of war, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the priſoners of war in the ſtates of South-Carolina and Georgia:

That the other half of the ſpecie aforeſaid, be forwarded, under the direction of the board of war, to the commiſſary of priſoners in the middle department, for the ſupply of the priſoners at New-York:

That the board of treaſury be and hereby are empowered to prepare bills of exchange, to be drawn on the honourable Benjamin Franklin, miniſter plenipotentiary at the court of Verſailles, at ninety days ſight, to the amount of

one

one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars ſpecie, the amount of the eſtimate from the board of war. That ſo much thereof as will complete the eſtimate of the board of war, be ſold for ſpecie, and forwarded to the commiſſaries of priſoners in the middle and ſouthern departments, under the ſame regulations, and for the ſame purpoſes as aforeſaid, the reſidue of the 150,000 dollars, to replace the 71,340 dollars aforeſaid, be reſerved for the ſpecial direction of Congreſs.

THURSDAY, *Auguſt* 24, 1780.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee on the memorial of the general officers; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That the officers of the line of the army, commanding corps, when in camp, be allowed to draw ſo many of the rations of proviſions heretofore withheld, as the commander in chief, or the commander of a ſeparate army, ſhall judge neceſſary; but that no proviſion be iſſued for back rations not drawn on the days they became due:

That if it ſhall appear that the ſubſiſtance money, allowed to officers in lieu of the rations withheld, is not equal to the coſt of the rations, the deficiency ſhall hereafter be made up to them:

That the reſolution of the 15th day of May, 1778, granting half-pay for ſeven years to the officers of the army who ſhould continue in ſervice to the end of the war, be extended to the widows of thoſe officers who have died, or ſhall hereafter die in the ſervice; to commence from the time of ſuch officers death, and continue for the term of ſeven years; or if there be no widow, or in caſe of her death or inter-marriage, the ſaid half-pay be given to the orphan children of the officer dying as aforeſaid, if he ſhall have left any; and that it be recommended to the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates to which ſuch officers belong, to make proviſion for paying the ſame on account of the United States:

That the reſtricting clauſe in the reſolution of May 15th, 1778, granting half-pay to the officers for ſeven years, expreſſed in theſe words, viz. " and not hold any office of

profit

profit under theſe ſtates or any of them," be and hereby is repealed.

FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 25, 1780.

Reſolved, That major general M'Dougall be entitled to receive the allowance of a major general in a ſeparate department, during the time he commanded the poſts in the Highlands.

On motion of Mr. Henry, ſeconded by Mr. Adams:

Reſolved, That when the governors or preſidents of two or more ſtates act in the field together, he who has been longeſt in office ſhall take rank of all other governors or preſidents, except the governor or preſident of the ſtate in which they are, who in his own ſtate, notwithſtanding he may be youngeſt in office, always takes rank.

Reſolved, That whenever the governors or preſidents of ſtates act in conjunction with continental troops, they ſhall, for the time they ſo act in conjunction, have the rank of major general in the line of the army:

Provided always, that nothing in the above reſolutions ſhall exclude the governor of any ſtate from a ſeparate command over the militia of the ſtate in which he preſides, where not inconſiſtent with the particular views of the commander in chief.

On motion of Mr. Livingſton, ſeconded by Mr. Armſtrong:

Reſolved, That the half-pay of general officers be proportioned to their pay.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee on the letter of the 18th from governor Rutledge; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That governor Rutledge be informed, that Congreſs have paid, and will continue to pay attention to all who have had the misfortune of being captivated by the enemy; and that thoſe captivated at the ſurrender of Charles-Town, will equally ſhare the care and attention of Congreſs with thoſe captivated in any other of the United States.

Reſolved, That the remaining part of governor Rutledge's letter, reſpecting a ſupply of arms and ammunition for the army under major general Gates, be referred to the board of war to take order.

On

On motion of Mr. Bee, ſeconded by Mr. Walton, Congreſs paſſed the following reſolution:

It being repreſented to Congreſs, that four good pilots, for the coaſts and bars of South-Carolina and Georgia, are now in this city:

Reſolved, That the board of admiralty be, and hereby are directed to retain them in the ſervice of theſe United States, and engage them to remain here until the further order of Congreſs.

Reſolved, That Friday the firſt of September next be aſſigned for electing a member of the court of appeals, in the room of the late Mr. Hoſmer, deceaſed.

SATURDAY, *Auguſt* 26, 1780.

Reſolved, That the reſolution of December 27th, 1779, ordering "That the poſt-office be ſo regulated as that the "poſt ſhall ſet out and arrive at the place where Congreſs "ſhall be ſitting, twice in every week, to go ſo far as "Boſton, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and to Charles-"Town in the ſtate of South-Carolina," be and hereby is repealed.

Whereas a large and immediate ſupply of money is neceſſary for carrying on the operations of the war, and for the payment of debts due for ſupplies heretofore furniſhed, and for the payment of intereſt on loan-office certificates:

Reſolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral ſtates, to take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures in their power, for drawing in their reſpective quotas of the continental bills of credit, to be deſtroyed, either by a tax to be collected immediately, or by exchanging for them new bills, to be emitted purſuant to the act of the 18th of March laſt, at a rate not leſs than forty of the former for one of the latter, ſo that the whole of the ſaid new bills may be iſſued:

That it be recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to raiſe by taxes, payable in the bills emitted purſuant to the act aforeſaid, or in ſpecie, their reſpective quotas of three millions of dollars, agreeable to the apportionment of October 7th, 1779, and pay the ſame into the treaſury of the United States as ſoon as poſſible; the payment to be fully completed by the laſt day of December next, each ſtate to be allowed

lowed intereſt for the ſame, from the time it is paid, to be hereafter adjuſted, according to a reſolution of October 6th, 1779:

That major general Greene, late quartermaſter general, and Jeremiah Wadſworth, late commiſſary general of purchaſes, and the preſent commiſſary general of purchaſes, reſpectively, render an account to the board of treaſury, of the amount of the monies due from them, on certificates or otherwiſe, on public account, ſpecifying the ſum due in each ſtate, in order that warrants may iſſue in their favour on the treaſurers of ſuch ſtates, for payment of the ſame, out of the monies to be collected for the United States as aforeſaid, which warrants being paid, ſhall be accepted by the treaſurer, toward ſuch ſtate's quota of the monies to be raiſed as aforeſaid; and it is further recommended to ſuch ſtates, to provide that the certificates of the ſaid quartermaſter and commiſſaries, and thoſe who purchaſed under them, be received in payment of the ſaid taxes, to the amount of ſuch warrants, under proper regulations, for preventing fraud.

And to prevent the poſſibility of any depreciation in the bills to be emitted agreeably to the act of the 18th of March aforeſaid, that it be moſt earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral ſtates, not to iſſue bills of credit for a currency on any conſideration whatever, to a greater amount than their reſpective quotas of the new bills ſtated in the act aforeſaid; and that the bills of credit emitted by any of the ſtates ſince the firſt day of January laſt, and redeemable in ſpecie at par, be conſidered as part of the proportion of the money reſerved by the ſaid act of the 18th of March, to the uſe of the ſtate.

Reſolved, That all and ſingular the creditors of theſe United States, for ſupplies furniſhed the army, or the tranſportation thereof, ſhall be entitled to receive the juſt value of the ſums due to them reſpectively, in the bills of credit emitted purſuant to the act of the 18th of March laſt, the value of the ſums due to be aſcertained according to the current value of continental bills of credit compared with ſpecie at the time the money became due, at the place where the ſupplies were furniſhed: provided the ſame do not exceed the prices fixed for ſuch ſupplies, by the act of the 25th of February laſt, or a proportionate value for ſervices

vices done, and articles furniſhed, not mentioned in the ſaid act; but if the nominal ſum in continental currency, contracted for, when reduced to ſpecie value as aforeſaid, ſhall exceed the fixed prices aforeſaid, the creditor ſhall be entitled to receive the amount of the ſupplies furniſhed or ſervices done at the ſaid fixed or proportionate prices, in the new bills aforeſaid, or the nominal ſum contracted for in continental bills of credit, and no more, at his election:

That the accounts, being duly examined and adjuſted by the rule aforeſaid, by commiſſioners that may be appointed agreeably to the reſolution of the 12th of June laſt, to ſettle the accounts of officers of the ſtaff departments in the ſeveral ſtates, or by the officer who made the contract, or by whom the payment is to be made, the ſame ſhall be paid or a certificate given for the ſum juſtly due, certifying that the ſame has been duly examined and adjuſted, agreeably to the directions aforeſaid; and if paid in the new bills, the intereſt on the ſaid bills ſhall be computed to the date of ſuch certificate:

That all debts due to the United States for monies received for their uſe, or otherwiſe, within any of theſe ſtates, ſhall be paid according to the juſt value of the money when it was received, or became due, to be aſcertained as aforeſaid.

Reſolved, That the council of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay be informed, that the French army was not conſidered in the general eſtimate of ſupplies called for by Congreſs, and that therefore, the ſtate cannot be credited on its quota for ſuch articles as it may furniſh to our allies.

MONDAY, *Auguſt* 28, 1780.

Reſolved, That the quartermaſter general be and hereby is authoriſed and directed to make ſale of all buildings and other property belonging to the United States, under his care, which, in his opinion, are not wanted for public uſe, and render an account of ſuch ſales to the board of treaſury, that he may be charged with the money ariſing thereon.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the executive council of the ſtate of Connecticut to ſupply, on the account of that ſtate's quota, Solomon Southwick, deputy commiſ-

ſary

ſary general of iſſues, with two hundred and fifty barrels of flour, on or before the laſt of September next; for which the ſaid Solomon Southwick is to be accountable, to enable him to replace what he hath borrowed on public account.

TUESDAY, *Auguſt* 29, 1780.

On motion of the delegates for Maſſachuſetts-Bay:

Reſolved, That Thomas Walley and Peter Boyer be appointed, in addition to Nathaniel Appleton and Joſeph Henderſon, commiſſioners on the part of the United States, any one of them to endorſe the bills that ſhall be emitted by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th day of March laſt.

WEDNESDAY, *Auguſt* 30, 1780.

Mr. Theodorick Bland, a delegate for the ſtate of Virginia, attended, and produced the credentials of the delegates from that ſtate, which were read.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That Major Joſeph Eayres and captain Nathaniel Chapman, who have been employed at Springfield, in the department of the commiſſary general of military ſtores; major Charles Lukens, at Carliſle, and captain-lieutenant E. Godfrey, at Philadelphia, be excuſed from further ſervice.

Reſolved, That bills of exchange on Europe be prepared by the board of treaſury, to be drawn on the honorable Benjamin Franklin, to the amount of twenty nine thouſand one hundred and five dollars ſpecie; and that the ſame bills be tranſmitted to John Bradford, to be by him paid to John Garcia Duarti, in full payment of the eighteen thouſand four hundred and forty-one pounds thirteen ſhillings and four-pence, due to him in continental money on the 11th May, 1778.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee on the memorial of William Murray; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the preſident and privy council of the ſtate of Delaware, to permit William Murray

Murray, maſter of the ſchooner Betſey and Nancy, of Bermudas, to export, in the ſaid veſſel, to the value of the preſent cargo of ſalt by him imported into and ſold in that ſtate, in flour, Indian-corn, or other produce, for the uſe of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of the ſaid iſland, taking ſecurity from him that the ſame ſhall not be applied to any other uſe.

FRIDAY, *September* 1, 1780.

Reſolved, That Jacob Hiltzheimer be allowed at the rate of forty dollars per month, in the new currency, emitted purſuant to the act of the 18th of March, for his ſervice in providing for the horſes under his care, to commence from the 16th of February, 1780; and that he be allowed ſix hundred dollars in the ſaid currency for his ſervices previous to that time.

Reſolved, That what is now due, or that may hereafter become due for keeping the ſaid horſes, be paid to the ſaid Jacob Hiltzheimer by the reſpective owners; that duplicate receipts be taken for the ſame, one of which to be lodged with the auditor general: That the ſaid J. Hiltzheimer be charged with the monies ſo received, and apply the ſame for defraying the expences of keeping the ſaid horſes; any former reſolution to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Reſolved, That the continental bills of credit, as they are brought into the loan-offices, purſuant to the act of Congreſs of the 18th of March laſt, be immediately ſtruck through with a circular punch of one inch diameter, to be afterwards examined and burned, as Congreſs ſhall direct.

TUESDAY, *September* 5, 1780.

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be and hereby are authoriſed to prepare loan-office certificates, agreeably to the underwritten form, to the amount of one million of dollars, equal in value to ſpecie; and that the board have power to ſtop the iſſuing all loan-office certificates under former reſolutions of Congreſs, ſo ſoon as the preſent are prepared to iſſue; and that all monies, after that period loaned, ſhall be loaned and received at ſpecie value.

Dollars,

Dollars, Number.

The United States of America acknowledge the receipt of the value of Spaniſh milled dollars from which they promiſe to pay to the ſaid or bearer, in ſpecie or other current money equivalent, on the day of with intereſt annually, at the rate of ſix per cent per annum, agreeably to a reſolution of Congreſs paſſed the 5th day of September, 1780.

Witneſs my hand, this day of Anno Domini

WEDNESDAY, *September* 6, 1780.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee to whom were referred the inſtructions of the general aſſembly of Maryland to their delegates in Congreſs, reſpecting the articles of confederation, and the declaration therein referred to, the act of the legiſlature of New-York on the ſame ſubject, and the remonſtrance of the general aſſembly of Virginia; which report was agreed to, and is in the words following:

That having duly conſidered the ſeveral matters to them ſubmitted, they conceive it unneceſſary to examine into the merits or policy of the inſtructions or declaration of the general aſſembly of Maryland, or of the remonſtrance of the general aſſembly of Virginia, as they involve queſtions, a diſcuſſion of which was declined on mature conſideration, when the articles of confederation were debated; nor, in the opinion of the committee, can ſuch queſtions be now revived with any proſpect of conciliation; that it appears more adviſable to preſs upon thoſe ſtates which can remove the embarraſſments reſpecting the weſtern country, a liberal ſurrender of a portion of their territorial claims, ſince they cannot be preſerved entire without endangering the ſtability of the general confederacy; to remind them how indiſpenſibly neceſſary it is to eſtabliſh the federal union on a fixed and permanent baſis, and on principles acceptable to all its reſpective members; how eſſential to public credit and confidence, to the ſupport of our army, to the vigour of our councils and ſucceſs of our meaſures, to our tranquility at home, our reputation abroad, to our very exiſtence as a free, ſovereign and independent people; that

they are fully perſuaded the wiſdom of the reſpective legiſlatures will lead them to a full and impartial conſideration of a ſubject ſo intereſting to the United States, and ſo neceſſary to the happy eſtabliſhment of the federal union; that they are confirmed in theſe expectations by a review of the beforementioned act of the legiſlature of New-York, ſubmitted to their conſideration; that this act is expreſsly calculated to accelerate the federal alliance, by removing, as far as depends on that ſtate, the impediment ariſing from the weſtern country, and for that purpoſe to yield up a portion of territorial claim for the general benefit; whereupon,

Reſolved, That copies of the ſeveral papers referred to the committee be tranſmitted, with a copy of the report, to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, and that it be earneſtly recommended to thoſe ſtates, who have claims to the weſtern country, to paſs ſuch laws, and give their delegates in Congreſs ſuch powers, as may effectually remove the only obſtacle to a final ratification of the articles of confederation; and that the legiſlature of Maryland be earneſtly requeſted to authoriſe their delegates in Congreſs to ſubſcribe the ſaid articles.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the reſignation of captain Alexander Lawſon Smith, of the regiment formerly Rawlings's, be accepted.

THURSDAY, *September* 7, 1780.

Reſolved, That the depreciation of the money received by the officers of the army not belonging to the quota of any ſtate, be ſettled at the rate fixed for the payment of loan-office certificates, by a reſolution of the 28th of June laſt.

FRIDAY, *September* 8, 1780.

Reſolved, That magazines of proviſions and forage for fifteen thouſand men, for ſix months, be immediately provided and laid up for the ſouthern army:

That two thirds of the flour and beef required from Maryland, by the reſolution of the 25th of February laſt, be

retained

retained in that ſtate, for the above purpoſe, and ſtored at ſome ſafe and convenient places on or near navigable water.

Reſolved, That North-Carolina furniſh magazines of forage, flour and ſalted proviſions to the utmoſt of their ability, to be ſtored at ſuch convenient places as to the commanding officer in the ſouthern department ſhall appear moſt eligible:

That it be earneſtly recommended to the ſtate of North-Carolina, to uſe every exertion poſſible to fill up her quota of continental troops:

That the executive authority of Virginia be requeſted to equip and haſten forward the troops raiſed and now raiſing in that ſtate, as mentioned in governor Jefferſon's letter to Congreſs of the 3d inſtant:

That the ſtate of Maryland be earneſtly requeſted to complete and forward to the ſouthern army, her quota of regular troops, as formerly aſcertained.

SATURDAY, *September* 9, 1780.

Reſolved, That the ſhip Chaſe, now lying at Baltimore, be ſtripped of her ſails, rigging and other furniture, and her hull and cargo ſold at public ſale, under the direction of the commercial committee.

Reſolved, That until the further order of Congreſs, no intereſt be computed on the new bills that ſhall be received by the officers, ſoldiers and ſeamen of the army and navy for their pay or ſubſiſtance.

MONDAY, *September* 11, 1780.

Mr. J. Sullivan, a delegate for the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, attended and produced his credentials, which were read.

Reſolved, That the ſtate of Virginia be requeſted to furniſh her quota of ſupplies as ſpeedily as may be, agreeably to the requiſition of Congreſs of the 25th of February laſt, with an addition of five thouſand barrels of flour, to be depoſited in magazines at ſuch place or places as the commanding officer in the ſouthern department ſhall direct.

Reſolved, That the expediency of immediately ſending forward to the ſouthern army a corps of artillery and a re-

inforcement

inforcement of cavalry, and ſuch other force as can be ſpared from the main army, be referred to the commander in chief.

TUESDAY, *September* 12, 1780.

A letter of the 9th from general Waſhington was read, incloſing a letter of the 8th from major general R. Howe, and alſo a letter of the 8th from brigadier John Nixon, requeſting leave, on account of his ill ſtate of health, to reſign, whereupon,

Reſolved, That the reſignation of brigadier John Nixon, be accepted on account of his ill ſtate of health.

Nine ſtates, excluſive of the ſtates intereſted, not being repreſented:

Reſolved, That the order of the day, to proceed to hear and examine into and finally determine the diſputes and differences relative to juriſdiction, between the three ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-York, reſpectively, or ſuch of them as ſhall have paſſed ſuch laws as are mentioned in the reſolutions of the 24th of September and the 2d of October laſt, on the one part; and the people of the diſtrict commonly known by the name of the New-Hampſhire Grants, who claim to be a ſeparate juriſdiction, on the other, in the mode preſcribed in and by the ſaid reſolutions; be poſtponed till Thurſday next, and that the members in town be notified to attend the houſe at ten oclock in the morning of that day.

WEDNESDAY, *September* 13, 1780.

Reſolved, That the officers and others undermentioned, be allowed by the year the ſums following, that is to ſay,

Judges of the court of appeals in caſes of capture, each 2250 dollars;
Secretary of Congreſs 2000 dollars;
Chaplains of Congreſs, each 400 dollars;
Commiſſioners of the board of war and ordnance, } 1850 dollars;
Commiſſioners of the board of treaſury and admiralty, each } 1850 dollars;
Treaſurer 2000 ditto;
Auditor general 1750 ditto;

Aſſiſtant

Assistant auditor general 1200 ditto;
Commissioners of the chambers of accounts, each 1500 ditto;
Auditors of accounts at the army, each, besides a ration of provisions and forage for a horse, while with the army, } 1200 ditto;
Treasurer of loans 900 ditto;
Postmaster general 1000 ditto;
Secretary and comptroller of the post-office 500 ditto;
Interpreter and translator of foreign languages 600 ditto;
Secretary of the board of war 1500 ditto;
Secretary of the board of ordnance, who is pay-master of the board of war and ordnance, 900 ditto;
Secretary of the board of treasury 1100 ditto;
Secretary of the board of admiralty 1100 ditto;
Deputy secretary of Congress 1000 ditto;
Messenger and door-keeper to Congress, each 400 ditto;

Resolved, That the said salaries and wages be paid quarterly, for the time of attendance and service, in specie or other current money equivalent.

Resolved, That when it is necessary that persons be employed under any of the boards on public accounts, for temporary purposes, they be paid such wages as are suitable to the service, always taking care that they be retained no longer than necessity shall require.

THURSDAY, *September* 14, 1780.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial and account of Mordecai Sheftall, having reported,

That the charge in the said account against the United States, for a share of the brigantine Hinchinbrook, pressed into the public service by order of the governor of Georgia, and lost in Savannah river, is in the predicament of a number of other cases, and must therefore depend upon some future general provision.

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

FRIDAY, *September* 15, 1780.

Congress proceeded to the election of a commissary general of prisoners; and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Abraham Skinner was elected, having been previously nominated by Mr. Fell.

Congress

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a major general for the Maryland Line, and the ballots being taken,

Brigadier general Smallwood was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Henry.

Ordered, That the committee appointed to confer with the directors of the bank in Philadelphia, apply to the ſaid directors, and requeſt them to purchaſe five hundred head of cattle, in lieu of part of the flour engaged by them to Congreſs, or to furniſh the commiſſary general with ſufficient money to purchaſe the ſaid cattle, for which the commiſſary general is to be accountable; a duplicate receipt to be taken and lodged with the treaſury board.

Reſolved, That, for the ſupply of the army, the ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay and Connecticut, be called upon to furniſh, weekly, one thouſand head of cattle, in the following proportions, to wit,

New-Hampſhire, - - -	76
Maſſachuſetts-Bay, - -	385
Connecticut, - - -	539
	1000

Ordered, That copies of the above reſolution be forwarded by expreſs to the ſaid ſtates reſpectively, and that the preſident, in his letter, urge the neceſſity of an immediate and full compliance therewith, and the fatal conſequences which muſt fall upon the army in caſe of failure in either.

Reſolved, That the ſtates of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania and Delaware, be requeſted, with all poſſible diſpatch, to furniſh, for an immediate ſupply to the army, the following number of cattle, to wit,

New-Jerſey, - - -	275
Pennſylvania, - - -	1251
Delaware, - - -	530
	2056

That, for defraying the expences of forwarding the ſaid cattle to the army from the ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay and Connecticut, (for a weekly ſupply) warrants be drawn monthly upon the loan-offices of the ſaid ſtates, in favor of the commiſſary general, until the

farther

further order of Congreſs, in money of the new emiſſion; viz.

On the loan-office for the ſtate of

New-Hampſhire, for	1418 dollars and two thirds;
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	7186 dollars and two thirds;
Connecticut,	5030 dollars and two thirds;

And, for defraying the expence of forwarding, for an immediate ſupply, the cattle from New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania and Delaware, that warrants be drawn upon the loan-offices of the ſaid ſtates, in favor of the commiſſary general, for the following ſums, in money of the new emiſſion, viz.

On the loan-officer of the ſtate of

New-Jerſey, for	550 dollars;
Pennſylvania,	2919 dollars;
Delaware,	1236 dollars;

And that the commiſſary general be authoriſed, in caſe any of the ſaid ſtates have not received their money of the new emiſſion, to apply to the executive of the ſaid ſtates, who are requeſted to advance him, upon the ſaid warrants, an equivalent in other money.

MONDAY, *September* 18, 1780.

A report from the board of treaſury was read; whereupon

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be and are hereby authoriſed and impowered to ſend to the commiſſioners of the loan-office in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, or to any other commiſſioner in any other ſtate, ſuch of the bills of exchange drawn on the honourable John Jay, miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of Madrid, and reſerved in purſuance of the reſolution of Congreſs of the 21ſt of April laſt, for the uſe of priſoners of war, as they ſhall judge expedient, ordering the ſaid bills to be ſold for ſpecie, on terms to be preſcribed by the board, the proceeds of which ſhall be applied in the ſame manner as is directed by another reſolution of Congreſs paſſed the 23d of Auguſt laſt.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, *September* 19, 1780.

A letter of the 16th from the honourable the miniſter plenipotentiary of France was read, informing Congreſs that he is about to leave Philadelphia, and to be abſent for ſome weeks; but that Mr. Marbois will remain here in quality of his Majeſty's chargé des affaires; and hoping that, from his known attention to matters relative to the embaſſy, Congreſs will grant him their confidence; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the preſident inform the miniſter of France, that, in his abſence, they will readily continue their intercourſe with the embaſſy of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, through Mr. Marbois, as his Majeſty's charge des affaires, in whoſe abilities and attention to the intereſts of the court of France and theſe United States they have juſt confidence.

A report from the board of war, to whom was referred the letter of the 10th from general Waſhington, was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay to take effectual meaſures for procuring, for the uſe of the army, a quantity of ſalted beef and pork arrived in that ſtate in ſundry prizes captured from the enemy; and that the ſtate be informed, that Congreſs will draw upon the loan-officer in the ſaid ſtate for payment of the ſame, out of the new bills reſerved for the uſe of the United States.

Reſolved, That the order of the day, to proceed to hear and examine into and finally determine the diſputes and differences relative to juriſdiction between the three ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-York, reſpectively, or ſuch of them as have paſſed ſuch laws as are mentioned in the reſolutions of the 24th of September and 2d of October laſt, on the one part, and the people of the diſtrict commonly known by the name of the New-Hampſhire Grants, who claim to be a ſeparate juriſdiction, on the other, be poſtponed till ſix o'clock.

On motion of the delegates of New-York,

Ordered, That the ſecretary notify meſſieurs Ira Allen, Stephen R. Bradley, Luke Knoulton, aud colonel Olcott, to attend this afternoon, on the hearing of the queſtion reſpecting the juriſdiction of the tract of country commonly called the New-Hampſhire Grants.

Six

Six o'Clock, P. M.

Congreſs met according to adjournment, and proceeded to hear, &c. the perſons notified attending, when the following papers were read:

The act of the ſtate of New-York, paſſed October 21ſt, 1779, and the act of the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, of November, 1779, both paſſed purſuant to the reſolutions of Congreſs of September the 24th and October 2d:

A commiſſion to Ira Allen and Stephen R. Bradley, eſquires, dated Auguſt 16th, 1780, ſigned Thomas Chittenden, under a ſeal in the inſtrument, called the ſeal of the ſtate of Vermont:

An appointment of Luke Knoulton, as agent on behalf of the inhabitants of Cumberland county, at a convention of the committees of the ſaid county, Brattleborough, Auguſt 30, 1780, and ſigned John Sergeant, chairman *pro tempore*.

An appointment of Peter Olcott and Bezeleel Woodward, eſquires, agents from the towns in the northern parts of the New-Hampſhire Grants, on both ſides of Connecticut river, being part of a diſtrict known by the name of the ſtate of Vermont, purſuant to a vote of a convention of members from the ſaid towns, November 17, 1779, ſigned Joſeph Marſh, chairman of the ſaid convention, and dated New-Hampſhire Grants, January 1, 1780.

The delegates of New-York, as agents for the ſtate, delivered in ſundry papers, which were read, with an intent to prove that the land known by the name of the New-Hampſhire Grants, on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, is within the limits of the ſtate of New-York; that the ſtate of New-Hampſhire have acknowledged this, and that the people on the ſaid tract have been repreſented in the legiſlature of New-York, ſince the year 1764.

WEDNESDAY, *September* 20, 1780.

Reſolved. That it be recommended to the governor and ſupreme executive council of the ſtate of Virginia, to be prepared to march the convention troops from Albemarle Barracks, by the way of Winchester, to fort Frederick, in the ſtate of Maryland, upon an invaſion of the ſtate of Virginia, in caſe the conjuncture of affairs ſhould render the meaſure neceſſary.

That the board of war be directed to take measures for the march of the new raised regiment of Maryland, by such route as they may judge most expedient for the public service; and if from circumstances it shall become necessary, that they be impowered to halt the said regiment at such places as will best serve to cover the march of the convention troops.

That the states of Maryland and Virginia, be requested to take eventual measures for providing magazines of provisions, at or in the neighbourhood of fort Frederick, for the supply of the convention troops.

That the states of Maryland and Virginia be informed that Congress will use every exertion to supply them with tents and a number of arms, for the use of their respective militia; and that at the same time it be recommended, in the strongest manner to the said states, to leave no steps untried which may have a tendency to furnish these important and necessary articles.

Congress proceeded to the order of the day, the parties being present as yesterday, except the delegate for the state of New-Hampshire, who was absent through sickness; when the state of New-York, by its delegates, proceeded in stating evidence to prove that the inhabitants of the tract of country known by the name of the New-Hampshire Grants, west of Connecticut river, as part of the state or colony of New-York, were duly represented in and submitted to the authority, jurisdiction and government of the Congress and convention of the said state, till late in the year 1777; and that, therefore, the people inhabiting the said tract of country have no right to a separate and independent jurisdiction.

THURSDAY, *September* 21, 1780.

The committee on the letters from general Washington brought in a farther report; whereupon:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the state of Maryland to send immediately to the main army, five hundred head of neat cattle, over and above the quantity of meat required by the resolution of the 25th February last; and that the state be informed, that Congress will draw upon the loan-officer in the said state for the payment of the

the ſame, out of the new bills reſerved for the uſe of the United States: and in caſe the full quota of each ſtate, reſpectively ſhall not be enliſted and brought into the field by the firſt day of December next, that, until recruits for the war ſhall be obtained, the deficiencies be ſupplied by the ſtates reſpectively, by men to ſerve for not leſs than one year, after they join the army, unleſs ſooner relieved by the recruits enliſted for the war.

FRIDAY, *September* 22, 1780.

Mr. Plater, a delegate from Maryland, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

SATURDAY, *September* 23, 1780.

The delegates from South-Carolina having informed Congreſs that there were good grounds to believe that a number of reſpectable citizens of South-Carolina, priſoners of war by the capitulation of Charles-Town, were ſeized and confined on board a ſhip of war:

Ordered, That the commander in chief ſend a flag to general ſir Henry Clinton, and enquire whether ſuch arreſts and confinements have been made, and for what reaſons.

A memorial of Robert Morris, merchant, in behalf of himſelf and others, owners of, and of the officers and ſeamen belonging to, the ſchooner Livingſton, was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid Robert Morris be and hereby is impowered to proſecute, in the name of the United States, but for the benefit of himſelf and all others intereſted in the ſaid ſchooner, and at their expence, the right which the United States may have acquired to the ſhare of a prize made by the ſaid ſchooner, in conſort with two or three other veſſels.

MONDAY, *September* 25, 1780.

Reſolved, That each commiſſioner of the reſpective navy-boards be allowed the ſum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum:

The clerks of the ſeveral boards and offices each, according

ding to his merit and ſervices, to be determined by the commiſſioners of the reſpective boards, not exceeding five hundred dollars; and the ſalary of the clerks of the office of the ſecretary of Congreſs, to be fixed by the ſecretary, not exceeding five hundred dollars; the ſalaries ſo fixed to be reported to Congreſs, and tranſmitted to the board of treaſury; the above ſalaries to be paid in the ſame manner as thoſe agreed to the 13th inſtant.

PLAN of the INSPECTING and MUSTERING DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS the inſtitution of this department hath been found of great utility to the armies of theſe United States; and experience hath ſhewn that it may be rendered ſtill more uſeful by an extenſion of its powers and objects: therefore,

Reſolved, That the former eſtabliſhment, by a reſolution of the 18th of February, 1779, and all ſubſequent reſolutions relative thereto, be repealed; and the department hereafter have the following form, powers and privileges.

There ſhall be an inſpector general with the main army of the United States, to be appointed by Congreſs who ſhall be allowed two ſecretaries, in addition to the aids he is allowed in the line of the army, to be taken from the line of captains and ſubalterns, who ſhall receive, in addition to their pay, ſix dollars per month.

There ſhall be one aſſiſtant inſpector general with the main army, who ſhall be adjutant general for the time being, and ſhall receive, in addition to his pay, ten dollars per month; and one to every ſeparate army, when conſiſting of two or more diviſions, who ſhall be the deputy adjutant general, and ſhall receive in addition to his pay, eight dollars per month.

There ſhall be one inſpector to each diviſion of the army of the United States, one to the corps of cavalry, and one to the corps of artillery; to be taken, when the ſervice will admit, from the line of coloneis and lieutenant coloneis who ſhall be allowed, in addition to their pay, ſeven and a half dollars per month, and forage for three horſes, including what they are entitled to in the line of the army, and one extra ration of proviſion, when the ſtate of the magazines will admit.

There ſhall be one ſub-inſpector to every brigade in the army

army of the United States, one to the corps of cavalry, and one to the corps of artillery, if thought neceſſary by the commander in chief, or commanding officer of a ſeparate army, to be taken from the line of majors in the brigade, when the ſervice will admit, who ſhall be allowed, in addition to their pay, five dollars per month, and one extra ration, when the ſtate of the magazines will admit.

The commander in chief, and commanding officer of a ſeparate army, are hereby impowered to appoint inſpectors and ſub-inſpectors to the militia, while in actual ſervice, agreeable to the foregoing plan, who ſhall have the ſame powers, privileges and emoluments, as thoſe ſerving with the continental army.

It ſhall be the duty of the inſpector-general to frame a ſyſtem of regulations for the exerciſe and diſcipline of the troops, in the manual evolutions and manœuvres, for the ſervice of guards and detachments, and for all camp and garriſon duty, and if approved of by the commander in chief, and ratified by Congreſs, ſuch regulations ſhall be inforced by the orders of the commander in chief throughout the army.

The aſſiſtant inſpectors general ſhall aſſiſt in the general duties of the department, agreeable to the directions they ſhall receive from the inſpector general, (through the order of the commander in chief) and when the inſpector is not preſent, ſhall have the chief direction of the ſame, agreeable to the orders they may receive as aforeſaid; they ſhall nevertheleſs continue to perform their duties of adjutant and deputy adjutant general.

The inſpectors ſhall attend to the execution of the regulations eſtabliſhed for the army in their reſpective diviſions, and in ſuch garriſons as they may be ordered by the inſpector general or aſſiſtant inſpectors general; at all times performing the duty of adjutant general to the ſame; and when a detachment of more than one diviſion is ſent from the army, the eldeſt inſpector of the marching troops ſhall act as adjutant general to the detachment.

The ſub-inſpectors ſhall do the duty of majors of brigade to the brigades to which they belong, and attend to the execution of the regulations eſtabliſhed for the army in their reſpective brigades, and ſuch garriſons, detachments and independent corps, as they ſhall be ordered by the in-

ſpector general, or aſſiſtant inſpector general with a ſepa- rate army.

The inſpector general and the aſſiſtant inſpector general ſhall review and muſter the troops in ſervice once every month, at which review he or they ſhall inſpect the num- ber and condition of the men, their diſcipline, the ſtate of their cloaths, arms, accoutrements and camp equipage; the number of rations they have drawn ſince the laſt review; reporting ſuch ſoldiers and recruits as are unfit for ſervice to the major general or commander of the diviſion, the bri- gadier or commander of a regiment detached from the di- viſion or brigade to which ſuch diſabled ſoldier may be- long; to be by them, or either of them, diſcharged or transferred to the corps of invalids, if on the examination of the ſurgeon of the regiment, they ſhall be found unfit for further ſervice in the field. But no ſuch ſoldier ſhall be deemed legally diſcharged or transferred, except his diſ- charge or transferrence is ſigned by the major general, briga- dier or commandant as aforeſaid, and a certificate of his inability, ſpecifying the nature of it, ſigned by the ſur- geon, is annexed thereto; noting at the ſame time all al- terations that have happened ſince the laſt review or muſ- ter, and, as far as poſſible, in what manner, reporting them with the deficiencies, neglects and abuſes, to the commander in chief, or commanding officer preſent, and the board of war.

At every muſter, three rolls ſhall be made out by the commanding officer of each troop or company, ſigned and ſworn to by him, one of which rolls ſhall be returned to him, certified by the muſtering officer; one ſhall be retain- ed by the muſtering officer; the other ſhall be certified and delivered to the regimental pay-maſter, to be affixed to the pay-rolls.

Each brigade ſhall be muſtered by its ſub-inſpector, un- der the ſuperintendency of the inſpector of the diviſion, who ſhall be reſponſible, with the ſub-inſpector, for the exactneſs and fidelity of the muſters; and, in like manner, all garriſons, independent corps and detachments, ſhall be muſtered by ſuch inſpector or ſub-inſpectors, as the in- ſpector general, or aſſiſtant inſpector general with a ſepa- rate army, ſhall order.

The ſub inſpectors ſhall deliver an abſtract of all ſuch muſters

muſters regimentally digeſted, to the inſpector of the diviſion, who ſhall digeſt them into diviſion abſtracts, in the ſame form, and tranſmit them to the aſſiſtant inſpectors general, to be by them tranſmitted to the inſpector general, and in a ſeparate army to the commanding officer.

The inſpector general ſhall tranſmit, once every month, a copy of the abſtract of the muſters of the whole army, to the commander in chief, and another to the board of war.

No commanding officer of a regiment, ſhall muſter the regiment he commands, but another inſpector ſhall be ordered to do that duty, by the inſpector general.

The aſſiſtant inſpector in a ſeparate army, ſhall do the ſame duties in that army, as the inſpector general doth in the main army reſpecting the muſters, according to the directions he ſhall receive, and orders of the commanding officer.

The commiſſary of iſſues ſhall be obliged to deliver to the inſpector general, and aſſiſtant inſpector with a ſeparate army, an abſtract, by brigades, of the rations actually iſſued, and of all iſſues to all ſeparate corps, garriſons and detachments.

All muſter-rolls ſhall be ſworn to before a general officer, or commandant of a ſeparate poſt or detachment, who are hereby impowered to adminiſter the oath, and certify it on each muſter roll, in the words following, (to wit,) "I, A. B. do ſwear, that this muſter-roll is a true ſtate "of the company under my command, without fraud to "the United States, or to any individual, according to "the beſt of my knowledge.

"A. B. captain, lieutenant,
"enſign or cornet, commandant.

"Sworn before me, this day of 17 ."

The muſtering officers are impowered and directed to require from all the officers whoſe troops are muſtered, all papers and vouchers relative to their enliſtments and muſters.

The inſpector ſhall keep accounts with the officers commanding regiments, of all arms and accoutrements delivered their regiments, and returned in by them: No arms or accoutrements ſhall be delivered without an order from the inſpector of the diviſion, to whom returns for arms and accoutrements wanted ſhall be made, in the form directed

in

in the reſolution for the order and diſcipline of the troops of theſe United States.

All officers of the inſpectorſhip ſhall retain their rights of command and promotion, in the ſame manner as if they had not aſſumed the office: They are to ſuſpend the exerciſe of their reſpective commands, except when they happen to be the ſuperior in the diviſion, brigade, or regiment, to which they belong, or when they are appointed to execute any particular ſervice by the commander in chief, or commanding officer of a ſeparate army; and are exempt from all common camp and garriſon duty, that they may attend to that of the inſpecting, as well in time of action as at all other times.

The inſpector general, as often as the commander in chief ſhall think fit to order, ſhall viſit every part of the army, and review the ſame, to ſee that uniformity prevails throughout the armies of theſe United States.

The inſpector general ſhall keep books, in which the returns, &c. paſſing through his office ſhall be regiſtered. He ſhall be charged with collecting in one or more volumes all the reſolves of Congreſs, and regulations of the board of war relative to the army.

The travelling and other incidental expences for the execution of the buſineſs of the office, ſhall be ſettled by the auditors with the army, upon ſuch principles as ſhall be eſtabliſhed by the commander in chief, and paid out of the military cheſt.

The quartermaſter general ſhall furniſh all neceſſary books paper, &c. for the department.

Each inſpector ſhall be allowed when the circumſtances of the army will permit, a marquee and common tent; each ſub-inſpector a horſeman's and common tent; if not provided for as officers in the line.

All the regulations reſpecting the objects of this department ſhall be finally approved and eſtabliſhed by Congreſs: But the exigency of the ſervice requiring it, temporary ones may, from time to time be introduced, by the inſpector general, with the approbation of the commander in chief, and tranſmitted to the board of war within one month after their introduction, that, being examined and reported to Congreſs by them, they may be rejected, altered, amended or confirmed, as Congreſs ſhall deem proper.

Reſolved,

Resolved, That baron Steuben be, and hereby is continued inspector general of the armies of these United States, and vested with power to appoint all officers necessary to carry the aforegoing plan into execution, they being first approved of by the commander in chief.

Resolved, That the assistant inspector be allowed four hundred dollars per month, of the old emission, in addition to his pay as adjutant general, from the 1st day of February last, to the 1st day of October next: The inspectors shall be allowed, from the 1st day of February last to the 1st day of October, three hundred dollars per month of the old emission, and the sub-inspectors shall be allowed, two hundred dollars per month, of the old emission, from the 1st day of February aforesaid, to the first day of October next, in addition to the pay and subsistance to which they are entitled by their respective ranks.

The committee to whom was referred a letter of May 12th, from Mr. W. Glascock, and the memorial of Mr. G. Walton, report:

That, in the course of their enquiry respecting the business committed to them, they have conferred with his excellency Richard Howley, the present governor of Georgia, and been attended by Mr. George Seegar, clerk of the general assembly of the said state, and have obtained from each of them a state of facts, to which they beg leave to refer; that it appears, that the paper containing the paragraph respecting brigadier general M'Intosh, and dated at Augusta, in the state of Georgia, the 30th day of November 1779, and purporting in general to be a letter or address from the assembly of that state to Congress, did originate in, and ought to be considered as an act declarative of the sense of the said assembly; and that the same was officially transmitted with other public papers, by colonel Walton, then governor of that state, to the president of Congress, and, together with the proceedings of the said governor and council, contained a sufficient ground for the act of Congress of the 15th day of February last, for dispensing with the services of the said brigadier general M'Intosh, until the farther order of Congress.

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

Ordered, That a copy of the above report, and of the papers referred to, be transmitted to the governor of Georgia.

On motion of Mr. Bee, ſeconded by Mr. Matthews:

Reſolved, That two thirds of the bills, ordered by the reſolution of the 23d of Auguſt laſt to be ſold for ſpecie, for the relief of priſoners of war, be now diſpoſed of under the directions of the board of war, for ſuch neceſſary articles of cloathing or proviſions as may, in their opinion, beſt conduce to ſupply in ſome meaſure their preſent wants.

TUESDAY, *September* 26, 1780.

Reſolved, That the reſignation of lieutenant George Sexton and Benjamin Butterfield, and enſign Reuben Church of colonel Warner's regiment, be accepted.

The board of war, to whom was referred the petition of captain Rice, for leave of abſence to go to ſea, in order to enable him to continue in the ſervice, or, if that cannot be obtained, to have leave to reſign, report:

That they are fully ſenſible of the merit and ſervices of captain Rice, and are well aſſured he has injured his circumſtances conſiderably in the ſervice; yet the granting his requeſt for leave of abſence to go to ſea, would introduce ſuch a number of ſimilar applications, and would alſo create ſuch embarraſſments about the exchange, in caſe of a capture, that the board think it would be beſt to reject the practice in the firſt inſtance:

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report:

Reſolved, That the reſignation of captain Joſeph Rice, of the 4th regiment of artillery, be accepted.

WEDNESDAY, *September* 27, 1780.

Congreſs proceeded in the order of the day reſpecting the juriſdiction of the tract of country commonly called the New-Hampſhire Grants, all the parties being preſent except Ira Allen and Stephen R. Bradley, who being duly notified, declined to attend, when the agent for the ſtate of New-Hampſhire proceeded to ſtate evidence tending to prove, that the tract of country known by the name of the New-Hampſhire Grants, was within the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, and that therefore the people inhabiting the ſaid tract of country, have no right to a ſeparate and independent juriſdiction. The gentlemen appearing in behalf of ſundry inhabitants of the ſaid Grants having nothing to add,

add, and preſſing Congreſs to come to a determination, with drew.

Reſolved, That the farther conſideration of the ſubject be poſtponed.

The committee to whom were referred the letters from John Magnall, delivered in a report which was read; whereupon:

Reſolved, That copies of the ſaid letters atteſted by the ſecretary of Congreſs, be ſent to the honorable John Jay, miniſter plenipotentiary of theſe United States at the court of Madrid; and that he be inſtructed to endeavour to obtain, for the captors of the Dover cutter, the benefit intended by the reſolve, paſſed in Congreſs on the 14th day of October 1777, reſpecting veſſels belonging to Britiſh ſubjects, ſeized and brought into any of the ports or harbours of theſe United States, by the maſter or mariners, and that he be informed it is the wiſh of Congreſs that the whole profit of the capture be divided among the captors.

FRIDAY, *September* 29, 1780.

Reſolved, That until a permanent arrangement of the army can be accompliſhed, the commanding officer of the ſouthern army be authoriſed to form into proper corps, under the command of the officers of the ſtates of South-Carolina and Georgia, who are now at liberty to act, ſuch of the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of thoſe ſtates as are or can be collected; the ſaid non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers to ſhare the benefit of all ſupplies of pay and cloathing and neceſſaries, equally with the troops of other ſtates.

SATURDAY, *September* 30, 1780.

A letter of the 26th from general Waſhington was read, confirming the account given in the letter of the 25th from major-general Greene, of the treaſonable practices of major-general Benedict Arnold, and his deſertion to the enemy.

WHEREAS the late regulations for conducting the affairs of the general hoſpital are in many reſpects defective; and it is neceſſary that the ſame be reviſed and amended; in order that the ſick and wounded may be properly provided

for

for and attended, and the buſineſs of the hoſpitals conducted with regularity and economy; therefore,

Reſolved, That there be one director of the military hoſpitals, who ſhall have the general direction and ſuperintendance of all the hoſpitals to the northward of North-Carolina; that, within the aforeſaid limits, there be three chief hoſpital phyſicians, who ſhall alſo be ſurgeons; one chief phyſician, who ſhall alſo be a ſurgeon, to each ſeparate army; fifteen hoſpital phyſicians, who ſhall alſo be ſurgeons; twenty ſurgeons mates for the hoſpitals; one purveyor, with one aſſiſtant; one apothecary; one aſſiſtant apothecary; and to each hoſpital, a ſteward, matron, orderly men and nurſes, as heretofore:

That the director, or in his abſence, one of the chief hoſpital phyſicians, be impowered and required, with the advice and conſent of the commander in chief, or commander of a ſeparate army, to eſtabliſh and regulate ſuch a number of hoſpitals, at proper places, for the reception of the ſick and wounded of the army, as may be found neceſſary:

That the director be authoriſed and inſtructed to enjoin the ſeveral chief hoſpital phyſicians, and other officers of the hoſpitals under his ſuperintendance, to attend at ſuch poſts or ſtations as he may judge proper, and alſo to attend and perform ſuch duties, at any poſt or place, as a change of the poſition of the army, or other circumſtances, may from time to time make neceſſary, and ſhall be required by the commander in chief; and that, in caſe of any diſpute concerning their ſeniority or precedence, the director ſhall determine the ſame in the firſt inſtance, the party ſuppoſing himſelf aggrieved being at liberty to appeal for redreſs to the medical committee:

That in time of action, and on any other emergency, when the regimental ſurgeons are not ſufficient in number to attend properly to the ſick and wounded that cannot be removed to the hoſpitals; the director, or in his abſence, the neareſt chief hoſpital phyſician, be impowered and required, upon requeſt of the chief phyſician and ſurgeon of the army, to ſend from the hoſpitals under his care, to the aſſiſtance of ſuch ſick and wounded, as many ſurgeons as can poſſibly be ſpared from the neceſſary buſineſs of the hoſpitals:

That the director, or in his abſence, two of the chief

hoſpital

hoſpital phyſicians, ſhall make out and deliver, from time to time, to the purveyor, proper eſtimates of hoſpital ſtores, medicines, inſtruments, dreſſings, and ſuch other articles as may be judged neceſſary for the uſe of the hoſpitals; alſo direct the apothecary or his aſſiſtant to prepare and deliver medicines, inſtruments, dreſſings, and other articles in his poſſeſſion, to the hoſpitals and ſurgeons of the army and navy, as he or they may judge neceſſary:

That the director authoriſe and inſtruct the purveyor and apothecary to ſupply, for the uſe of the regimental ſurgeons, ſuch medicines and refreſhments as may be proper for the relief of the ſick and wounded, before their removal to a general hoſpital, and to be diſpenſed under the care, and at the direction of the chief phyſician of the army:

That the director, or in his abſence, the chief hoſpital phyſicians reſpectively, be impowered occaſionally to employ ſecond mates, when the numbers of the ſick ſhall increaſe ſo as to make it neceſſary, and to diſcharge them as ſoon as the circumſtances of the ſick will admit:

That the director, or in his abſence, the chief hoſpital phyſicians reſpectively, ſhall appoint a ward-maſter for each hoſpital, to receive the ſpare regimental arms, accoutrements and cloathing of each ſoldier admitted therein, keeping entries of and giving receipts for every article received, which, when the ſoldier ſhall be diſcharged, ſhall be accounted for by the ſaid ward-maſter with the commanding officer of the regiment to which ſuch ſoldier belonged, or the officer directed to take charge of the convaleſcents from the ſaid hoſpital; or in caſe of the death of the ſoldier, ſhall be accounted for with, and delivered to the quartermaſter of the regiment to which the ſaid ſoldier belonged; and the ward-maſter ſhall receive and be accountable for the hoſpital cloathing, and perform ſuch other ſervices as the chief hoſpital phyſician ſhall direct:

That the director ſhall make returns of all the ſick and wounded in the hoſpitals, once every month, to the medical committee, together with the names and ranks of all the officers and others employed in the ſeveral hoſpitals:

That the director be required to employ ſuch part of his time, as may be ſpared from the duties before pointed out to him, in viſiting and preſcribing for the ſick and wounded of the hoſpitals; and that he pay particular attention

to

to the conduct of the ſeveral officers in the hoſpital department, and arreſt, ſuſpend and bring to trial, all delinquents within the ſame:

That the duty of the chief hoſpital phyſicians ſhall be, to do and perform all the duties herein before enjoined them to do in the abſence of the director; to receive and obey the orders of the director, made and delivered to them in writing, to ſuperintend the practice of phyſic and ſurgery in the hoſpitals put under their particular care by the director, or which, by the order of the commander in chief, or the commander of a ſeparate army, may be by them eſtabliſhed; to ſee that the hoſpital phyſicians and other officers attending the ſame, do their duty; and make monthly returns to the director, of the ſtate and number of the ſick and wounded in the hoſpitals under their care; and alſo make returns to the director, and to the medical committee, of all delinquent officers, in order that they may be ſpeedily removed or puniſhed; and to take meaſures that all ſuch ſick and wounded as are recovered and fit for duty be delivered weekly to the officer of the guard, to be conducted to the army: when preſent at any hoſpital, to iſſue orders to the proper officers for ſupplying them with neceſſaries; and generally, in the abſence of the director, to ſuperintend and controul the buſineſs of ſuch hoſpitals, ſuſpend delinquent and remove unneceſſary non-commiſſioned officers, making report to the director; and, when in their power, to attend and perform or direct all capital operations:

That the hoſpital phyſicians ſhall take charge of ſuch particular hoſpitals as may be aſſigned them by the director: They ſhall obey the orders of the director, or in his abſence of the chief hoſpital phyſician: They ſhall have power to ſuſpend officers under them, and to confine other perſons ſerving in the hoſpitals under their charge, for negligence or ill behaviour, until the matter be regularly enquired into: They ſhall diligently attend to the caſes of the ſick and wounded of the hoſpitals under their care, adminiſtering at all times proper relief as far as may be in their power: They ſhall reſpectively give orders under their hands to the aſſiſtant purveyor or ſteward at the hoſpital, for the iſſuing proviſions and ſtores, as well as for the procuring any other ſmall articles that the exigencies of

of

the hoſpital may require, and which the ſtore is not provided with, having always a ſtrict regard to economy, as well as the welfare of the ſick then to be provided for: They ſhall make weekly returns to the neareſt chief hoſpital phyſician, of the ſtate of the hoſpitals under their reſpective care.

The mates ſhall each take charge of and attend the patients aſſigned them, and perform ſuch other duties as ſhall be directed by the director, chief or other phyſicians and ſurgeons.

The chief phyſician and ſurgeon of the army ſhall be ſubject to the orders and controul of the director: His duty ſhall be to ſuperintend the regimental ſurgeons and their mates, to ſee that they do their duty: To hear all complaints againſt the ſaid regimental ſurgeons and mates, and make report of them to the director, or in his abſence to the commander in chief or commanding officer of a ſeparate army, that they may be brought to trial by court-martial for miſbehaviour: To draw for and receive from the purveyor a ſuitable number of large ſtrong tents, beds, bedding and hoſpital ſtores, and from the apothecary or his aſſiſtant proper medicines, for ſuch ſick and wounded perſons as cannot be removed to the general hoſpital with ſafety, or may be rendered fit for duty in a ſhort time. He ſhall alſo ſee that the ſick and wounded, while under his care, are properly attended and provided for, and conveyed when fit to be removed, to the general hoſpital; for which laſt purpoſe, he ſhall be ſupplied by the quarter maſter general with a proper number of convenient waggons and drivers; he ſhall have a ſteward which he is to appoint, to receive and properly diſpenſe ſuch articles of diet and refreſhments as ſhall be procured for the ſick; and alſo ſhall appoint ſuch a number of nurſes and orderly men as may be neceſſary for the attendance of the ſick and wounded under his care. He ſhall cauſe daily returns to be made to him of all the ſick and wounded which have been removed to the hoſpitals, all that remain the hoſpital tents, all that are become fit for duty, all that are convaleſcent, and all who may have died, ſpecifying the particular maladies under which the ſick and wounded labour; and ſhall make a monthly return thereof to the director,

who

who ſhall add it to his general hoſpital returns, to be tranſmitted monthly to the medical committee.

That whenever any regimental ſurgeon or mate ſhall be abſent from his regiment, without leave from the chief phyſician and ſurgeon, or commander of the army where his duty lies, the ſaid chief phyſician and ſurgeon ſhall have power to remove ſuch ſurgeon or mate, and forthwith appoint another in his ſtead:

That the purveyor provide, or cauſe to be provided, all hoſpital ſtores, medicines, inſtruments, dreſſings, utenſils, and ſuch other articles as ſhall be preſcribed by the written order of the director, or two of the chief hoſpital phyſicians, and deliver, or cauſe the ſame to be delivered, upon written orders, under the hand of the director, or chief hoſpital phyſician, or one of the hoſpital phyſicians, having the charge of a particular hoſpital, or of the chief phyſician and ſurgeon of the army, which, with receipts thereon for delivery of the ſame, ſhall be his ſufficient vouchers. He ſhall be allowed a clerk, and as many ſtorekeepers as occaſion may require and the director ſhall approve of. He ſhall alſo pay the ſalaries of the officers, and all other expences of the hoſpitals. He ſhall render his accounts every three months to the board of treaſury for ſettlement, and make application for money to the medical committee, before whom he ſhall lay eſtimates of articles neceſſary, which ſhall previouſly have been approved and ſigned by the director or two of the chief hoſpital phyſicians; at the ſame time he ſhall render to them an account of the expenditure of the laſt ſum of money advanced to him: and the ſaid medical committee ſhall lay ſuch eſtimates before Congreſs, with their opinion thereon:

That the aſſiſtant purveyor ſhall procure ſuch ſupplies, and do and perform ſuch parts of the purveyor's duty, as by him ſhall be particularly aſſigned to him.

That the apothecary and his aſſiſtants receive, prepare and deliver medicines, inſtruments and dreſſings, and ſuch other articles of his department, to the hoſpitals and army, on orders in writing from the director or either of the chief hoſpital phyſicians, or chief phyſician and ſurgeon, of the army; and that he be allowed as many mates as occaſion may require, and the director ſhall approve of:

That the director, or in his abſence, the chief hoſpital phyſician

phyſician, ſhall appoint a ſteward for each hoſpital, whoſe duty it ſhall be to purchaſe vegetables and other ſmall articles, under the direction of the purveyor, and to receive hoſpital ſtores from the purveyor, and proviſions from the commiſſary general, and iſſue the ſame for the uſe of the ſick and wounded, agreeably to the order of the phyſician and ſurgeon attending ſuch hoſpital; the ſteward to account with the purveyor for all ſuch iſſues:

That the director, or in his abſence, the chief hoſpital phyſician, appoint a proper number of matrons, nurſes, and others neceſſary for the regular management of the hoſpitals, and fix and aſcertain their pay, not exceeding the ſums heretofore allowed, and point out and preſcribe their particular duties and employments in writing, which they are enjoined to obſerve and obey:

That the director, with two chief hoſpital phyſicians, be impowered to fix the pay of ſecond mates, and of ſuch clerks, ſtore-keepers, and other perſons as may occaſionally be employed; and alſo make ſuch regulations, and point out and enjoin in writing ſuch further particular duties for the ſeveral officers in the hoſpital department, as they may judge neceſſary for the regular management of the ſame; which duties ſhall always be conſiſtent with, and in no wiſe contradictory to any of the duties herein before particularly enumerated, and which being reported to, and approved of by the medical committee, ſhall thereupon become obligatory to all thoſe concerned:

That the quartermaſter general furniſh the hoſpital department, from time to time, as occaſion may require, with ſuch a number of horſes and waggons as may be neceſſary for removing the ſick and wounded, and for tranſporting the hoſpital ſtores; but that no other horſes than thoſe belonging to the officers of the department, for which forage may be herein allowed, be kept ſeparately and at the expence of the department:

That no perſon concerned in trade, on his own account, ſhall be ſuffered to act as an officer in the hoſpital or medical department of the army:

That no officer or other perſon in the hoſpital department, except the ſick or wounded, be permitted to uſe any of the ſtores provided for the ſick,

That the director, chief hoſpital phyſicians, and the

chief phyſicians and ſurgeons of the army, phyſicians and ſurgeons, purveyor, apothecary, aſſiſtant purveyor and aſſiſtant apothecary, be appointed and commiſſioned by Congreſs; the regimental ſurgeons and mates to be appointed as heretofore:

That the director, with the advice and concurrence of two of the chief hoſpital phyſicians, appoint all hoſpital mates, which appointments ſhall be certified by warrants under the hand of the director; in which appointments no perſons ſhall be admitted under the age of twenty-one years:

That all the officers in the hoſpital or medical department, ſhall be ſubjected to trial by courts-martial for all offences, in the ſame manner as officers of the line of the army.

Reſolved, That the pay and eſtabliſhment of the officers of the hoſpital department, and medical ſtaff, be as follows:

Director, 150 dollars per month, 2 rations for himſelf, and one for his ſervant per day, and forage for 2 horſes;

Chief phyſicians and ſurgeons of the army and hoſpitals, each, } 140 dollars per month, 2 rations per day, and forage for 2 horſes.

Purveyor and apothecary, each 130 dollars per month;

Phyſicians and ſurgeons of the hoſpitals, each } 120 dollars per month, 1 ration per day, and forage for 1 horſe;

Aſſiſtant purveyors and apothecaries, each 75 dollars per month:

Regimental ſurgeons, each 65 dollars per month, 1 ration per day, and forage for one horſe;

Surgeons mates in the hoſpitals, 50 dollars per month, 1 ration per day;

Surgeons mates in the army, 45 dollars per month, 1 ration per day;

Steward for each hoſpital, 35 dollars per month, 1 ration per day;

Ward-maſter for each hoſpital, 25 dollars per month, 1 ration per day.

Reſolved, That none of the aforeſaid officers, or other perſons employed in any of the hoſpitals, be entitled to rations of proviſion or forage when on furlough.

Reſolved, That the chief phyſician of the army be allowed a two horſe covered waggon for tranſporting his baggage:

That

That the ſeveral officers abovementioned ſhall receive their pay in the new currency, emitted purſuant to a reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th day of March laſt; and that they be allowed and paid at the rate of five dollars of ſaid currency per month for every retained ration; and ſhall each be entitled annually to draw cloathing from the ſtores of the cloathier general, in the ſame manner and under the ſame regulations as are eſtabliſhed for officers of the line by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 25th of November, 1779:

That the returns for cloathing for officers in the medical ſtaff (regimental ſurgeons and their mates, who are to draw with the regimental ſtaff, excepted,) be ſigned by the director, or one of the chief hoſpital phyſicians; and ſuch cloathing ſhall be delivered either by the cloathier general or any ſub-cloathier in the ſtate in which the officer to receive cloathing ſhall reſide, in the ſame manner as is provided in the caſes of other ſtaff officers not taken from the line;

That the ſeveral officers whoſe pay is eſtabliſhed as above (except the ſtewards and ward maſters) ſhall at the end of the war be entitled to a certain proviſion of land, in the proportion following, viz.

The director to have the ſame quantity as a brigadier general.

Chief phyſician and purveyor; the ſame as a colonel;

Phyſicians and ſurgeons and apothecary the ſame as a lieutenant colonel;

Regimental ſurgeons and aſſiſtants to the purveyor and apothecary, the ſame as a major;

Hoſpital and regimental ſurgeons mates, the ſame as a captain;

That the former arrangements of the hoſpital deparment and all reſolutions heretofore paſſed touching the ſame, ſo far as they are inconſiſtent with the foregoing, be repealed, excepting that the hoſpitals in the ſouthern department, from North-Carolina to Georgia, incluſive, be continued under the ſame regulations as hertofore, until the farther order of Congreſs.

MONDAY, *October* 2, 1780.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the board

board of treaſury of the 3d of Auguſt laſt, reſpecting the ſettlement of the public accounts, report,

That it appears to them that the board of treaſury have been attentive to their duty in taking ſuch meaſures as ſeemed adviſeable for procuring a ſettlement of the public accounts; that ſeveral of the accountants have alledged difficulties and impediments ariſing from the former mode of producing their vouchers, which are removed by the reſolutions of Congreſs of the 12th of June laſt; and that ſufficient time has been allowed for every neceſſary preparation; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury immediately proceed to put in execution the reſolutions of the 12th of June laſt, in order that all outſtanding accounts may be ſettled and adjuſted without delay.

Reſolved, That Congreſs approve the meaſures taken by governor Jefferſon, for remounting the cavalry with the ſouthern army, and requeſt a continuance of his exertions for that purpoſe, on the ſame principles he has heretofore adopted.

On motion of Mr. Henry, ſeconded by Mr. Adams:

Reſolved, That bills of exchange be drawn on the honourable Henry Laurens, to the amount of ten thouſand pounds ſterling; and on the honourable John Jay, miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, to the amount of ten thouſand pounds ſterling, payable at ninety days ſight; and that out of ſaid bills the debt due to meſſieurs Freney and Co. be diſcharged; and the amount of ſeven thouſand pounds ſterling advanced to Mr. W. Bingham, in part payment of his account as agent of the United States.

Ordered, That Mr. Sherman have leave of abſence.

TUESDAY, *October* 3, 1780.

The delegates for the ſtate of New-York laid before Congreſs the credentials of their appointment, which were read.

Reſolved, That ſuch of the ſixteen additional regiments as have not been annexed to the line of ſome particular ſtate, and all the ſeparate light corps of the army, both of horſe and foot, and alſo the German battalion, be reduced

duced on the firſt day of January next: that the non-commiſſioned officers and privates in thoſe ſeveral corps, be incorporated with the troops of their reſpective ſtates, and that ſuch of them as do not belong to any particular ſtate, be annexed to ſuch corps as the commander in chief ſhall direct:

That the regular army of the United States, from and after the 1ſt day of January next, conſiſt of

4 Regiments of cavalry, or light dragoons,
4 Regiments of artillery,
49 Regiments of infantry, excluſive of colonel Hazen's regiment, hereafter mentioned,
1 Regiment of artificers:

That each regiment of cavalry, or light dragoons, conſiſt of ſix troops, and that each troop conſiſt of 64 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, with the ſame number of commiſſioned officers as at preſent:

That each regiment of artillery conſiſt of nine companies, and that each company conſiſt of ſixty-five non-commiſſioned officers and matroſſes, with the ſame number of commiſſioned officers as at preſent:

That each regiment of infantry conſiſt of nine companies, and each company conſiſt of ſixty-four non-commiſſioned officers and privates; and

That the regiment of artificers conſiſt of eight companies, and each company of ſixty non-commiſſioned officers and privates:

That the ſeveral ſtates furniſh the following quotas, viz.

New-Hampſhire, two regiments of infantry;

Maſſachuſetts-Bay, ten regiments of infantry and one of artillery;

Rhode-Iſland, &c. one regiment of infantry;

Connecticut, five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry;

New-York, two regiments of infantry and one of artillery;

New-Jerſey, two regiments of infantry;

Pennſylvania, ſix regiments of infantry, one of artillery, one of cavalry, and one of artificers;

Delaware, one regiment of infantry;

Maryland, five regiments of infantry;

Virginia, eight regiments of infantry, one of artillery and two of cavalry;

North-

North-Carolina, four regiments of infantry;
South-Carolina, two regiments of infantry;
Georgia, one regiment of infantry:

That the ſtates ſhall ſelect from the line of the army a proper number of officers to command the ſeveral regiments, to them reſpectively aſſigned, taking notice that no new appointment is to be made of a higher rank than that of a lieutenant colonel commandant:

That the ſtates be and they are hereby called upon, in the moſt preſſing manner, to have their regiments compleated and in the field by the firſt day of January next at fartheſt:

That it be recommended to the ſtates to fill up their reſpective regiments, by enliſtmens for and during the war; but in caſe the full quota of any of the ſtates cannot be compleated with ſuch recruits by the firſt day of December next, that it be recommended to ſuch ſtate or ſtates, to ſupply the deficiency with men engaged to ſerve for not leſs than one year, unleſs ſooner relieved by recruits enliſted for the war, which they are requeſted to exert their utmoſt endeavours to obtain as ſpeedily as poſſible: And, in order thereto, it is further recommended, that the officers at camp be empowered, and directed to uſe every prudent meaſure and improve every favorable opportunity to enliſt, for the continuance of the war, ſuch of the men belonging to their reſpective ſtates, as are not engaged for that period, whether now in the field or herafter, from time to time, joining the army; and that a recruiting officer from each corps be kept in the ſtate to which the regiments reſpectivly belong, to enliſt recruits for the war, as well to relieve thoſe who are engaged for a ſhorter or limited term, as to ſupply caſual deficiencies:

That two dollars be granted to the recruiting officer for every able bodied ſoldier he ſhall enliſt for the war, who ſhall join the army; and that a ſum not exceeding fifty dollars, be allowed as a bounty to every ſuch recruit:

That the commander in chief be, and hereby is directed to cauſe returns to be made as ſpeedily as poſſible to the ſeveral ſtates, of the number of men they will probably have in the field on the firſt day of January next, that the ſtates may take immediate meaſures for compleating their reſpective quotas as above recommended, by that time:

That

That the commander in chief be and he is hereby directed to make a return annually to Congreſs, on or before the firſt day of September, of the number of troops from each ſtate, in order that Congreſs may be enabled to make their requiſitions from the ſeveral ſtates with certainty and in ſeaſon:

That the cloathing be furniſhed, and regularly ſerved out to the troops, as it becomes due, and that a full compenſation be made for any arrearages of cloathing.

That the regiments of cavalry, artillery and of artificers, as they now ſtand, be conſidered as belonging to the ſtates reſpectivly to which they are or may be aſſigned, which ſtates ſhall compleat them to the full complement, ſupply them with neceſſaries, and in every reſpect treat them as if originally raiſed therein, and that ſuch other ſtates as now have non-commiſſioned officers or privates in any of the regiments aforeſaid, be credited in their quotas for ſuch men according to their numbers, from time to time; for which purpoſe the commander in chief is hereby directed to ſpecify ſuch non-commiſſioned officers and privates, and the ſtates to which they formerly belonged, in the returns which he ſhall make to the ſtates, and in his annual returns to Congreſs.

That the regiment commanded by colonel Moſes Hazen be continued on its preſent eſtabliſhment, and that all non-commiſſioned officers and privates, being foreigners belonging to any of the reduced regiments and corps, be incorporated therewith and all volunteers from foreign ſtates, who are now in the ſervice, or may hereafter join the American army, be annexed to the ſaid regiment:

And whereas, by the foregoing arrangement, many deſerving officers muſt become ſupernumerary, and it is proper that regard be had to them:

Reſolved, That from the time the reform of the army takes place, they be entitled to half-pay for ſeven years, in ſpecie or other current money equivalent, and alſo grants of land at the cloſe of the war, agreeably to the reſolution of the 16th of September, 1776.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing arrangement of the army be ſent to the commander in chief, for his opinion thereon, and that if there ſhall appear no material objection, the ſame be carried into immediate effect.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, *October* 4, 1780.

Mr. Sharpe, a delegate for North-Carolina, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

Reſolved, That the board of war be and hereby are directed to eraſe from the regiſter of the names of the officers of the army of the United States, the name of Benedict Arnold.

THURSDAY, *October* 5, 1780.

The board of treaſury having reported, on the petition of J. Hamilton, which was referred to them; thereupon:

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be and hereby are authoriſed to direct Thomas Smith, commiſſioner of the continental loan-office for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to deliver to John Hamilton, loan-office certificates to the amount of forty eight thouſand two hundred and fifty eight dollars, in full compenſation for the difference occaſioned by the delay in granting him certificates on the periods when he actually loaned his money.

Her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, attentive to the freedom of commerce, and the rights of nations, in her declaration to the belligerent and neutral powers, having propoſed regulations, founded upon principles of juſtice, equity and moderation, of which their Moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties, and moſt of the neutral maritime powers of Europe, have declared their approbation.

Congreſs, willing to teſtify their regard to the rights of commerce, and their reſpect for the ſovereign, who hath propoſed and the powers who have approved the ſaid regulation: *Reſolve*,

That the board of admiralty prepare and report inſtructions for the commanders of armed veſſels commiſſioned by the United States, conformable to the principles contained in the declaration of the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, on the rights of neutral veſſels,

That the miniſters plenipotentiary from the United States, if invited thereto, be and hereby are reſpectively empowered to accede to ſuch regulations, conformable to the ſpirit of the ſaid declaration, as may be agreed upon by the Congreſs expected to aſſemble in purſuance of the invitation of her Imperial Majeſty.

Ordered,

Ordered, That copies of the above reſolution be tranſmitted to the reſpective miniſters of the United States, at foreign courts, and to the honorable the miniſter plenipotentiary of France.

Reſolved, That the commander in chief be and hereby is directed to order a court of inquiry to be held on the conduct of major-general Gates, as commander of the ſouthern army.

Reſolved, That the commander in chief be and hereby is directed to appoint an officer to command the ſouthern army, in the room of general Gates, until ſuch enquiry be made.

FRIDAY, *October* 6, 1780.

Reſolved, That the executive of the ſtate of New-York be requeſted to deliver to the order of Abraham Skinner, commiſſary-general of priſoners, two hundred barrels of flour (in part of the ſupplies called for from that ſtate by Congreſs) for the uſe of the priſoners in New-York.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of officers in the hoſpital department, and the ballots being taken,

Doctor WILLIAM SHIPPEN, junior, was elected director-general;

Doctor JOHN COCHRAN, chief phyſician and ſurgeon of the army;

Doctor JAMES CRAIK,
Doctor MALACHI TREAT,
Doctor CHARLES M'NIGHT,
} chief hoſpital phyſicians.

Congreſs proceeded to the conſideration of the ſubject relative to the juriſdiction of the tract of country commonly called the New-Hampſhire Grants, when a letter of the 2d from Ira Allen and Stephen R. Bradley was read:

SATURDAY, *October* 7, 1780.

Congreſs proceeded in the election of officers in the hoſpital department, and the ballots being taken,

THOMAS BOND, junr. was elected purveyor,
ISAAC LEDYARD, aſſiſtant purveyor,
Doctor ANDREW CRAIGIE, apothecary,

WILLIAM

WILLIAM JOHONOT, aſſiſtant apothecary,
Doctors JAMES TILTON,
SAMUEL ADAMS,
DAVID TOWNSHEND,
HENRY LATIMER,
FRANCIS HAGAN,
PHILIP TURNER,
WILLIAM BURNET,
JOHN WARREN,
MOSES SCOTT,
DAVID JACKSON,
BODO OTTO,
MOSES BLOOMFIELD,
WILLIAM EUSTIS,
GEORGE DRAPER,
BARNABAS BINNEY,
} hoſpital phyſicians and ſurgeons,

On motion of the medical committee,

Reſolved, That doctor Matthew Maus be appointed ſurgeon to the regiment of invalids commanded by Col. L. Nicola, and that Col. Nicola be authoriſed to appoint a proper ſurgeon's mate to the ſaid regiment, when the number of ſick ſhall make it neceſſary.

On motion of the delegates of Virginia;

Reſolved, That Charles Fleming and Forſter Webb, Eſqrs. be and hereby are appointed commiſſioners, on the part of the United States, either of them to endorſe the bills that ſhall be emitted by the ſtate of Virginia, purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th of March laſt.

MONDAY, *October* 9, 1780.

A letter of the 27th from major-general Gates was read; Whereupon,

Ordered, That major Armſtrong have leave of abſence, for the recovery of his health.

Reſolved, That John Bradford, continental agent at Boſton, be and hereby is directed to ſell all the canvas in his poſſeſſion, except what the navy board of the eaſtern department may deem ſufficient for the immediate uſe of the navy, or ſuitable for ſoldier's tents; and alſo to ſell all other goods in his hands belonging to the United States,

and

and pay the money ariſing from the ſales, agreeable to the orders of the board of admiralty.

Reſolved, That the agent for continental priſoners at New-York be and hereby is directed to iſſue ſupplies to the navy priſoners, in the ſame manner as to thoſe of the land army, as practiſed by him heretofore; and that he make diſtinct returns to the board of admiralty of all ſupplies by him iſſued to the navy priſoners, diſtinguiſhing thoſe in continental ſervice from thoſe in private ſhips of war, and the reſpective ſhips and ſtates to which the latter belonged when taken.

TUESDAY, *October* 10, 1780.

Reſolved, That the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquiſhed to the United States, by any particular ſtate, purſuant to the recommendation of Congreſs of the 6th day of September laſt, ſhall be diſpoſed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be ſettled and formed into diſtinct republican ſtates, which ſhall become members of the federal union, and have the ſame rights of ſovereignty, freedom and independence, as the other ſtates: that each ſtate which ſhall be ſo formed ſhall contain a ſuitable extent of territory, not leſs than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles ſquare, or as near thereto as circumſtances will admit: that the neceſſary and reaſonable expences which any particular ſtate ſhall have incurred, ſince the commencement of the preſent war, in ſubduing any Britiſh poſts, or in maintaining forts or garriſons within and for the defence, or in acquiring any part of the territory that may be ceded or relinquiſhed to the United States, ſhall be reimburſed: That the ſaid lands ſhall be granted or ſettled at ſuch times and under ſuch regulations as ſhall hereafter be agreed on by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, or any nine or more of them.

FRIDAY, *October* 13, 1780.

It appearing from the letters of governors Jefferſon and Rutledge, and of major-general Gates, that colonel Morgan's promotion to the rank of a brigadier-general will

remove

remove ſeveral embarraſſments which impede the public ſervice in the ſouthern department, and that it will otherwiſe greatly advance the ſaid ſervice:

Reſolved therefore, That colonel Daniel Morgan be and hereby is appointed to the rank of a brigadier-general in the army of the United States.

Reſolved, That John Wells and Edward Chinn, commiſſioners of accounts in the northern department, be and are hereby appointed an extra chamber of accounts, ſubject to the rules and regulations laid down in the reſolution of Congreſs of the 12th June laſt.

SATURDAY, *October* 14, 1780.

Reſolved, That a monument be erected to the memory of the late major-general the baron de Kalb, in the city of Annapolis, in the ſtate of Maryland, with the following inſcription:

Sacred to the memory of
The BARON DE KALB,
Knight of the royal order of military merit,
Brigadier of the armies of France,
And
Major-general in the ſervice of the United States of America:
Having ſerved with honor and reputation for three years,
He gave a laſt and glorious proof of his attachment to the liberties of mankind and the cauſe of America,
In the action near Camden, in the ſtate of South-Carolina,
On the 16th of Auguſt, 1780.
Where, leading on the troops of the Maryland and Delaware lines againſt ſuperior numbers,
And animating them by his example to deeds of valour,
He was pierced with many wounds, and
On the 19th following expired, in the 48th year of his age.
The Congreſs of the United States of America,
In gratitude to his zeal, ſervices and merit,
Have erected this monument.

Reſolved, That the thanks of Congreſs be given to brigadiers Smallwood and Gift, and to the officers and ſoldiers of the Maryland and Delaware lines; the different corps of artillery; colonel Porterfield's and major Armſtrong's

ſtrong's corps of light infantry, and colonel Armand's cavalry; for their bravery and good conduct, diſplayed in the action of the 16th of Auguſt laſt, near Camden in the ſtate of South-Carolina.

Reſolved, That the thanks of Congreſs be given to ſuch of the militia officers and ſoldiers who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their valour on that occaſion.

Ordered, That an extract of general Waſhington's letter mentioning the death of brigadier-general Poor, be referred to the committee of intelligence, and publiſhed as a teſtimony of the high ſenſe Congreſs entertain of the merit and ſervices of the ſaid brigadier-general.

Reſolved, That each of the ſurveyors of the poſt-office be allowed five hundred and thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar per annum, and three dollars and one half of a dollar per day while travelling the roads in the diſcharge of their duty;

The ſecretary to the preſident of Congreſs four hundred and fifty dollars per annum;

The ſteward to the preſident of Congreſs five hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Reſolved, That the ſalary of the ſecretary and comptroller of the poſt-office be eight hundred dollars per annum:

That the above ſalaries be paid in the ſame manner as thoſe agreed to the 13th of September laſt.

That in conſideration of the nature of the ſervice in which the auditors of accounts at the army are engaged, they be allowed each two additional rations per day while with the army.

Reſolved, That Samuel W. Stockton, Eſq. late ſecretary to the honorable William Lee, late commiſſioner for the United States at the court of Vienna and Berlin, be conſidered on ſalary, at the rate of three hundred pounds ſterling per annum, from the time he left London, to go to Mr. Lee at Vienna, which was in the month of May, 1778, until he came to this city with letters to Congreſs from Mr. Lee, in the month of December, 1779: that Mr. Stockton be not allowed for any expences, and that the ſeveral ſums of money he has received, agreeably to his liquidated account, be deducted from the ſalary aforeſaid, and the balance paid to Mr. Stockton, in ſpecie or current

rent

rent money equivalent, rating ſpecie dollars at four ſhillings and ſix-pence ſterling.

The committee to whom was referred the letter from the ſenate and houſe of aſſembly of the ſtate of New-York, of September 21ſt, delivered in a report, which was read; whereupon,

Congreſs paſſed the following reſolution:

Whereas the ſtate of New-York was required, by an act of Congreſs of the 25th February laſt, to furniſh eleven thouſand two hundred weight of beef; and whereas it will be of public advantage to procure flour as near as poſſible to the military poſts and quarters of the army:

Reſolved, That Congreſs do agree, that the ſtate of New-York, according to their propoſals ſet forth in the letter above mentioned, may ſubſtitute flour in lieu of any quantity of beef which may be deficient on the firſt day of November next, of the quota allotted to the ſaid ſtate, at the rate of four dollars and an half for every hundred weight of flour, and five dollars and an half for every hundred weight of beef; provided, nevertheleſs, that the ſaid ſtate ſhall continue to provide and deliver the quantity of beef requeſted to be furniſhed by the committee of Congreſs, lately with the army, in their letter of the 2d of June laſt, and eleven hundred and twenty-five head of cattle in addition thereto.

The committee to whom was referred the application of the ſtate of New York, and the motion of Mr. Livingſton for the relief of the treaſury of that ſtate, report as their opinion,

That if the application ſhould be granted, the like benefit may be claimed for other ſtates, that there is reaſon to believe that a compliance with ſuch demands would involve the United States in the greateſt difficulties; and that it cannot therefore be complied with:

Reſolved That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

MONDAY, *October* 16, 1780.

It appearing to Congreſs that lieutenant-colonel Ternant had impreſſed from him two good riding horſes during

ring the ſiege of Charles-Town, by order of the ſtate of South-Carolina,

Ordered, That the quarter-maſter general furniſh lieutentant-colonel Ternant with two good horſes, reporting their value to the treaſury board, who are hereby directed to make the ſaid ſtate accountable.

TUESDAY, *October* 17, 1780.

Ordered, That doctor Iſaac Forſter and doctor Jonathan Potts deliver all public ſtores in their poſſeſſion to doctor Thomas Bond, purveyor of the hoſpitals, or his order, taking duplicate receipts for the ſame, and tranſmitting one of each to the board of treaſury.

WEDNESDAY, *October*, 18, 1780.

Congreſs took into conſideration the reſolution reported for ſetting a part a day of thankſgiving and prayer, and agreed to the following draught:

WHEREAS it hath pleaſed Almighty God, the father of all mercies, amidſt the viciſſitudes and calamities of war, to beſtow bleſſings on the people of theſe ſtates, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgments, more eſpecially in the late remarkable interpoſition of his watchful providence, in reſcuing the perſon of our commander in chief and the army from imminent dangers at the moment when treaſon was ripened for execution; in proſpering the labours of the huſbandmen, and cauſing the earth to yield its increaſe in plentiful harveſts; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the goſpel of peace:

It is therefore recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to ſet a part Thurſday the ſeventh day of December next to be obſerved as a day of public thankſgiving and prayer; that all the people may aſſemble on that day to celebrate the praiſes of our Divine Benefactor; to confeſs our unworthineſs of the leaſt of his favours, and to offer our fervent ſupplications to the God of all grace; that it may pleaſe him to pardon our heinous tranſgreſſions and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort

and

and relieve our brethren who are any wiſe afflicted or diſtreſſed: to ſmile upon our huſbandry and trade; to direct our public councils, and lead our forces by land and ſea to victory; to take our illuſtrious ally under his ſpecial protection, and favor our joint councils and exertions for the eſtabliſhment of ſpeedy and permanent peace; to cheriſh all ſchools and ſeminaries of education, and to cauſe the knowledge of chriſtianity to ſpread over all the earth.

Done in Congreſs, this eighteenth day of October, 1780, and in the fifth year of the independence of the United States of America.

THURSDAY, *October* 19, 1780.

Three letters from general Waſhington, all dated the 15th, were read, one of them encloſing copies of propoſals for appointing a commiſſary of priſoners to reſide with the American and Britiſh armies reſpectively; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the commander in chief be authoriſed to carry into effect the propoſals offered on his part, or to make any other agreement for the appointment of ſuch commiſſaries of priſoners as he ſhall judge proper.

SATURDAY, *October* 21, 1780.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on general Waſhington's letter of the 11th: and thereupon:

Reſolved, That the ſeveral regiments of infantry, requeſted from the reſpective ſtates by a reſolution of the 3d inſtant, be augmented, and conſiſt of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel and one major, where the full colonels are continued: or one lieutenant colonel commandant and two majors, where full colonels are not continued.

9 Captains,
22 Subalterns,
1 Surgeon,
1 Surgeon's mate,
1 Serjeant major,
1 Quarter-maſter ſerjeant,
45 Serjeants,

1 Drum

1 Drum major,
1 Fife major,
10 Drums,
10 Fifes,
612 Rank and file:

That there be one captain and two ſubalterns to each company, and that the four ſupernumerary ſubalterns ſhall each have the rank of lieutenant, one of which is to reſide in the ſtate to which he belongs, to enliſt and forward on recruits, one drum and fife from each regiment to attend the recruiting officer; the other three ſupernumerary officers to do the duty of paymaſter, quartermaſter and adjutant in their reſpective regiments.

That the regiments of artillery be augmented to ten companies each.

That, inſtead of four regiments of cavalry, there be 4 legionary corps, conſiſting of four troops of mounted dragoons and two of diſmounted dragoons, each conſiſting of ſixty privates, with the ſame number of commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers to each troop as at preſent.

That there be two partizan corps, conſiſting of three troops of mounted and three of diſmounted dragoons, of fifty each, one of which corps to be commanded by colonel Armand, and the other by major Lee, and officered by appointment of the commander in chief, with the approbation of Congreſs: and that the commander in chief be authoriſed to direct a mode for compleating, recruiting and ſupplying the ſaid corps.

That the whole of the troops be enliſted during the war, and join their reſpective corps by the firſt day of January next.

That the commander in chief and commanding officer in the ſouthern department, direct the officers of each ſtate to meet and agree upon the officers for the regiments to be raiſed by their reſpective ſtates, from thoſe who incline to continue in ſervice; and where it cannot be done by agreement, to be determined by ſeniority, and make return of thoſe who are to remain, which is to be tranſmitted to Congreſs, together with the names of the officers reduced, who are to be allowed half pay for life.

That the officers who ſhall continue in the ſervice to the end

end of the war, ſhall alſo be entitled to half pay during life, to commence from the time of their reduction.

Ordered, That John Bradford, continental agent at Boſton, deliver to the quartermaſter general or his order, all the duck in his hands ſuitable for tents, the property of the United States, to be made up into tents for the army, reſerving only ſo much thereof, as in the opinion of the board of admiralty, is neceſſary for the immediate ſupply of the navy.

That the board of admiralty forthwith give the neceſſary information to the ſaid agent, that whatſoever is not appropriated to the uſe of the navy, be delivered over to the quartermaſter general without delay.

A letter of the 4th from W. Rickman was read; whereupon,

Ordered, That doctor Rickman be informed, that purſuant to his former requeſt, he is left out in the new arrangement of the hoſpital department.

MONDAY, *October* 23, 1780.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a major general, and the ballots being taken,

Brigadier Samuel Holden Parſons was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. B. Huntington.

TUESDAY, *October* 24, 1780.

Reſolved, That E. Blaine, commiſſary general of purchaſes be directed to make accurate returns to Congreſs of the ſupplies furniſhed by each ſtate ſince the laſt day of December laſt.

That the ſtate agents tranſmit to the commander in chief and to the commiſſary general reſpectively, monthly returns of all the proviſions which ſhall be drawn into their hands, ſpecifying the articles and magazines or places where they ſhall be depoſited. And as this regulation is of the utmoſt importance to the ſafety of the army and the ſucceſs of military operations, it be earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral legiſlatures to enjoin it as a duty on their ſtate agents, under penalties which will enforce a prompt and punctual obedience; and that the commiſſary general

tranſmit

tranſmit copies of all ſuch returns to the board of war without delay; and that he alſo lay before Congreſs a general monthly return of all proviſions which ſhall hereafter be furniſhed by the ſtates.

Reſolved, That the ſtates of Pennſylvania, Delaware and Maryland be deſired to forward to camp without delay, the cattle called for by the reſolution of the 15th day of September laſt.

That a copy of the letter from E. Blaine, and its enclosures, be tranſmitted without delay to the ſeveral ſtates, who are hereby requeſted to take into their ſerious conſideration the preſent want and diſtreſſes of the army, that they furniſh and forward by means the moſt efficacious, the ſupplies requeſted from them reſpectively; and that this ſubject from the advanced ſeaſon of the year, the critical ſtate of our affairs, and the calamities conſequent on the diſſolution of the army, ought, in the opinon of Congreſs, to engage the unremitted attention of the ſtates.

WEDNESDAY, *October* 25, 1780.

Reſolved, That the board of war be and hereby is directed to order ſuch quantities of cloth and trimmings, purchaſed from meſſieurs Tracy and company, and now in ſtore, as the commander in chief ſhall direct, to be forwarded, in order to be made up in the army; and that they take the neceſſary meaſures for having the reſt of the cloathing made up and delivered to the cloathier general for the uſe of the troops, as they may be required.

That in addition to the meaſures taken by Congreſs; it be and hereby is recommended to the reſpective ſtates to exert their utmoſt endeavours to furniſh their quotas of troops in the continental line with cloathing, on the terms mentioned in the former reſolutions of Congreſs on this ſubject.

THURSDAY, *October* 26, 1780.

Whereas the commiſſary-general of purchaſes has repreſented to Congreſs, that five thouſand buſhels of ſalt, which is lodged in the public magazines in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, is immediately wanted for the public ſervice: that a diſpute has ariſen whether it is the property

perty of the United States or of Abraham Livingſton, continental agent in South-Carolina, and that it has been agreed that it ſhould remain in ſtore until the determination of Congreſs ſhould be known: and whereas it is impracticable to aſcertain the grounds of Mr. Livingſton's claim, he being now a priſoner of war in Charles-Town:

Reſolved therefore, That the ſaid ſalt be delivered to the commiſſary-general of purchaſes or his order, for the public uſe; and if it ſhall hereafter appear that the ſalt or any part of it is the rightful property of Mr. Livingſton, that he ſhall receive a juſt compenſation for the ſame.

FRIDAY, *October* 27, 1780.

Reſolved, That the board of war be informed, that Congreſs approve of their purchaſing cloathing for one thouſand men, and laying out the remainder of the money ariſing from the ſale of the bills of exchange in the purchaſe of flour or other neceſſaries, to be immediately forwarded for the priſoners of war, agreeably to the reſolution of the 23d of Auguſt laſt: that the cloathing be diſpoſed of to the continental troops only, and the proviſions to them and the militia who were actually taken in arms and remain priſoners of war in South-Carolina and Georgia.

SATURDAY, *October* 28, 1780.

Reſolved, That the director of the hoſpitals, the chief phyſicians and ſurgeons of the hoſpitals and the army, and the other phyſicians and ſurgeons of the hoſpital, and alſo the purveyor, apothecary and their reſpective aſſiſtants, and the ſtewards, do ſeverally take the oaths or affirmations directed by a reſolution of Congreſs of February 3d, 1778; and depoſit duplicate certificates of taking the ſame with the medical committee as ſoon as poſſible: that the ſaid officers, reſpectively, be ſubject to the pains and penalties mentioned in the reſolutions of the above date for neglecting to take the ſaid oaths or affirmations: and that the director of the hoſpitals take meaſures for carrying this reſolution into immediate effect.

Reſolved, That the honorable John Adams be and hereby

is

is authoriſed and inſtructed to accept the bills of exchange drawn on the honorable Henry Laurens, in purſuance of the reſolution of Congreſs of the 6th inſtant, in the ſame manner as he is authoriſed and inſtructed to accept thoſe heretofore drawn on Mr. Laurens, according to the reſolutions of November 23d, 1779; and in caſe of the abſence of Mr. Adams, the authority hereby granted be and is hereby extended to the honorable Francis Dana.

MONDAY, *October* 30, 1780.

Reſolved, That Congreſs approve the appointment by the commander in chief, of major-general Greene to the command of the ſouthern army, agreeably to their reſolution of the 5th inſtant, and adopt his opinion, that the talents and ſervice of major-general the baron Steuben, inſpector-general, will be very uſeful in the ſouthern department; to which he is, therefore, hereby directed to repair;

That the army for the ſaid department do conſiſt of all the regular regiments and corps raiſed and to be raiſed, from the ſtates of Delaware to Georgia incluſive, until the further orders of Congreſs or the commander in chief:

That all the powers heretofore given by Congreſs to major-general Gates, ſince his appointment to that command, be and hereby are continued and inveſted in major-general Greene; who is alſo to conſider as inſtructions, all ſuch reſolutions as have been entered into by Congreſs ſince the time aforeſaid, directing in any general or particular buſineſs reſpecting the ſaid department. That he have power alſo to organize and employ the army under his command, in the manner he ſhall judge moſt proper, ſubject to the controul of the commander in chief:

That it be earneſtly recommended to the legiſlatures and executives of the ſaid ſtates reſpectively, to afford every neceſſary aſſiſtance and ſupport in men, cloathing, money, arms, intrenching tools, proviſions and other aids and ſupplies to major-general Greene, who is hereby authoriſed to call for the ſame:

That the heads of the ſeveral ſtaff departments for ſupplying the main army be and hereby are directed to furniſh, to the orders of major-general Greene, ſuch articles as,

upon

upon enquiry, he ſhall find cannot be obtained in the ſouthern deparment.

And whereas it has been repreſented to Congreſs, that the commanding officer of the ſouthern department entertains doubts reſpecting his powers, with regard to the exchange of priſoners:

Reſolved, That he be authoriſed to negociate from time to time a cartel or exchange of priſoners, with the commanding officer of the Britiſh army in that department; provided ſuch exchanges be not contrary to any general directions of Congreſs or the commander in chief.

TUESDAY *October* 31, 1780.

Reſolved, That the preſſing emergency of our ſouthern affairs requiring as ſpeedy a reinforcement of cavalry as poſſible, major Lee's corps be ordered to proceed immediately on their route to join the ſouthern army.

FRIDAY, *November* 3, 1780.

Reſolved, That colonel Jeduthan Baldwin continue to receive the pay of colonel of engineers, as heretofore.

Reſolved, That the conſul, to be appointed to reſide in France, be allowed a ſalary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, in lieu of all commiſſions for buſineſs done on account of the United States.

Whereas Congreſs have received information that John Paulding, David Williams and Iſaac Van Vert three young volunteer militia men of the ſtate of New-York, did, on the 23d day of September laſt, intercept major John Andre, adjutant-general of the Britiſh army, on his return from the American lines in the character of a ſpy; and notwithſtanding the large bribes offered them for his releaſe, nobly diſdaining to ſacrifice their country for the ſake of gold, ſecured and conveyed him to the commanding officer of the diſtrict, whereby the dangerous and traiterous conſpiracy of Benedict Arnold was brought to light, the inſidious deſigns of the enemy baffled, and the United States reſcued from impending danger.

Reſolved, That Congreſs have a high ſenſe of the virtuous

tuous and patriotic conduct of the ſaid John Paulding David Williams and Iſaac Van Vert.

In teſtimony whereof,

Ordered, That each of them receive annually out of the public treaſury two hundred dollars in ſpecie, or an equivalent in the current money of theſe ſtates, during life; and that the board of war procure for each of them a ſilver medal, on one ſide of which ſhall be a ſhield with this inſcription, "fidelity," and on the other the following motto, "vincit amor patriæ," and forward them to the commander in chief, who is requeſted to preſent the ſame, with a copy of this reſolution, and the thanks of Congreſs for their fidelity, and the eminent ſervice they have rendered their country.

SATURDAY, *November* 4, 1780.

Reſolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to levy, in the proportions hereafter mentioned, a tax, equal in value to ſix millions of ſilver dollars, to be paid partly in the ſpecific articles and at the prices hereafter enumerated, and the reſidue in gold or ſilver, or bills of credit emitted purſuant to the reſolution of the 18th of March laſt:

New-Hampſhire,

2500 barrels of beef; at 17 dollars and an half per brl.
6000 hundred weight of beef; at 5 dollars and an half per hundred weight.
2000 hundred weight of beef; at 8 dollars per hundred weight.
20124 gallons of Weſt-India rum, full proof; at one dollar and two thirds of a dollar per gallon;

and the balance of forty-ſeven thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-three dollars in money.

Maſſachuſetts-Bay,

16000 barrels of beef; at 17 dollars and an half per brl
2000 barrels of pork; at 22 dollars per barrel.
29250 hundred weight of beef; at 5 dollars and an half per hundred weight.

9750

9750 hundred weight of beef, at 8 dollars per hundred weight.
74576 gallons of Weſt-India rum, full proof, at one dollar and two-thirds of a dollar per gallon.
13000 buſhels of ſalt, at 3 dollars per buſhel;
and the balance of two hundred and ſeventy-three thouſand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and two-thirds of a dollar in money.

Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations,

900 barrels of beef, at 17 dollars and an half per brl.
83 barrels of pork; at 22 dollars per barrel.
1500 hundred weight of beef; at 5 dollars and an half per hundred weight.
500 hundred weight of beef; at 8 dollars per hundred weight.
20000 gallons of Weſt-India rum, full proof; at one dollar and two thirds of a dollar per gallon;
and the balance of twenty-three thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven dollars and two thirds in money.

Connecticut,

15000 barrels of beef; at 17 dollars and an half per brl.
3000 barrels of pork; at 22 dollars per barrel.
18750 hundred weight of beef; at 5 dollars and an half per hundred weight.
6250 hundred weight of beef; at 8 dollars per hundred weight.
25000 gallons of Weſt-India, rum, full proof; at one dollar and two thirds per gallon.
813 buſhels of ſalt; at 3 dollars per buſhel;
and the balance of two hundred and two thouſand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars and one third in money.

New-York,

2800 barrels of beef; at 17 dollars and an half per brl.
1500 barrels of pork; at 22 dollars per barrel.
16000 barrels of flour; at 9 dollars per barrel.
1320 hundred weight of beef; at 5 dollars and an half per hundred weight.
441 hundred weight of beef; at 8 dollars per hundred weight;
and the balance of eighty-nine thouſand two hundred and ninety-five dollars and an half in money.

New-

New-Jerſey,

3000 barrels of beef; at 17 dollars and an half per brl.
4000 barrels of pork; at 22 dollars per barrel.
12000 barrels of flour; at 9 dollars per barrel.
4000 hundred weight of beef; at 5 dollars and an half per hundred weight.
1333 hundred weight of beef; at 8 dollars per hundred weight.
996 buſhels of ſalt; at 3 dollars per buſhel.

and the balance of one hundred and ſeven thouſand one hundred and fifty-two dollars in money.

Pennſylvania,

3000 barrels of beef; at 17 dollars and an half per brl.
2000 barrels of pork; at 22 dollars per barrel.
1500 hundred weight of beef; at 5 dollars and a half per hundred weight.
500 hundred weight of beef; at 8 dollars per hundred weight.
55000 barrels of flour; at 9 dollars per barrel.
50000 gallons of Weſt-India rum, full proof; at one dollar and two thirds per gallon.
13028 buſhels of ſalt; at 3 dollars per buſhel;

and the balance of two hundred and ſeventy-three thouſand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and two thirds in money.

Delaware,

800 barrels of pork; at 22 dollars per barrel.
3471 barrels of flour; at 9 dollars per barrel.
2000 gallons of Weſt-India rum, full proof; at one dollar and two thirds of a dollar per gallon.
500 buſhels of ſalt; at 3 dollars per buſhel;

and the balance of twenty thouſand two hundred and forty dollars and two thirds of a dollar in money.

Maryland,

4800 barrels of beef; at 17 dollars and an half per brl.
5500 barrels of pork; at 22 dollars per barrel.
20000 barrels of flour; at 9 dollars per barrel.
9000 hundred weight of beef; at 5 dollars and an half per hundred weight.

3000 hundred weight of beef; at 8 dollars per hundred weight.
17007 gallons of Weſt-India rum, full proof; at one dollar and two thirds per gallon.
4000 buſhels of ſalt; at 3 dollars per buſhel.
and the balance of one hundred and eighty-eight thouſand one hundred and eleven dollars in money.

Virginia,

9000 barrels of beef; at 17 dollars and an half per brl.
10617 barrels of pork; at 22 dollars per barrel.
7529 barrels of flour; at 9 dollars per barrel.
23670 hundred weight of beef; at 5 dollars and an half per hundred weight.
7890 hundred weight of beef; at 8 dollars per hundred weight.
70292 gallons of Weſt-Indian rum, full proof; at one dollar and two thirds per gallon.
6673 buſhels of ſalt; at 3 dollars per buſhel;
and the balance of two hundred and ninety-ſeven thouſand ſix hundred and forty-five dollars in money.

North-Carolina.

3000 barrels of beef; at 17 dollars and an half per brl.
5000 barrels of pork; at 22 dollars per barrel.
6000 barrels of flour; at 9 dollars per barrel.
7500 hundred weight of beef; at 5 dollars and an half per hundred weight.
2500 hundred weight of beef; at 8 dollars per hundred weight.
991 buſhels of ſalt; at 3 dollars per buſhel.
21000 gallons of Weſt-India rum, full proof; at one dollar and two thirds per gallon.
and the balance of one hundred and nineteen thouſand and ſixty dollars in money.

Reſolved, That the articles aforeſaid be delivered by the reſpective ſtates, on or before the ſeveral dates hereafter mentioned, at ſuch place or places within the reſpective ſtates as the commander in chief ſhall direct, viz.

New-Hampſhire,

2500 barrels of beef, 3000 gallons of rum; on or before the 1ſt day of January, 1781. 1500

1500 gallons of rum; on or before the 1st day of March, 1781.
3000 gallons of rum; on or before the 1st day of May, 1781.
12624 gallons of rum; on or before the 15th day of July, 1781.

By Massachusetts Bay,

16000 barrels of beef, 2000 barrels of pork, 18000 gallons of rum, 2000 bushels of salt; on or before the 1st day of January, 1781.
9000 gallons of rum, 1000 bushels of salt; on or before the 1st day of March, 1781.
18000 gallons of rum, 2000 bushels of salt; on or before the 1st day of May, 1781.
29576 gallons of rum, 8000 bushels of salt; on or before the 15th day of July, 1781.

By Rhode-Island,

900 barrels of beef, 83 barrels of pork, 3000 gallons of rum; on or before the 1st day of January, 1781.
1500 gallons of rum; on or before the 1st day of March, 1781.
3000 gallons of rum; on or before the 1st day of May, 1781.
12508 gallons of rum; on or before the 15th day of July, 1781.

By Connecticut,

15000 barrels of beef, 3500 barrels of pork, 4000 gallons of rum; on or before the 1st day of January, 1781.
2000 gallons of rum; on or before the 1st day of March,
4000 gallons of rum; on or before the 1st day of May,
15000 gallons of rum, 813 bushels of salt: on or before the 15th of July, 1781.

By New-York,

2800 barrels of beef, 1500 barrels of pork, 4000 barrels of flour; on or before the 1st day of January, 1781,
2000 barrels of flour; on or before the 1st day of March, 1781.

4000 barrels of flour ; on or before the 1ſt day of May, 1781.
6000 barrels of flour ; on or before the 15th of July 1781.

By New-Jerſey,

3000 barrels of beef, 4000 barrels of pork, 2000 barrels of flour ; on or before the 1ſt day of January, 1781.
1000 barrels of flour ; on or before the 1ſt of March, 1781.
2000 barrels of flour ; on or before the 1ſt of May, 1781.
7000 barrels of flour, 996 buſhels of ſalt ; on or before the 15th day of July, 1781.

By Pennſylvania,

3000 barrels of beef, 2000 barrels of pork, 6000 barrels of flour, 9000 gallons of rum, 2000 buſhels of ſalt ; on or before the 1ſt day of January, 1781.
3000 barrels of flour, 4500 gallons of rum, 1000 buſhels or ſalt ; on or before the 11th of March, 1781.
6000 barrels of flour, 9000 gallons of rum, 2000 buſhels of ſalt ; on or before the 1ſt day of May, 1781.
40000 barrels of flour, 27500 gallons of rum, 8028 buſhels of ſalt ; on or before the 15th of July, 1781.

By Delaware,

800 barrels of pork, 500 barrels of flour, ; on or before the 1ſt day of January, 1781.
250 barrels of flour ; on or before the 1ſt day of March, 1781.
500 barrels of flour ; on or before the 1ſt of May, 1781.
2221 barrels of flour, 2000 gallons of rum, 500 buſhels of ſalt ; on or before the 15th of July, 1781.

By Maryland,

4800 barrels of beef, 5500 barrels of pork, 2500 barrels of flour, 800 gallons of rum, 1000 buſhels of ſalt ; on or before the 1ſt of January, 1781.
1250 barrels of flour, 400 gallons of rum, 500 buſhels of ſalt ; on or before the 1ſt day of March, 1781.
2500 barrels of flour, 800 gallons of rum, 1000 buſhels of ſalt ; on or before the 1ſt day of May, 1781.

13750 barrels of flour, 15007 gallons of rum, 1500 bushels of salt; on or before the 15th day of July, 1781.

By Virginia,

9000 barrels of beef, 10617 barrels of pork, 2500 barrels of flour, 11000 gallons of rum, 1000 of salt; on or before the 1st day of January, 1781.

1250 barrels of flour, 5500 gallons of rum, 500 bushels of salt; on or before the 1st day of March, 1781.

2500 barrels of flour, 11000 gallons of rum, 1000 bushels of salt; on or before the 1st day of May, 1781.

1279 barrels of flour, 42792 gallons of rum, 4173 bushels of salt; on or before the 15th of July, 1781.

By North-Carolina,

3000 barrels of beef, 5000 barrels of pork, 2000 barrels of flour, 4000 gallons of rum; on or before the 1st day of January, 1781.

1000 barrels of flour, 2000 gallons of rum; on or before the 1st day of March, 1781.

2000 barrels of flour, 4000 gallons of rum; on or before the 1st day of May, 1781.

1000 barrels of flour, 11000 gallons of rum, 991 bushels of salt; on or before the 15th of July, 1781.

Resolved, That each barrel of beef contain 240 pounds net; each barrel of pork contain 220 pounds net; each barrel of flour contain 224 pounds net.

That the beef on foot be delivered at such times and places as the commissary-general shall order.

Resolved, That a return be made on the days aforesaid, respectively, to the board of war, and duplicates to the commissary-general.

Resolved, That the sums of money above mentioned be paid into the the treasury of the United States, in four equal quarterly payments, and that the first payment be made on the first day of May, 1781.

Resolved, That pork be received from any state, in lieu of beef, or beef in lieu of pork, in quantities proportioned to the prices annexed to each, by a resolution of Congress of the 25th of February last:

That continental rum, or other spirits suitable for the army, be received in lieu of West-India rum, in proportion

tion to the prices aſſigned to each by the ſaid reſolutions.

That Indian meal, well ſifted or bolted, be received in lieu of flour, in the proportion of one pound and an half of the former for one pound of the latter, to be iſſued to the army in the ſame proportion; provided that no Indian meal be thus commutable after the firſt day of March, without the approbation of the officer commanding in the department.

Reſolved, That if it ſhall appear, on an adjuſtment of the quotas of the ſeveral ſtates, that any ſtate has ſupplied more than its due proportion in value, every ſuch ſtate ſhall be paid the value of the ſurplus at the rates aforeſaid, in ſpecie, with intereſt at ſix per centum per annum, from the time ſuch ſurplus ſhall have been depoſited as above directed; and every ſtate which ſhall have failed to ſupply its due proportion, ſhall be charged with the deficiency at the rates aforeſaid, and the like intereſt thereon, from the time that the ſame ought to have been depoſited.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a conſul to reſide in France, and the ballots being taken,

William Palfrey was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Walker.

MONDAY, *November* 6, 1780.

The delegates for Connecticut laid before Congreſs the credentials of their appointment, which were read.

Reſolved, That the partizan corps commanded by major Lee, in future have two field officers, a lieutenant-colonel and a major.

Reſolved, That major Lee be and hereby is promoted, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in the army of the United States, retaining the command of his preſent corps:

That the farther arrangement of his ſaid corps be referred to the commander in chief, to take order.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the board of treaſury, on the memorial of R. Pomeroy, delivered in a report: whereupon,

Reſolved, That, in the liquidation of the accounts of R. Pomeroy, ſole commiſſioner for ſettling and paying the arrears of cloathing for the army in 1777, the board of treaſury be authoriſed to allow him a ſalary after the rate of

of twelve hundred dollars per annum, to be computed from March 6th, 1779, being the time of his appointment to office, to the 14th of this inſtant November; and that the balance be paid to him in bills of the emiſſion purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th of March laſt, and a warrant, reported accordingly, in his favour, on John Lawrence, Eſq. commiſſioner of the continental loan-office in the ſtate of Connecticut.

Ordered, That the board of treaſury charge the honorable Arthur Lee, Eſq. in their books, with the monies ſupplied him by Mr. John Bradford: that ſo much of their report as relates to colonel George Morgan's accounts, be re-committed, and that the board be informed,

That the intereſt heretofore paid on loan-office certificates, under the reſolutions of Congreſs, previous to the 28th of June laſt, was paid and received as full compenſation for intereſt due, agreeably to the ſaid reſolutions, that all money loaned under the ſaid reſolutions was paid in on a dependence that the ſaid reſolutions would be complied with; and therefore that no retroſpect in additional intereſt, where the intereſt has been duly paid agreeably to the reſolutions aforeſaid, ought to take place, but that from and after the 28th June laſt, all intereſt on loan-office certificates be paid agreeably to the reſolution of June 28th, on which the table for aſcertaining the value of money loaned is founded.

THURSDAY, *November* 9, 1780.

A memorial of the reverend James Sproat and Elihu Spencer was read; whereupon

Reſolved, That the hoſpital chaplains having been diſcontinued, the commander in chief be and hereby is directed to appoint brigade chaplains from the army, from time to time to attend the eſtabliſhed hoſpitals.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon

Ordered, That the board of war take order for the payment of the three horſes reported to be purchaſed for the uſe of lieutenant-colonel Lee.

Reſolved, That the officers of cavalry be enjoined to make no purchaſes of horſes on public account without the order of Congreſs.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, *November* 10, 1780:

Resolved, That Congreſs approve of the orders given by the commander in chief to brigadier-general Clinton, to ſupply the Canadian families reſiding in the ſtate of New-York with a ration for each individual; and that the governor of the ſaid ſtate be requeſted to cauſe an enquiry to be made into their circumſtances to take them under his protection, and to give them ſuch further aſſiſtance, at the expence of the United States, as he ſhall judge neceſſary.

Reſolved, That the accounts of captain Traverſie, for ſervices done for the United States, by order of major-general Gates, be paid, and that the board of treaſury liquidate his accounts; and that a warrant iſſue on the treaſurer for the balance which ſhall be found due to him.

The board of admiralty, to whom was referred a letter of the 1ſt from the miniſter of France, ſetting forth the ſeveral inconveniencies reſulting from the abuſe the Britiſh make of papers or clearances they take in American prizes, delivered in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the governors or preſidents of the ſeveral ſtates, who grant commiſſions for private veſſels of war, that on the back of the commiſſion there be inſerted, a minute deſcription of the perſons of the captain and his lieutenant with their age ſtature, complexion, &c. reſpectively certified by the governor or preſident under his ſeal of office.

That where commiſſions, commonly called letters of marque and repriſal, are granted to armed veſſels going on mercantile voyages, the maſter and his chief mate be required to underſign their clearances, in the preſence of the naval officer of the port, who is alſo to inſert on the back of the clearance, a minute deſcription of the perſons of the maſter and chief mate, with their age, ſtature, complexions, &c. reſpectively, and to certify the ſame under his ſignature and ſeal of office.

Reſolved, That the ſalary of John Lawrance, as judge advocate, be ſettled at the rate of ſixty dollars per month, from the time of his appointment to the 27th of March 1778, and from that day to the firſt of Auguſt laſt, at the rate of ſeventy-five dollars per month: That the depreciation on his pay ſhall be adjuſted on the ſame principles as are directed

rected with respect to that part of the line of the army which is to be provided for by Congress: that from the first day of August last, his pay and appointments be one hundred and forty dollars per month, two rations per day, exclusive of what is allowed to the office by the arrangement of the quartermaster's department:

That Mr. Edwards, besides his pay as a lieutenant, shall be entitled to an addition of fifteen dollars per month, as deputy judge advocate, and that Mr. Strang shall in all respects, excepting the rank of lieutenant, be entitled to the pay and appointments provided for Mr. Edwards, for the time he hath or shall continue to execute the office of deputy judge advocate.

Resolved, That the commissioners of the continental loan-offices in the respective states, be and hereby are directed to forward to the continental treasury at Philadelphia, all such continental bills of credit as may have been from time to time lodged in their offices, pursuant to the act of Congress of the 18th day of March last, having first cancelled them in the mode prescribed by the resolution of the 1st day of September last, that they may be examined and burned.

Resolved, That the commander in chief be, and hereby is fully authorised and directed to cause all horses in the army, whether of public or of private property, to be immediately removed from thence, which in his opinion are not absolutely necessary to be retained for public use:

That all horses belonging to officers, for which forage is allowed, shall, in case they are removed beyond the distance from which long forage is brought to the army, be furnished with their rations of forage during the winter, or an equivalent in money paid for the same, if kept at the expence of the owners:

That the quartermaster general take immediate measures for removing all horses, the property of the United States, which, in the opinion of the commander in chief, can be spared from the army, into some one or more of the said states where he can provide the said horses with forage on reasonable terms:

That, if it be deemed preferable by the commander in chief, that a proportion of the public horses should be disposed of for draft oxen, to be provided for the ensuing campaign

campaign, he be authoriſed to direct the quartermaſter general to effect the ſame, in ſuch manner as may be moſt beneficial to the public ſervice:

That the quartermaſter general immediately apply to the executive authority of the ſtates neareſt the quarters of the main army, to furniſh ſuch quantities of forage as may be in their power, to enable him to lay up proper magazines for the uſe of the army, and that he alſo apply to the more diſtant ſtates to furniſh the intermediate poſts with forage for the purpoſe of tranſporting proviſions and ſtores to the army, and provide forage for the horſes removed from the army:

That, as ſoon as the foregoing reſolutions for the removal of the horſes in camp are carried into effect, the commander in chief cauſe returns to be made to the board of war, of all horſes, both of public and private property, kept in camp at the public expence, and alſo of thoſe removed, noting at what places kept and on what buſineſs employed.

MONDAY, *November* 13, 1780.

A letter of the 7th from governor Jefferſon was read, incloſing a letter of the 1ſt from major-general Gates, with a particular account of the victory obtained by the militia over the enemy at King's Mountain on the 7th of October laſt; whereupon

Reſolved, That Congreſs entertain a high ſenſe of the ſpirited and military conduct of colonel Campbell, and the officers and privates of the militia under his command, diſplayed in the action of October 7th, in which a complete victory was obtained over ſuperior numbers of the enemy, advantageouſly poſted on King's Mountain in the ſtate of North-Carolina; and that this reſolution be publiſhed by the commanding officer of the ſouthern army in general orders.

TUESDAY *November* 14, 1780.

Reſolved, That Congreſs approve the mode ſuggeſted by the commander in chief, of incorporating the remainder of the men of the late brigadier-general Pulaski's legion,

gion, and as many of the officers as there are vacancies for, into colonel Armand's corps; and that a return be made to the board of war of the deficiency of that corps, that meaſures may be taken to compleat it according to the late eſtabliſhment; and that lieutenant-colonel Lee make a return of the deficiency of his corps, for the ſame purpoſe.

That the commander in chief be directed to lay before Congreſs a return of the officers of the engineering department, including thoſe of the companies of ſappers and miners, and diſtinguiſhing ſuch as, in his judgment, it will be neceſſary to retain in ſervice, in order that the officers of that department, who ſhall be continued in ſervice, may be put on an equal eſtabliſhment with the officers of the line, and that proviſion may be made for ſuch as ſhall be reduced.

Reſolved, That the clauſe of the letter from the commander in chief of the 7th, which reſpects the laying in magazines of proviſions contiguous to the army while the ſeaſon admits of tranſportation, be forwarded to the executives of the ſtates of Pennſylvania, Delaware and Maryland; that they be informed the efforts of thoſe ſtates are become the more eſſential from the deſtruction of the grain upon the weſtern frontiers of the ſtate of New-York in the late incurſion of the enemy; and

That they be earneſtly required to urge forward, without loſs of time, as great a proportion of the proviſions aſſigned to their quotas as can be procured, that the army may no longer be expoſed to want, or Congreſs to complaints, which it is out of their power to redreſs.

And whereas it is repreſented by the commander in chief, that the enemy at New-York derive great ſupplies of proviſions from a trade with the adjacent ſtates, and that the penalty of this criminal commerce, by the laws now exiſting, is either ſo ſlight or ſo little attended to, that it does not prevent the practice: and that by theſe means the enemy have often been enabled to bear the diſappointment of the arrival of their proviſion fleets, and to avoid the diſtreſs which they muſt have experienced had the reſources of the country been effectually cut off from them: and whereas moſt nations have made it capital for their ſubjects to furniſh the enemy with proviſions and military ſtores during war:

Reſolved,

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates, by whom it hath not already been done, to inflict capital puniſhment on all ſuch perſons as ſhall, directly or indirectly, ſupply the enemy with proviſions or military or naval ſtores: and that the moſt effectual meaſures be adopted by the reſpective ſtates for the vigorous execution of ſuch laws.

WEDNESDAY, *November* 15, 1780.

Reſolved, That the ſalaries of the officers on the civil liſt, as fixed by the reſolution of the 13th and 25th of September laſt, ſhall have retroſpect from that day to the 2d of November, 1778: that the value of all monies and articles received on account of ſalaries ſince the ſaid 2d day of November, ſhall be accounted for and aſcertained, agreeable to the reſolutions of the 28th of June laſt: and that the balances ſhall be paid in the bills of credit emitted purſuant to the reſolution of the 18th day of March, 1780, any former reſolution to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Ordered, That the board of treaſury take immediate meaſures for compleating the ſettlement of the accounts of William Palfrey, late paymaſter general, agreeably to his requeſt, that he may forthwith proceed to the execution of the office to which he was appointed on the 4th inſtant: that in the adjuſtment of his accounts an allowance be made for his pay and ſubſiſtance, at the rate fixed by Congreſs, before the firſt day of September, 1777, upon the principle eſtabliſhed in the reſolution of this day:

That Mr. Audibert be allowed, for his ſervices as firſt clerk in the office of paymaſter general, five hundred dollars per annum; and that a ſettlement of his accounts be accordingly made by the board of treaſury on the principle above mentioned.

THURSDAY *November* 16, 1780.

A letter of the 10th from Charles Stewart, commiſſary-general of iſſues, was read, reſpecting the reſignation and ſettlement of the account of James Gray, deputy commiſſary

miſſary general at Albany, and propoſing that James Gamble, who is now in the department with the grand army, may be appointed to conduct the buſineſs heretofore under the charge of Mr. Gray, until the ſettlement of Mr. Gray's accounts; whereupon

Reſolved, That Congreſs approve of the ſaid propoſal: that the ſaid commiſſary general be directed to carry the ſame into effect, and Mr. Gray ſettle his accounts without loſs of time.

MONDAY, *November* 20, 1780.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee on governor Jefferſon's letter of the 7th, and thereupon

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the governor of Virginia, to cauſe the priſoners taken at King's Mountain to be ſecured in ſuch manner and at ſuch places as he may judge proper:

That a liſt of the names of the tory priſoners be taken, diſtinguiſhing the ſtates, county or diſtrict to which they ſeverally belong, and tranſmitted to the executive of their ſeveral ſtates, who are requeſted to take ſuch order reſpecting them as the public ſecurity and the laws of the reſpective ſtates may require.

TUESDAY, *November* 21, 1780.

Reſolved, That a member be elected for the board of war;

The member choſen Mr. Cornell.

THURSDAY, *November* 23, 1780.

Mr. J. Root, a delegate for the ſtate of Connecticut, attended and took his ſeat.

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury furniſh the honorable Ralph Izard, with bills of exchange, out of thoſe already ordered to be drawn on doctor Franklin and Mr. Jay, to the amount of fifty-two thouſand one hundred and thirteen livres, being the balance of his account, as accepted by Congreſs on the 11th of Auguſt laſt; thirty thouſand

livres

livres thereof to be on Mr. Jay, and the remainder on doctor Franklin.

Resolved, That the honorable John Adams be informed of this transaction, which is to supercede the orders given to the honorable Henry Laurens, on the 11th of August last, for the payment of the said balance of fifty-two thousand one hundred and thirteen livres to Mr. Izard.

The board of war, to whom was referred the petition of captain Joseph Traversi, report,

That it is inexpedient to give him any military rank in the army of the United States:

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

FRIDAY, *November* 24, 1780.

Mr. Clymer, a delegate for the state of Pennsylvania, attended and produced the credentials of the delegates for that state, which were read.

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter from colonel Tupper, delivered in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the letter of the 6th instant, from colonel Benjamin Tupper, requesting payment for fifty-five stand of arms, detained by Colonel Fellows from the men of the 8th Massachusetts regiment, at the close of the year 1775, be referred to the executive of Massachusetts-Bay, to examine into the nature of the claim, and, if equitable, to take order for the payment of the same on account of the United States.

Ordered, That doctor Shippen, director of the hospitals, repair to head-quarters, and put himself under the orders of the commander in chief.

SATURDAY, *November* 25, 1780.

A bill of exchange was presented to Congress, drawn on the honorable John Hancock, president of Congress, by Samuel Chew, in favor of the order of Michael Hendrick Lesten, expressed for the sum of six hundred and thirty-two guilders, expressed to be for sundries supplied for the brigantine Resistance, dated at Demerary, December 8, 1777:

Ordered, That the same be referred to the board of admiralty, to take order.

Resolved,

Reſolved, That all the artificers in the department of military ſtores in Pennſylvania, be removed to Carliſle, and that in future only an iſſuing ſtore and an elaboratory for fixing ammunition be kept in Philadelphia.

That general Waſhington detach a field officer of artillery to take the command and ſuperintend the buſineſs at Carliſle, and under the orders of the board of war.

That the commiſſary general of purchaſes, be directed to form a ſufficient magazine of proviſions at Carliſle for the ſupply of the poſt.

That the board of treaſury take immediate meaſures for furniſhing ſuch ſums of money as ſhall be neceſſary for ſupplying the department of military ſtores, agreeably to an eſtimate approved by the board of war.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee on the letter of the 12th from Jonathan Bryan, which is in the words following :

That the ſeveral matters ſtated in his letter appear to be true, and therefore from the particular ſituation of Mr. Bryan, and in conſideration of the hardſhips he has ſuffered by a long captivity and removal far from his family and friends, at his advanced period of life ; they recommend, that Mr. Bryan be reimburſed fourteen hundred dollars, advanced by him in March 1778, for the uſe of the troops in Georgia, according to the value of the money at that time ; that he alſo be paid, forty-three pounds ten ſhillings ſterling, on account, being one half of the value of the two boats at the time they were furniſhed for the uſe of the army ; and that it be referred to the board of treaſury to take order.

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

MONDAY, *November* 27, 1780.

Reſolved, That the board of admiralty be and hereby are authoriſed to enter into ſuch contracts as they, in their diſcretion, ſhall think fit, for the purpoſe of diſpatching the frigate Trumbull on a cruiſe, not to exceed ſix months, for the protection of trade and annoyance of the enemy, without loſs of time.

Additional inſtructions to the captains and commanders of all ſhips of war and private armed veſſels who ſhall have commiſſions or letters of marque and repriſal.

1ſt. You ſhall permit all neutral veſſels freely to navigate on the high ſeas or coaſts of America, except ſuch as are employed in carrying contraband goods or ſoldiers to the enemies of theſe United States.

2d. You ſhall not ſeize or capture any effects belonging to the ſubjects of belligerent powers on board neutral veſſels, except contraband goods.

3d. The term contraband ſhall be confined to thoſe articles which are expreſsly declared to be ſuch in the treaty of amity and commerce of February 6th, 1778, between theſe United States and his moſt chriſtian majeſty, namely, arms, great guns, bombs with their fuſes and other things belonging to them, cannon balls, gun powder, match, pikes, ſwords, lances, ſpears, halberts, morters, petards, grenadoes, ſalt-petre, muskets, musket-balls, bucklers, helmets, breaſt-plates, coats of mail, and the like kind of arms proper for arming ſoldiers, musket reſts, belts, horſes with their furniture, and all other warlike inſtruments whatever.

4th. That all commiſſions, bonds and inſtructions ſhall be conformable to the preceding regulations: And if any thing ſhall be done or willingly ſuffered to be done, contrary thereto, the offender ſhall not only forfeit his commiſſion and be liable to an action for breach of the condition of the bond, but be reſponſible to the party grieved for damages ſuſtained by ſuch malverſation.

5th. Theſe inſtructions, the principles, on which they are grounded, and the act of Congreſs of the 5th day of October laſt, ſhall ſerve as a rule of proceedings in the United States on the legality of prizes.

TUESDAY, *November* 28, 1780.

A letter of this day from Mr. Motte, member of the board of treaſury, was read, ſtating, that on examining the certificates, it appears, that of the fourteen hundred dollars, reported in favour of Mr. Bryan, eight hundred were advanced by him on the 9th of March 1777, and ſix hundred on the 2d of March 1778,

Ordered, that it be referred to the board of treaſury to take order.

Ordered, That the commander in chief, the commanding officer

officer in the ſouthern department, the inſpector general, the adjutant-general, and the commanding officer of each ſtate's line, reſpectively, be ſupplied with the journals of Congreſs for the uſe of the army.

Some doubts having ariſen in the minds of the general officers, whether the reſolution of the 21ſt of October laſt, granting half-pay for life to the officers who ſhall remain in ſervice to the end of the war, was meant to extend to them:

Reſolved, That the ſaid half pay for life be extended to all major-generals and brigadier-generals, who ſhall continue in ſervice to the end of the war:

That the reſolution of the 21ſt October was ſo meant and intended.

WEDNESDAY, *November* 29, 1780.

Mr. Wolcott, a delegate for the ſtate of Connecticut, attended and took his ſeat.

Reſolved, That the act of Congreſs, of the 8th of January laſt, providing for the payment of officers horſes killed in action, be extended to ſuch officers intitled to keep them, who ſhall have their horſes wounded and diſabled in action; provided the horſes ſo wounded and diſabled be delivered to the department of the quartermaſter generel.

Reſolved, That two commiſſioners be appointed to act, in conjunction with the treaſurer, in examining, counting and burning the continental bills of credit paid in by the ſeveral loan-officers, to be deſtroyed under the direction of the board of treaſury:

That the treaſurer and commiſſioners aforeſaid, take proper care to ſelect all counterfeits, if any may happen to be among the bills ſo brought in to be deſtroyed:

THURSDAY, *November* 30, 1780.

The committee to whom was referred a letter from the board of war of November 27th, delivered in a report; whereupon

Reſolved, That the ſum of four thouſand dollars in ſpecie, now in the hands of the treaſurer, be applied to the

uſe

uſe of the officers who are priſoners in Charles-Town, and tranſmitted for the ſupply of the ſaid officers by the flag which is now ready to proceed to South-Carolina; and that bills on our miniſters in Europe, to the amount of the ſaid ſum, be by the board of war returned and depoſited in the hands of the commiſſioner of the continental loan-office for the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Ordered, That the board of treaſury immediately make ſale of part of the aforeſaid bills, ſo depoſited by the board of war, to the amount of one hundred thouſand dollars, to be put into the hands of the board of war, to forward the waggons with ſtores for the uſe of the ſouthern army, and for payment of the artificers ordered to the ſouthward.

Reſolved, That there be a commiſſary-general of purchaſes, whoſe duty ſhall be to purchaſe proviſions under the direction of Congreſs, the commander in chief or board of war: to call upon the principal ſtate agents or commiſſioners for ſuch ſupplies as their reſpective legiſlatures ſhall make proviſion for, and to keep up a regular correſpondence with them, to the end that their proſpects of furniſhing ſuch ſupplies may be fully known; of which correſpondence he ſhall keep a fair and correct regiſter, as well as of every other official tranſaction: to direct the quantities and ſpecies of proviſions to be ſtored in the magazines of the ſeveral ſtates, under the orders of the commander in chief, and cauſe the ſame to be forwarded to the army as occaſion may require; for which purpoſe he is hereby empowered to call on the quartermaſter general, and the deputy quartermaſters for the means of tranſportation: to make monthly returns to the commander in chief and board of war of all perſons employed by him, ſpecifying for what time and on what terms; and of all proviſions received in each month, from whom, from what ſtate, and the quantities delivered to the iſſuing commiſſaries, their names, and at what poſts; alſo of all proviſions remaining on hands, at what magazines and in whoſe care; the returns to be made up to the laſt day of each month, and forwarded as ſoon after as may be: to cauſe all his accounts with the United States to be cloſed annually on the firſt day of January, and laid before the

board

board of treaſury for ſettlement by the firſt day of March enſuing:

That there be a deputy commiſſary of purchaſes for the ſouthern army, appointed by the commiſſary general, whoſe duty ſhall be the ſame with reſpect to that army, as that of the commiſſary general with the main army: he ſhall make his returns to the commanding officer of the ſouthern army, and to the commiſſary general, to whom he ſhall be reſponſible.

The commiſſary general and deputy commiſſary ſhall each appoint one aſſiſtant commiſſary, one ſuperintendant of live ſtock, two clerks, and as many butchers, coopers, drovers and labourers, as may be neceſſary for conducting the buſineſs of the department, and ſhall have power to fix the pay of the butchers, coopers, drovers and labourers, ſubject to the controul of the board of war:

That the pay of the ſeveral officers in the department be in the bills emitted in purſuance of the reſolution of the 18th day of March laſt, as follows:

The commiſſary general one hundred and ſeventy-ſeven dollars per month, three rations for himſelf and ſervants, and forage for two horſes; deputy commiſſary one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, two rations for himſelf and ſervant, and forage for two horſes:

Aſſiſtant commiſſaries ſeventy-five dollars per month, two rations and forage for one horſe:

Superintendant of live ſtock fifty dollars per month, one ration and forage for one horſe:

Clerks forty dollars per month and one ration.

Reſolved, That no officer appointed under the foregoing regulations be entitled to draw pay, unleſs he produce a certificate of his having taken the oaths preſcribed by the reſolution of February 3d, 1778:

Reſolved, That Ephraim Blaine, eſquire, be continued commiſſary general of purchaſes:

That it be recommended to the ſeveral ſtates immediately to inform the commiſſary-general and deputy commiſſary of the names of their principal agents or commiſſioners reſpectively for ſupplying the army, and to oblige them to give information from time to time to the commiſſary-general, or the deputy commiſſary with the ſouthern army, as the caſe may be, of their proſpects, and how far

they

they ſhall be able to comply with their requiſitions ;

That the live ſtock to be furniſhed by the ſeveral ſtates be delivered to ſuch ſtore-keepers, within each ſtate, at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities, as the commiſſary general or deputy commiſſary ſhall direct, under the regulations contained in the act of Congreſs of the 15th of July laſt, for the delivery of all other public property :

That the ſtore-keepers appointed by the deputy quartermaſters be ſubject to the orders of the commiſſary-general, to whom they are to make monthly returns of all their receipts and deliveries, as far as reſpects his department, and in ſuch manner as he ſhall direct :

That all the reſolutions of Congreſs heretofore made, reſpecting the department of the commiſſary-general of purchaſes, be and they are hereby repealed.

FRIDAY, *December* 1, 1780.

Mr. Houſton, one of the delegates for the ſtate of New-Jerſey, laid before Congreſs the credentials of their appointment, which were read.

A report from the board of war was read ; whereupon

Ordered, That the accounts of Samuel Fletcher, late a cloathing agent, employed by the board of war, by virtue of authority veſted in them for the purpoſe by Congreſs, be referred to the board of treaſury, who are hereby directed to take order for the ſettlement thereof, and to report to Congreſs what ought to be allowed as a reaſonable compenſation for his ſervices :

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on the letter from A. Lee ; whereupon

Reſolved, That Mr. Lee be informed, that Congreſs approve of his retaining the picture : that he be further informed, in anſwer to his letter, that there is no particular charge againſt him before Congreſs properly ſupported , and that he be aſſured his recall was not intended to fix any kind of cenſure on his character or conduct abroad :

That the ſame allowance be made to his ſecretary as was made to Mr. Stockton, who acted in that capacity to the honorable William Lee ; and that the other articles ſtated in his accounts, with the vouchers produced, be referred to the board of treaſury for liquidation.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, *December* 4, 1780.

A letter of November 28th from general Washington was read, inclosing a copy of a letter of the 25th of the same month, from major Tallmadge, giving an account of his surprizing and taking fort St. George, on Long-Island, and the garrison.

Resolved, That no officer of the line of the army of the United States, without express authority from Congress for that purpose, make any contract or bargain, or give any orders for the purchase of articles for the use of the troops in the departments of the cloathier general, quartermaster general or commissary general of purchases, except in cases of necessity for provisions and forage for detachments or parties in places where the same cannot be drawn from the public stores or magazines.

Resolved, That, instead of the additional pay allowed to officers in the inspector's department, by the resolution of Congress of the 25th of September last, the following sums be allowed, viz.

To the adjutant-general, as assistant inspector, thirty-five dollars per month:

To an assistant inspector in a separate army, thirty dollars per month:

To a lieutenant colonel, as inspector of a division, twenty-five dollars per month:

To a major, as inspector of a brigade, twenty-five dollars per month.

Resolved, That the corps of Marachaussee be continued upon their former establishment.

Resolved, That Mr. Simeon de Witt be appointed geographer to the army, in the room of Robert Erskine, deceased.

Ordered, That for the future there be only three superintendants of the press, and that Isaac Howell, Peter Thompson and Nathaniel Falconer be continued in office to discharge that business:

That the commissioners to be appointed, for examining, counting and burning the continental bills of credit, as mentioned in the resolution of Congress of the 29th of November last, be allowed at the rate of two ninetieths of a dollar, continental currency, per hundred dollars, or

the

the equivalent thereof in the new bills, or other current money, to be equally divided between them :

That John Biddle and Iſaac Gray be appointed commiſſioners for examining, counting and burning the continental bills of credit, agreeable to the reſolution of November 29th, and that they take an oath or affirmation of office, previous to their entering on the diſcharge of their duty.

Reſolved, That the ſalaries of the officers on the civil liſt, as fixed by the reſolution of the 13th and 25th of September laſt, have retroſpect to September 1ſt, 1777, any thing in the reſolution of November 15th, which gives them a retroſpect only to November 2d, 1778, notwithſtanding.

On motion of the delegates for Pennſylvania,

Reſolved, That Thomas Smith and Richard Bache be appointed commiſſioners, on the part of the United States, either of them to endorſe the bills that ſhall be emitted by the ſtate of Pennſylvania, purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th of March laſt.

TUESDAY, *December* 5, 1780.

A letter of the 4th from David Jackſon, hoſpital ſurgeon, was read, requeſting leave to reſign :

Ordered, That leave be granted.

A letter of the 4th from William Winder, one of the navy board of the middle department, was read, ſtating that he underſtands a reform of the ſaid board has been in contemplation, and requeſting leave to retire, his pay in the mean time ceaſing, until Congreſs ſhall have an opportunity of fixing the new eſtabliſhment.

Ordered, That he have leave to retire till farther orders from Congreſs.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 6, 1780.

Mr. Atlee, a delegate for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

The committee to whom was referred the letter of November 28th from general Waſhington, brought in a report, whereupon Congreſs came to the following reſolution :

While

While Congreſs are ſenſible of the patriotiſm, courage and perſeverance of the officers and privates of their regular forces, as well as of the militia throughout theſe United States, and of the military conduct of the principal commanders in both; it gives them pleaſure to be ſo frequently called upon to confer marks of diſtinction and applauſe for enterprizes which do honor to the profeſſion of arms, and claim a high rank among military atchievements: in this light they view the enterprize againſt fort St. George on Long-Iſland, planned and conducted with wiſdom and great gallantry, by major Tallmadge, of the light dragoons, and executed with intrepidity and compleat ſucceſs by the officers and ſoldiers of his detachment.

Ordered, therefore, That major Tallmadge's report to the commander in chief be publiſhed, with the preceding minute, as a tribute to diſtinguiſhed merit, and in teſtimony of the ſenſe Congreſs entertain of this brilliant ſervice.

Reſolved, That ſuch of the convention troops as are not already removed from the barracks near Charlotteville, in the ſtate of Virginia, remain at that poſt until the farther order of Congreſs.

FRIDAY, *December* 8, 1780.

Mr. J. Montgomery, a delegate for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

SATURDAY, *December* 9, 1780.

Mr. Witherſpoon, a delegate for New-Jerſey, attended and took his ſeat.

Ordered, That the purveyor and apothecary be directed to iſſue medicines and refreſhments neceſſary for the tranſient ſick which may be from time to time under the care of doctor Maus, as is done in the general hoſpital, he making returns of ſuch ſick in the manner directed in the hoſpital regulations to the director, and ſigning receipts for ſuch ſtores as are iſſued to him.

Ordered That doctor Maus report to the commanding officer at the barracks ſuch officers as are appointed to act under him as ſurgeons to the tranſient ſick, in caſe of miſdemeanor, in order that they be tried for miſconduct or neglect of duty by a garriſon court-martial.

Congreſs

Congreſs took into conſideration the report on Mr. Palfrey's letters, and agreed to a draught of a commiſſion and inſtructions to W. Palfrey, as conſul of the United States in France.

Reſolved, That Joſeph Clark and Jonathan Arnold be appointed commiſſioners on the part of the United States, either of them to endorſe the bills that ſhall be emitted by the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th of March laſt.

MONDAY, *December* 11, 1780.

Mr. W. Burnett, a delegate for the ſtate of New-Jerſey, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

TUESDAY, *December* 12, 1780.

Reſolved, That the ſalary of the ſurveyor of the poſt-office be five hundred and eighty-ſix dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, and four dollars per day for his travelling expences while on journies: and that the ſaid yearly pay have retroſpect to the firſt day of September, 1777:

That the depreciation of money, as ſettled on the 28th day of June laſt, be made good, on the pay of the poſt-riders, from the time the ſame was originally fixed, and that for the future their pay be double the ſum they received before the preſent war:

That the rates on poſtage of letters be fixed at half the rates paid at the commencement of the preſent war:

That, for the future, the above allowance and rates be paid in ſpecie, or money emitted in purſuance of the reſolution of the 18th of March laſt, or other money equivalent:

That the poſt-riders to the eaſtward, during their neceſſary ſtay at Fiſh Kill, have their horſes kept in the public ſtables and that a reaſonable deduction be made from their pay for the forage they ſhall be ſupplied with.

Ordered, That the poſt-maſter general lay before the board of treaſury, as ſoon as may be, a ſtate of the accounts and ſums due to the poſt-riders:

That the poſtmaſter general order the poſt-riders to travel,

vel through Connecticut, at a diſtance from the ſea ſhore, in ſuch manner as may render them ſecure from attempts of a like nature with that which lately happened at Stratford, in that State.

Ordered, That bills of exchange, not ſubject to the order of the board of war, drawn on doctor Franklin, agreeably to a reſolution of the 23d day of Auguſt, laſt, be depoſited in the hands of Thomas Smith, commiſſioner of the continental loan-office for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, for ſale, under the directions of the board of treaſury.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee on the letter of June 26th, from the honorable J. Adams; whereupon

Ordered, That the ſaid letter be referred to the committee of foreign affairs, and that they be inſtructed to inform Mr. Adams of the ſatisfaction which Congreſs receive from his induſtrious attention to the intereſts and honor of theſe United States abroad, eſpecially in the tranſactions communicated to them by that letter.

Reſolved, That the commander in chief be directed, if he ſhall judge the poſt at Wyoming neceſſary, to relieve the garriſon there as ſoon as may be, by troops from the continental army not belonging to the lines of Pennſylvania and Connecticut, or citizens of either of the ſaid ſtates; and that the preſent and future garriſon continue to be ſupplied by the commiſſary general from the magazines of the continent, by purchaſe, or out of the quota of proviſions raiſed by any ſtate for the uſe of the continent.

Reſolved, That the ſtate of Pennſylvania be informed of the ſteps Congreſs have taken to remove every ſubject of jealouſy or diſcontent, and that they be requeſted to order the ſupplies which were ſtopped by lieutenant Hunter, on their progreſs to Wyoming, to be immediately forwarded to that garriſon, to relieve its preſent urgent diſtreſſes.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 13, 1780.

A letter of 6th from doctor Bloomfield and doctor Scott, two hoſpital phyſicians, was read, incloſing their commiſſions, and deſiring that their reſignations be accepted.

Ordered, That their reſignations be accepted.

THURSDAY, *December* 14, 1780.

Ordered, That captain Job Sumner be informed, in an-

ſwer to his memorial of the 17th of laſt month, that Congreſs, in their reſolution of April 7th, 1779, meant to give him the rank of a captain in the army at large from the firſt day of July, 1776, in confirmation of the appointment made by general Schuyler; but that no alteration was intended to be made in the line of the ſtate to which he belonged, in which he ſhould take his promotion, as if he had not left his regiment, and entered on board the armed veſſels.

Ordered, That the reſignation of John Lawrance, commiſſioner of the continental loan-office for the ſtate of Connecticut, be accepted.

Reſolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the ſtate of Connecticut, to appoint a commiſſioner to ſuperintend the loan-office in that ſtate, in the room of Mr. John Lawrance, reſigned.

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury, be and hereby are enabled to make a final ſettlement with William Palfrey, late pay maſter general, upon the principles of their report of this day, and upon ſuch final ſettlement, to grant the ſaid William Palfrey a quietus, under the ſeal of the board of treaſury.

FRIDAY, *December* 15, 1780.

Mr. Burke, a delegate for the ſtate of North-Carolina, attended and took his ſeat.

Ordered, That the board of treaſury, in adjuſting the ſalary of Arthur Lee, eſquire, compute the ſame from the 15th day of December, 1776, to the 25th day of March, 1780.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon

Reſolved, That monſieur Inacice Penet, have the rank of cornet, in the partizan corps commanded by colonel Armand, in the army of the United States.

TUESDAY, *December* 19, 1780.

Mr. James M. Varnum, a delegate for the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, attended and produced his credentials.

Mr.

Mr. H. Wynkoop, a delegate for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

Mr. Bland laid before Congreſs a letter from the governor of Virginia, dated November 17th, 1780.

On motion of Mr. Madiſon, ſeconded by Mr. Bland:

Ordered, That ſo much of the ſaid letter as reſpects the receiving into the continental treaſury, ſpecie, at the rate of ſeventy-five continental dollars for one of ſpecie, be referred to the board of treaſury, and that they be directed to have the tranſaction ſtated in their books, and in the books of the treaſurer, in ſuch manner that the ſtate of Virginia may not be included in it.

WEDNESDAY, *December*, 20, 1780.

On motion of Mr. Bee, ſeconded by Mr. Mathews:

Ordered, That the treaſurer pay to the board of war the balance of ſilver and gold in his hands, and that in the ſettlement of his accounts, he have credit in continental currency, according to the rate of exchange at which he received the ſaid ſilver and gold.

THURSDAY, *December* 21, 1780.

A letter of this day from J. Laurens was read:

Reſolved, That a committee of three be appointed to take into conſideration the caſe of the honorable Henry Laurens, made a priſoner on his paſſage to Europe, and ſaid to be committed to the tower of London, on ſuſpicion of high treaſon, and to report thereon;

The members Mr. Duane, Mr. Witherſpoon, Mr. Burke.

Ordered, That the preſident write to our miniſters plenipotentiary at the court of Verſailles and Madrid, deſiring them to apply to the courts at which they reſpectively reſide, to uſe means for obtaining the releaſe and exchange of the honorable Henry Laurens.

The committee on certain bills of exchange, drawn on the preſident of Congreſs by a perſon ſubſcribing himſelf baron de Wulffen, brought in a report; whereupon

Reſolved, That two bills of exchange, the one dated the 3d of Auguſt laſt, for ſeven hundred and ninety-four guilders and ten ſtivers, and the other the 9th of the ſame

month,

month, for one hundred guilders, bank money; and ſigned baron de Wulffen, both drawn on the preſident and members of Congreſs, in favour of meſſieurs John de Neufville and ſon, of Amſterdam, and expreſſed to be for value received from them for the drawer's expences, and for his embarking, and tendered to the preſident, be proteſted; but that, in conſideration of meſſieurs de Neufville and ſon having accepted of ſeveral of the bills of exchange drawn by Congreſs on the honorable Henry Laurens, Eſq. in his abſence, and for the honor of Congreſs, the board of treaſury be and hereby are directed to take up the ſaid bills (paying the amount thereof to the preſent holders) for the honor of monſieurs de Neuville and ſon, who have endorſed them, and charge the ſame to their account in the treaſury books, and that they inform thoſe gentlemen of this tranſaction.

FRIDAY, *December* 22, 1780.

A letter of the 15th from general Waſhington was read; whereupon

Reſolved, That the paragraph of the letter from the commander in chief, of the 15th inſtant, which points out the preſſing neceſſity of effectual meaſures for recruiting the army to its full complement, be immediately communicated to the reſpective legiſlatures or executives; and they are earneſtly required, by the moſt decided and vigorous exertions, not only to urge forward the levying their reſpective quotas of troops without loſs of time, but to furniſh the ſupplies of proviſions and money aſſigned for their ſupport, with ſuch punctuality as will put the commander in chief in a condition, with the co-operation of our ally, under the divine bleſſing, to compel the enemy to relinquiſh their object of ſubjugating theſe ſtates, and to ſecure to us an honorable and permanent peace: and Congreſs once more remind the ſtates, that the public ſafety eſſentially depends on their complying, without reſerve or delay, with the meaſures adopted for an active and deciſive campaign.

SATURDAY, *December* 23, 1780.

Ordered, That the continental boats at or upon the river

ver Suſquehannah, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, be expoſed to ſale for caſh or commiſſaries or quartermaſter's certificates, as may be moſt for public advantage.

TUESDAY, *December* 26, 1780.

Ordered, That the preſident write to the executive of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, requeſting their aſſiſtance in manning and fitting the Alliance for ſea, without loſs of time.

A letter of the 7th from John Warren was read, ſignifying his acceptance of the office of hoſpital phyſician.

A letter of November 25th from John Welles and Edward Chinn, was read, ſignifying their acceptance of the office of commiſſioners of an extra chamber of accounts.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 27, 1780.

Reſolved, That Thomas Smith, commiſſioner of the continental loan-office for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, be and hereby is authoriſed and directed to pay to the paymaſter of the board of war and ordnance, all the ſpecie he is poſſeſſed of, not exceeding ſixteen hundred and eighty-ſeven dollars and 30-90ths of a dollar, ariſing from the ſale of bills of exchange on the miniſters of the United States in Europe, in order that the ſame may be tranſmitted by the flag now ready to ſail to Charles-Town, for the uſe of the priſoners of war there.

The board of treaſury report, that they have received a letter of the 9th from Edward Chinn, one of the commiſſioners of accounts for the northern department, informing them of the death of John Welles, the other commiſſioner of the extra chamber of accounts, appointed by Congreſs the 13th of October laſt, for that deparment; whereupon

Ordered, That to-morrow be aſſigned for electing a commiſſioner of the extra chamber, in the room of Mr. Welles, deceaſed.

Reſolved, That a commiſſioner of the board of war be appointed, to act during the abſence of colonel Pickering, and that to-morrow be aſſigned for the election.

Ordered, That bills of exchange, out of thoſe already drawn on doctor Franklin, to the amount of eighty thouſand

ſand livres tournois, be put into the hands of the board of war, for the purpoſe of purchaſing a quantity of woollen cloth and blankets for the army.

THURSDAY, *December* 28, 1780.

Reſolved, That a commiſſioner be appointed for ſettling accounts in the ſouthern army, and that to-morrow be aſſigned for electing the ſame.

Reſolved, That Congreſs approve the appointment made by major-general Greene, of lieutenant-colonel Carrington to be deputy quartermaſter general for the ſouthern army.

Ordered, That colonel Middleton's report of the action between general Sumpter and colonel Tarleton on the 20th of November laſt, and major general Smallwood's of December 6th, which were encloſed in major-general Greene's letter, be referred to the committee of intelligence.

Reſolved, That the board of admiralty take order for fitting out the Alliance frigate, for the purpoſe of conveying the honorable J. Laurens to ſome port in France.

FRIDAY, *December* 29, 1780.

Mr. S. Johnſton, a delegate for North-Carolina, attended and took his ſeat.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of an auditor of accounts for the ſouthern army, and the ballots being taken,

Mr. John S. Dart was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Bee.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a commiſſioner of the extra chamber of accounts, in the room of Mr. Welles, deceaſed, and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Leonard Ganſevort was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Floyd.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a commiſſioner of the board of war, to act during the abſence of colonel Pickering, and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Ezekiel Cornell was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Sullivan.

Reſolved, That the commander in chief be and hereby is fully authoriſed and impowered to agree to an exchange of priſoners with the commander in chief of the Britiſh forces

forces, in ſuch manner as he ſhall think proper, always keeping in view the former reſolutions of Congreſs reſpecting the exchange of the priſoners under the capitulation of Charles-Town and fort Moultrie:

That the adjuſtment of the accounts between the United States and the Britiſh are to be referred to commiſſioners to be ſettled, and that the exchange of priſoners be not delayed on that account.

Reſolved, That a committee of three be appointed to collect and cauſe to be publiſhed, two hundred correct copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, the Alliance between theſe United States and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, with the conſtitutions or forms of government of the ſeveral ſtates, to be bound together in boards.

The members Mr. Bee, Mr. Witherſpoon and Mr. Wolcott.

INDEX

TO

VOLUME VI.

A

	Page
ABUSES reſpecting proviſions, &c. order reſpecting,	169
Accounts, outſtanding, in ſtaff departments, meaſures taken to have ſettled,	86
to be ſettled without delay,	206
auditors of, at the army, additional rations allowed to	215
chamber of, Mr. Nathaniel Mumford accepts the office of commiſſioner of,	21
chambers of, commiſſioners appointed,	88
chambers of, and auditors power of treaſury board over,	99
James M'Call, eſquire, choſen commiſſioner of,	152
extra chamber of, appointed and pay allowed,	85
commiſſioners of, appointed,	88.214
between the United States and individual ſtates cannot at preſent be liquidated,	98
Adams, hon. John, to accept bills of exchange drawn on the honorable Henry Laurens,	222
his conduct approved,	251
Admiralty, board of, to report expediency of ſtopping pay, &c. of officers not employed,	16
Wm. Whipple, eſquire, declines the office of commiſſioner of,	39
Thomas Waring declines office of commiſſioner of,	44
ſeal for,	68
to fit out veſſels of war, now in port,	78
and provide for repairing damages of the fleet of our ally,	79
to ſell the ſloop Weſt-Florida,	84
commiſſioners of, appointed,	98
to take meaſures to gain intelligence of the arrival, &c. of the enemy's veſſels,	164

Admiralty,

Page

Admiralty, to take charge of prizes brought into Pennſylvania, 167
to fit out the frigate Trumbull for a cruize, 241
Agents, for prizes in Pennſylvania, diſcharged, 167
ſtate, to make monthly returns of proviſions, &c. 220
Aids de camp, appointed before May 27th, 1778, order reſpecting commiſſions to, 30
Alliance frigate, to be fitted out for ſea without delay, 256
Allowances, additional, to the army, to be conſidered in final ſettlement, 36
Anderſon, Mr. Robert, oath of, reſpecting the forgery of his name, to be tranſmitted to the executive of Maryland, 146
farther order reſpecting, 160
Andre, virtuous captors of, JOHN PAULDING, DAVID WILLIAMS, and ISAAC VAN VERT, honoured and rewarded, 224
Appeal, from the Maſſachuſetts admiralty court, reſpecting the ſhip Le Vern, 29
from admiralty court of North-Carolina reſpecting ſhip Dove, 69
from Maſſachuſetts, reſpecting Sandwich packet, 76
Appeals, Mr. Elſworth added to committee on, 5
court of, eſtabliſhed, and where to be held 14
judges of appointed, 17
their ſalaries, 182
form of, commiſſions to, judges of, 21
Wm. Paca, eſquire, accepts the office of judge of, 26
George Wythe, eſquire, declines the office of judge of, 44
Cyrus, Griffin, eſquire, appointed judge of, 62
accepts conditionally, 64
Titus Hoſmer, eſquire, accepts as judge of, 68
ſtile of the court, and regulations reſpecting, 75
Appointed, Mr. Galvan, major, and to act in the inſpectorſhip, 8
Meſſrs. Ludiman and Buffault, lieutenants in col. Armand's corps, 14

Appointed

Page

Appointed Mr. Chriſtian Bryman, cornet in ditto, 14
Mr. Joſeph Pennel, clerk and paymaſter to the navy-board in the middle diſtrict, 20
Rev. Henry Purcell, chaplain to general Huger's brigade, 21
Meſſrs. Nevin, Bebee, Murray and Du Val, captains of ſappers and miners, 23
Meſſrs. Gilliland, Buſhnel and Cleveland, captain-lieutenants of ditto, *ibid*
Mr. Welch, lieutenant of ditto, *ibid*
Samuel Hodgſon, eſquire, deputy commiſſary general of military ſtores, 27
Chevalier Bonnevalle, to rank of enſign, 38
Chev. de Fontevereaux, lieutenant of dragoons in colonel Armand's corps, 40
Mr. Charles Lee, ſecretary to the board of treaſury, 51
Mr. Louis Joſeph Gill, an Indian chief, major, 52
Colonel Joſeph Ward, commiſſary general of priſoners, 57
Rev. Mr. Samuel Blair, chaplain to artillery brigade, 72
Cyrus Griffin, eſquire, judge of court of appeals, 62
Monſ. de Corny, lieutenant-colonel of cavalry by brevet, 83
Meſſrs. Peter Fell, and George Meaſam, commiſſioners of chambers of accounts, 88
Meſſrs. Joſeph Bullock and Jonathan Burral, commiſſioners of extra chambers of accounts, *ibid*
William Ellery and Thomas Woodford, eſquires, commiſſioners of board of admiralty, 98
Monſ. du Conture, cornet in col. Armand's corps, 100
Rev. Mr. Robert M'Mordie, chaplain firſt Pennſylvania brigade, 128

Appointed

Appointed Mr. Moore Furman, deputy quarter-maſter general in New-Jerſey, pro tempore,
Mr. Abraham Vandyke, lieutenant of marines on board the Saratoga, 148
Charles Pettit, eſquire, aſſiſtant quartermaſter general, 149
James M'Call, eſquire, commiſſioner of chamber of accounts, 152
Timothy Pickering, eſquire, quarter-maſter general, 155
Mr. Abraham Skinner, commiſſary general of priſoners, 183
Doctor Maus, ſurgeon to invalid corps, 212
Meſſrs. John Wells and Edward Chinn, commiſſioners of extra chambers of accounts, 214
William Palfrey, eſquire, conſul to reſide in France, 232
Meſſrs. John Biddle and Iſaac Gray, commiſſioners to examine and burn bills, 248
Mr. Simeon De Witt, geographer to the army, 247
Monſieur, Inace Penet, cornet in colonel Armand's corps, 252
Lieutenant colonel Carrington, deputy quartermaſter general in ſouthern department, 256
Mr. J. S. Dart, auditor of accounts for ſouthern army, *ibid*
Mr. Leonard Ganſevort, commiſſioner of extra chamber of accounts, 256
Mr. Ezekiel Cornell, commiſſioner of the board of war, pro tempore, *ibid*
(See farther, Promoted.)
Armand, colonel, applauded, and leave of abſence for a time granted, 27
cannot be promoted, remains of count Pulaski's legion added to his corps, 31. 237

Arms, 5000 to be ſent to North-Carolina, 83
for 10,000 troops, to be forwarded to North-Carolina, *ibid*
Armſtrong, major, leave of abſence to, for recovery of his health, 212
Army, an immediate ſupply of beef to be forwarded to by Connecticut, 6. 8.
ſouthern, meaſures for reinforcing, 38.39.40.89
depreciation to be made up, 53
inexpedient at preſent to make partial reductions in, 79
how to be paid after Auguſt 1, 1780, 164
ſouthern, magazines to be laid up for, and ſuccours ſent to, 89. 90
to be arranged by commanding officer there, 197
of what corps to conſiſt, 223
ſtores to be forwarded to it, 244
new arrangement of, and meaſures to have compleated, 206
Arnold, proceedings of court-martial received, 20
ſentence confirmed, 29
his treaſon and deſertion, information thereof received, 197
his name to be ſtruck out of the liſt of American officers, 210
Arrears of cloathing due to ſoldiers, order reſpecting, 41
Artificers, officers of, allowed ſubſiſtence, 36
in difficult circumſtances, recommended to the ſupreme executive of Pennſylvania, 145
in military ſtore department, to be removed to Carliſle, 247
Artillery and cavalry, promotions in, rule reſpecting, 30
Audibert, Mr. clerk, in paymaſter general's office allowance to, for ſervice, 238

B

Baily, colonel John, anſwer to his memorial, 80
Baldwin, lieut. col. and officers, encreaſed ſubſiſtence to, 36

Page
Baldwin, lieut. col. allowance to, in payment of balance, 36
col. Jeduthun, pay to as colonel of engineers, continued, 224
Bank, formed in Philadelphia, information thereof received, 95
formers of, thanks of Congreſs to, and directions reſpecting it, 96
directors of, requeſted to purchaſe cattle for the army, 184
Barrack-maſter general's department, ſupernumerary officers in, to be diſcharged, 6
aboliſhed, and he to be called to an account, 16
Baylor, col. his and colonel White's regiments to be compleated, 90
Beatty, J. eſquire, commiſſary general of priſoners, reſigns, 51
Beef and pork, ſalted, to be procured for the army by Maſſachuſetts, 186
Beniowsky, baron, his requeſt cannot be complied with, 69
Bermudas, relief afforded to diſtreſſed inhabitants of, 177
Bills of credit, new, to be ſtruck under the direction of the board of treaſury, 46
commiſſioners to endorſe. See ſigners.
meaſures to prevent counterfeiting of, 91
(See continental currency.)
drawn by gen. Lincoln, to be accepted and paid, with intereſt, 49. 104. 105
preſented by W. Turnbull, referred to board board of admiralty, 153
(See farther exchange)
Bingham, Mr. William, bills of exchange ordered for, and his requeſt for leave to return to Philadelphia granted, 40.206
to be indemnified reſpecting the brig Hope, 92
Blaine, Ephraim, eſquire, commiſſary-general of purchaſes, to make returns of ſupplies furniſhed by each ſtate, 220
Blair, Samuel, chaplain to brigade of artillery, 72

Page

Bland, colonel, extra allowance to, while commanding at Charlotte-Ville, 27
Blankets, &c. meaſures to provide for the army, 156
Boards, ſuperintending, have a right to repeal, alter or amend their orders, but not to recal an order ſent, 105
Board of admiralty, ſee admiralty,
of treaſury, to publiſh the determination of Congreſs reſpecting drawing bills of exchange, &c. 5
to report ſalaries for officers who have not had fixed allowance, and alſo who are entitled to commiſſions, and at what rate, 13
to report ſums to be advanced to civil officers in part of ſalary, on new eſtabliſhment, 40
to ſuperintend ſtriking of new bills of credit 46
ſecretary to, Mr. Charles Lee choſen, 51
commiſſioner of, William Denning, eſquire, choſen 62
power of, in finance, and over the chambers of accounts, 99
to rent apartments for accommodation of the treaſury 169
to order ſale of certain bills of exchange and prepare bills to be drawn on doctor Franklin, 171
impowered to ſend the loan-officers certain bills of exchange drawn on the honorable John Jay, 185
to proceed ſpeedily to adjuſt and ſettle outſtanding accounts 206
Board of War to provide expreſſes to forward diſpatches 6
to furniſh Armand with 12 horſes, 8
to take order for preſerving horſes belonging to the ſtates, 54
and board of treaſury to forward troops for relief of Charleſton, 62
to ſend to North-Carolina, arms, &c. for 10,000 men 83
the above order reſtricted, 84
to forward to the ſouthward accoutrements for cavalry *ibid*

Page
Board of war to ſettle the value of rations 85
to continue their attention to eſtimates for quarter-maſter's and purchaſing department, 87
to take care of cloathing imported for the army, 105
to provide ſhot and ſhells, 148
money granted for the purpoſe, 149
to remove unneceſſary officers in the department of commiſſary-general of military ſtores; and arrange the department as they think beſt, 150
to provide for ſubſiſtance of French recruits, 152
to report an eſtimate of ſupplies for ſubſiſtance, cloathing, &c. to priſoners, 157
to report a liſt of the officers not belonging to the quota of any ſtate, and the balance due them, 264
approved in purchaſing cloathing, &c. for priſoners at Charleſton, 222
to purchaſe cloathing for the army, 156
commiſſioner of, pro tempore, Mr. Ezekiel Cornell choſen, members appointed to attend, 256
Boats, federal, at Suſquehannah to be ſold, 254
Bond, to be given by commanders of private ſhips of war, 64
to be ſent to the executives, and when ſigned lodged in the office of ſecretary of Congreſs, 151
Bonnevalle, chev. appointed enſign, 38
Borden, Mr. Joſeph, memorial of, determination reſpecting, 52
Bounty to recruits, 208
Bradford, Mr. John, agent at Boſton, orders to, reſpecting ſnow, Lady Carmel, 90
his conduct reſpecting oznabrigs, &c. approved 160
to ſell canvas in his poſſeſſion, 212
to deliver over all the duck ſuitable for tents, 220
Brig Eagle, captured at Saba, order reſpecting, 50

Page

Broadhead, col. to be ſupported in diſcharge of his duty at For Pitt, 57
to grant commiſſions to faithful Indians, *ibid*
Brown, Mr. Jeſſe, continued expreſs-rider, 49
doctor William, phyſician general, highly approved of, 146
Mr. Joſeph, ſurgeon to the 7th Pennſylvania regiment, leave of abſence granted to, 150
Bryman, Chriſtian, a cornet in Armand's corps, 14
Bryan, Mr. Jonathan, payment in part, for ſervices ordered to, 241
Buffault to have commiſſion of lieutenant in Armand's corps, 14
Bullock, Joſeph, commiſſioner of chamber of accounts declines, 103
Burrall, Jonathan, do. 8

C

Cambden, troops who fought in the action near, thanks of Congreſs to 214
Campbell, Col. and militia applauded for bravery at King's Mountain, 236
Canadians, reſiding in New-York ſtate, their wants to be relieved, 234
Capture, veſſels of war loſt by, regulations reſpecting 24.25
Carliſle, artillery artificers to be removed to, and magazines to be laid in, 241
Carrington, Lieut. Col. Edward, Deputy Quarter-Maſter General to ſouthern army, 256
Cattle, to be furniſhed the army by eaſtern and middle ſtates, 184
by Maryland, 188
by Pennſylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, 221
Cavalry, and artillery promotions in, regulations reſpecting 30
volunteers corps of, to be raiſed in ſouthern ſtates 158
regiments of 207
legionary corps of 219

Page

Cavalry, ſouthern, governor Jefferſon to continue exertions to remount 206
Major Lee's cops of, to proceed to ſouthern army 224
Major Lee's corps of, to have two officers lieut. col. and major, 232
officers of, to purchaſe no horſes on public account without orders of Congreſs 233
Cent. per, two allowed to aſſiſtant purchaſing commiſſaries 3
eight tenths to deputy poſt-maſter general 68
Certificates, received for forage, &c. afforded to the public to be received in taxes 77.175
regulations for iſſuing in the ſtaff department 170
Certificates loan-office, deſtroyed, how to be renewed, 70.145
value of, aſcertained, and rules to be obſerved in paying principal and intereſt, 100
denomination of 4,800,000 dollars, 61
proviſion for payment of intereſt on, 153
new to be prepared, and form of, 178.179
not granted at time of loaning, compenſation made for, 210
retroſpect additional intereſt, not to be paid on; and regulations reſpecting, 233
Chapman, Nathaniel, excuſed from further ſervice, 177
Chaplains of Congreſs, their ſalaries, 182
of brigades to attend hoſpitals 233
Charleſton, South-Carolina, troops to be forwarded for relief of, 62
cauſes of the loſs of, to be enquired into, 97
attention paid to thoſe captivated there, 173
Chaſe, ſhip to be ſold, 181
Cheever, E. excuſed from further ſervice at Springfield, 100
Chinn, Edward, commiſſioner of extra chamber of accounts, 214
Civil liſt, ſalaries of officers in, 18.151.182
to be paid quarterly, 183.215
to have retroſpect, 238.248

Clajon,

Page

Clajon, Mr. W. ſecretary to general Gates, rations allowed to, and money advanced, to proceed to ſouthern army, 159
Clay, Joſeph, bills of exchange made payable to, 164
Clerks, two allowed to commiſſary general of purchaſes, 15
Cloathing, arrears of, due to ſoldiers and priſoners, orders reſpecting, 40.41
office of commiſſioner of, to diſcontinue after ſix months, and accounts for arrearages not exhibited in that time loſt, 49
purchaſe of, by Meſſrs. Otis & Henly approved, 102
imported, to be under the care of the board of war, 105
to be furniſhed to the army as due, and arrearages compenſated for, 209
meaſures for ſupplying with, 221.256
for priſoners at Charleſton to be forwarded, 222
Coan, lieutenant Conally, of Saratoga troops permitted to go to Ireland on parole, 102
Colonels, commiſſions none to be granted in federal army, 36
Commanders of private ſhips of war, inſtructions to, 65.241
Commerce with the enemy to be reſtrained, 238
Commiſſary gen. of iſſues to diſcontinue iſſues, purſuant to reſolve of 2d Oct. 1777, 19
not iſſued to hoſpital commiſſary but on returns properly ſigned, *ibid.*
of priſoners, col Beatty reſigns, 151
Col Joſeph Ward choſen, 57
Mr. Abraham Skinner choſen, 183
a new, to be appointed at Charleſton, 155
of purchaſes, his ſalary and allowance to his aſſiſtants, 3
his and their duties. 4
to appoint an aſſiſtant at headquarters, 5
to appoint two clerks, their ſalary, 15

Commiſſary gen. Ephraim Blaine, eſquire, continued, 245
to make monthly returns, 171
to make returns of monies due from the department in each ſtate 175
department, new regulations of, 244
pay of officers in, 245
former reſolutions reſpecting it repealed, 246
Commiſſion to judges, court of appeals, 21
to naval officers, 58
to privateers, 62
Commiſſioners, appointed to deviſe means for retrenching expences; and powers given them, 15.16
the buſineſs referred to a committee, 56
thanks of congreſs to, 57
two to be appointed, to examine and burn continental bills brought in, 243
appointed and pay fixed, 247.248
of chamber of accounts, ſee accounts,
Committee of commerce, to diſpoſe of ſugar and coffee, 6.62
Committee to proceed to head-quarters, 52
inſtructions to, 54
elected, 56
to expedite the ſupplies called for 25ht Feb. and provide others when neceſſary, 73
to report every fortnight, 74
to ſtop iſſue of proviſions, &c. except to the army, 85
executives of ſtates to correſpond with them 95
their report conſidered, 152
diſcharged, 160
medical, ſee medical,
Communication, line of, eſtabliſhed by governor Jefferſon approved, 102
to be extended to head-quarters, 103
Compenſation, to be made to the army for depreciation, 53.163

Page

Confederacy, frigate, ſugars, &c. imported to be enquired reſpecting, 146
Confederation, inſtructions reſpecting, to Maryland delegates conſidered; and the ſtates concerned urged to accelerate the completion of, 179
articles of, with the conſtitutions of the ſeveral ſtates, 200 copies of, to be printed, 257
Congreſs, determinations of, reſpecting drawing bills of exchange to be publiſhed, 5
members of, right to be heard, when apprehending their privilege infringed, 30
to attend the funeral of Mr. Forbes, 49
members of keeping horſes to pay each for his own, 178
Connecticut, immediate ſupply of beef to be forwarded from, to the army, 68
motion by delegates of, for reducing the number of battalions, 51
to ſupply Solomon Southwick with flour, 176
to appoint a loan-officer in the room of Mr. Lawrance, 252
Conſul, to reſide in France, ſalary allowed to, 224
William Palfrey, eſquire, appointed, 232
Continental currency, old to be ſunk and new emitted, 45.46
old to be ſtruck through with a punch, 178
and burned, 243
Convention, Saratoga troops, Virginia to afford proviſions to, 51
to be removed to fort Frederick, if neceſſary, 187
order for removal countermanded, 249
Corbin, Mrs. Margaret, farther proviſion made for, 149
Cornell, Ezekiel, commiſſioner of board of war, 256
Counterfeiting bills of credit, meaſures to prevent, 91
Court of enquiry to be held, when veſſels are loſt by capture or otherwiſe, 24

Page
Cowardice or treachery, in naval commanders, a capital offence, 25
Creditors to the ſtates, payment to, how to be made, 175
Cunningham, Mr. Joſeph, commander of ſloop Phœnix, his commiſſion vacated, and ſuit ordered againſt, 90
Currency, continental, fixed at forty for one, ſpecie 45

D

Damages, ſuſtained by individuals in the courſe of the war, not to be partially compenſated, but adjuſted at the end of the war, 15. 25. 81.
Dart, J. S. auditor of accounts for ſouthern army, 256
D'Anemour, Monſ. appointed conſul of France for North-Carolina, 17
Debts, due from commiſſary and quartermaſter's departments, meaſures to be taken to diſcharge, 77. 175
De Carmel, &c. ſnow and cargo, orders reſpecting, 90
Declaration of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, reſpecting the 11th article of treaty, &c. 107
De Coruy, Monſ. to be aſſiſted in purchaſing proviſions, &c. for the forces of our ally, 83
De la Fayette, his tender of farther ſervices chearfully accepted, 7
Delaware ſtate, to be urged to lay an immediate embargo, 74. 85
Delegates of the ſtates take their ſeats in Congreſs, New-Hampſhire, Samuel Livermore, 21; John Sullivan, 181:--Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Artemas Ward, 87; Samuel Adams, 102:--Rhode-Iſland, John Collins, 21; Ezekiel Cornell, 83; James M. Varnum, 252:--Connecticut, Benjamin Huntington, 80; Roger Sherman, 90; Jeſſe Root, 239; Oliver Wolcott, 243:--New-York, John Morin Scott, 38; Philip Schuyler, 39; William Floyd Dec. 4; R. R. Living-

Page

Delegates.
ſton, 39 ; James Duane, 62 : New-Jerſey, Abraham Clark, 17; John Witherſpoon 249 ; W. C. Houſtoun, 246; W. Burnett, 250 :--Pennſylvania, John Armſtrong, 79 ; Timothy Matlack, 80; Jared Ingerſol, 83 ; George Clymer, 240; Samuel Atlee, 248 ; Joſeph Montgomery, 249; Henry Wynkoop, 253:--Delaware, Nicholas Van Dyke, 18:--Maryland, Daniel, of St. Thomas, Jenifer, 81; John Hanſon, 87; John Henry, jun. 97; George Plater, 189:--Virginia, James Madiſon, jun. 48; James Henry, 59; Joſeph Jones, 61; John Walker, May 22; Theodoric Bland, 177; North-Carolina, Whitmell Hill, 83; Willie Jones, 95; William Sharpe, 210; Thomas Burke, 252; Samuel Johnſon, 256:--South-Carolina, Francis Kinloch, 49; Thomas Bee, 84; Iſaac Motte, 144:--Georgia, George Walton, 71; Edward Telfair, 71; William Few, 71; Richard Howley, 104.

Denning, Wm. commiſſioner of board of treaſury, 62

Departments, heads of, accountable for monies expended in, 148

Depreciation, to be made up to the army, 53. 163
cannot be granted to ſuch as reſigned before 10th April, 76
reſignations accepted after 10th April, not to exclude from, 159
ſtandard for making up by, to officers not of the quota of any ſtate, 180
[See farther ſtaff department and ſalaries.]

Deputy pay-maſter general, allowance to, 68

Dericks, lieut. col. leave of abſence to, and bills ordered in his favor, 127

De Rochambeau, count, conduct of, greatly approved, 167

De Rouſſi, lieut, col. compenſation to, for ſervices, 58

Deſertions, from the forces of our ally, to be guarded againſt, 79

Deſtruction of ſtores, &c, puniſhment for, 169

De Vandre, chevalier, eſteem of, and compenſation to, 37
De Witt, Simon, geographer, 247
D. Wulffen, Mr. Bills of exchange produced by, proteſted, and order reſpecting, 253. 254
Dow, lieutenant, promoted. 127
Director gen. to hire a houſe near New-London for reception of ſick priſoners, 75
his duties, 198
Duarti, Mr. John, Portugueſe captain, reparation to, 90. 177
Dover cutter, captured by ſeamen, 197
Du Conture, a cornet in Armand's corps, 100
Du Portail, general, &c. deſired to continue in the ſervice of the ſtates, 9
to repair to the ſouthern army, 50
exchange of, to be endeavoured, 128

E

Eagle, brig, captured at Saba, order reſpecting, 50
Eayres, Joſeph, excuſed from farther ſervice, 177
Elbert, colonel, priſoner, exchange for, to be endeavoured, cannot be promoted, 28
Ellery, Wm. commiſſioner of board of admiralty, 98, accepts, 100
Embargo on proviſions recommended. 74
immediate anſwer reſpecting, required from Delaware ſtate, 85
Embezzlement of ſtores to be puniſhed, 169
Emiſſions, called in, farther time granted for bringing in bills of, 50
Empreſs of Ruſſia, reſolutions reſpecting her propoſitions, 210
Enemy, puniſhment recommended to be inflicted on thoſe furniſhing proviſions to, 238
Engineer department, officers in, to be on equal eſtabliſhment as in the line, *ibid*
Eſtimate of ſupplies, for ſubſiſtence, clo athing, &c. to be made, 157
Euſtace, major, his reſignation accepted, 18
late major, requeſt of cannot be granted, 76

Page

Exchange, sale of bills of, suspended till farther orders, 38
bills of, loan-office commissioners not to contract for future delivery of, 52
to be drawn on doctor Franklin and Mr. Jay, 72
to be drawn on commissioners at Paris, for payment of interest, 153
on doctor Franklin, 160
on Mr. Laurens and Mr. Jay, 200
on doctor Franklin, to be lodged in the hands of T. Smith, esquire, for sale. 251
on J. Hancock, by S. Chew, to be paid, 240
produced by baron de Wulffen, protested, 253
on doctor Franklin, to be disposed of by treasury board, 251
of continental for specie, at 75 for one, case respecting Virginia, 253
of prisoners, see prisoners.
Executives of the states to correspond with committee at head-quarters, 95
Expences. See supplies.
Expresses, line of, established by governor Jefferson, approved, 102
to be continued to head-quarters, 104
Extra allowance, to A. Harper, 5
to Asa Worthington, 14

F

Fast day, recommended, 43
Fayette, marquis de, returns, 71
Fell, Mr. P. R. commissioner of chamber of accounts 88
Ferguson, colonel, British defeated, 336
Finance, regulations respecting, 45
powers of board of treasury, in matters respecting, 99
Fleet of our ally, provisions to be afforded to, 42. 43
supplies to, not to go in discharge of quotas required, 176
damages of to be repaired 79

Fleet,

Page
Fleet, deſertion from, to be guarded againſt, *ibid*
ſpeedy notice of arrival of, to be given, 83
commanders of, highly approved 167
Fleury, colonel, furlough to, extended, 74
Fletcher, S. cloathing agent, under board of war, to be paid, 246
Flour, to be repaid to Mr. Holker, 41
Mr. Solomon Southwic, deputy commiſſary general of iſſues, to be ſupplied, 176
in lieu of beef, New-York at liberty to furniſh, 216
Fly, federal ſloop, loſs of to be enquired reſpecting 25
Fontivereux, chevalier, made lieutenant in Armand's corps, 40
Forage, proviſion of to be made by the reſpective ſtates, 144
reſpective ſtates to provide magazines of 236
Forbes, honorable Mr. his funeral to be attended by Congreſs, 49
Foreigners, bringing military ſtores, or coming to ſettle in the ſtates, not to be moleſted, 161
Forgery, of Robert Anderſon's name alledged, orders reſpecting, 146, 160
Forſter, Iſaac, to deliver ſtores in his poſſeſſion to purveyor, 217
Frigates, Trumbull, &c. to co-operate with the fleet of our ally, 150
Furman, Mr. Moore, to act for a time as deputy quarter-maſter in New-Jerſey, 147

G,

Galvan, major, to be employed in inſpectorſhip department, 8
Gamble, Mr. James, to tranſact the iſſuing proviſions at Albany, 239
Ganſevoort, Leonard, commiſſioner of chamber of accounts, 256
Gates, major general, to repair to the ſouthern department, 86
powers committed to, 87

Gates,

Page

Gates, maj. gen. to eſtabliſh a reſident commiſſary of priſoners at Charleſton, 157
money to be ſent to, 158
court of enquiry to be held on his conduct as commander of the ſouthern army, 210
Georgia, regiments to be reformed, and reduced to two, 7
the ſupernumerary and reduced officers entitled to benefits of the reſolution of the 24th November, 1778, 7
Georgia, zeal and firmneſs of, applauded by Congreſs, 28
quota of troops required from, and regiments there to be reduced, 28
their letters reſpecting general M'Intoſh, ſent to him, 29
the report of ceding Georgia and South-Carolina, groundleſs, 98
intereſt due on loan-office certificates, there, order reſpecting, 38
Gerry, Elbridge, eſquire, to be indemnified reſpecting goods ſhipped by Monſ. Gardoqui and ſons, 78
Gill, Joſeph Lewis, an Indian, appointed captain, 52
Giſt, brigadier general, and troops, thanks of Congreſs to, 214
Godfray, E. excuſed from farther ſervice, 177
Governors of ſtates to rank as major-generals in the field, 173
Gouvion, lieut. col. deſired to continue in the ſervice, 12
Grants, ſee New-Hampſhire.
Gray, Mr. James, deputy commiſſary general of iſſues at Albany, to ſettle his accounts, 239
Green, capt. Ebenezer, his caſe referred to general Waſhington, 30
major gen, continued quarter maſter gen. 144
anſwer to his letter, how far Congreſs hold him reſponſible, 148
refuſes to act, 154
to furniſh col. Pickering with returns, &c. of articles under his care, whilſt quartermaſter gen. 168

Greene, maj. gen. to render account of certificates iſſued, or money due by him, 175
appointed commander of ſouthern army, and powers given, 223
his excellency, governor of Rhode-Iſland, letter to, 166
Griffin, Cyrus, judge of court of appeals, 62

H

Half-Pay, officers on, not prevented from holding places of profit or truſt, 172
extended to widows and orphans, 172
to general officers to be in proportion to their pay, 173
for ſeven years, to ſupernumerary officers deranged, 209
to be during life, to thoſe who ſerve to the end of the war, and to thoſe reduced, 219.220
extended to general officers, 243
Hamilton, Mr. John, compenſation to, for delay of granting him certificates, 210
Hazen, colonel Moſes, orders reſpecting his regiment, and addition to it, 209
High Mightineſſes, of the United Provinces, to be addreſſed reſpecting brig Eagle, 50
Hiltzheimer, Mr. Jacob, allowance to for his ſervice, 178
Hite, Joſeph, his reſignation accepted, 6
Hodgſon, Samuel, deputy commiſſary of military ſtores, his ſalary, 27
Holker, Mr. agent for marine of France, ſupplies to be furniſhed him for the French fleet, 42. 43
to be repaid flour borrowed of him, 41
his appeal on the libel, J. Tucker, v. ſhip L'Vern, 29
Hollingſworth, Mr. Henry, deputy quarter-maſter, ſuſpended, 146. 160. 165
Honeyman, lieutenant, leave of abſence to for a time, 54

Hopper

Page

Hopper, Mr. John, application in behalf of, reply to, 81
Horſes, killed in battle, to be paid for, 6
twelve to be afforded to colonel Armand, 8
belonging to the ſtates, the board of war to take care of, 54
kept for members of Congreſs, to be paid for by their owners, 178
purchaſed for col. Lee, to be paid for by the board of war, 233
not to be purchaſed on public account, without the order of Congreſs, 233
not neceſſary in the army, to be removed and order reſpecting, 235
act reſpecting killed in battle, extended to wounded, &c. 243
Hoſmer, T. eſq; elected judge of court of appeals, 17
accepts 68,--dead, 174
Hoſpital department, new arrangement of, 197
pay and eſtabliſhment of officers in, 204
entitled to lands, 205
officers elected, 211. 212, to take the oath preſcribed by reſolution 3d February, 1778, 222
public ſtores in, to be delivered to the purveyor general, 217
apothecary and purveyor of, to take care of tranſient ſick, 249
director general of, to provide for the reception of exchanged priſoners, 75
Hoſpitals, in and near Philadelphia, to be removed elſewhere, 19
Hoſtages, at the Cedars, affair reſpecting, referred to general Waſhington, 30
Hurrie, Mr. William, door-keeper to Congreſs, his pay, 151

I

Jay, John, hon. his letter reſpecting the reſolve of Nov. 8, 1779, 166
Sir James, inexpedient to grant the relief requeſted, 149

Jefferſon,

Page

Jefferſon, governor, line of communication eſtabliſhed by, approved, 102
his meaſures for remounting the ſouthern cavalry approved, 206
Jewell, Mr. Robert, allowance to as jail-keeper, 3.151
Independence, declaration of, &c. two hundred copies of to be printed, 257
Indian affairs, commiſſioners of authoriſed and inſtructed reſpecting hoſtile tribes, 30
Indians, St. Francois, to be admitted to enter the ſervice, 52
Delaware, commiſſions to be given to ſome of, 57
Inquiry, court of, reſpecting ſhips of war loſt by capture, &c. how to be formed, 24
Inſpectorſhip, major Galvan to be employed in, 8
plan of department eſtabliſhed, and regulations reſpecting, 190
ſums allowed to officers in lieu of additional pay, 195. 247
Inſtructions, to a committee to go to camp, 54
to commanders of private veſſels of war, 65
copies of the above to be tranſmitted to the reſpective ſtates, 151
additional to all commanders of armed veſſels, 241
Intelligence, meaſures to be taken to obtain of the arrival, &c. of the ſhips of the enemy, 154
Intereſt on certificates from Georgia loan-office, where to be paid, 38,--North-Carolina, 149,--bills drawn for, 153
not to be computed on new bills paid for ſubſiſtence, 181
paid before 28th June, to ſtand, thereafter to be paid by ſcale of depreciation, 233
Journals of Congreſs, to be ſent to the commander in chief and other officers, 243
Irwine, brigadier general, his rank to be ſettled by commander in chief, 36
Iſſues, purſuant to act of October 2, 1777, diſcontinued, 19
of public ſtores, without proper authority, to be charged to the iſſuer, 42

Page

Iſſues, of proviſion, &c. to be ſtopped, except to the army, 85
Judge advocate and deputy, their ſalary, 234. 235
Izard, hon. Ralph, his conduct approved, 160
to be paid by Mr. Laurens, 161
to have bills on the hon. John Adams, 240

K

Kalb, baron de, monument in memory of, 214
Kings mountain, victory over the enemy at, col. Campbell and militia applauded for, 236
priſoners, how to be diſpoſed of, 239

L

La Clariſe, captain, permitted to return to Europe, compenſated for ſervices, 149
La Motte, monſ. expediency of continuing in employment referred to council of Maſſachuſetts, 15
Lands, unappropriated, ſee territorial claims.
Laumoy, col. deſired to continue in the ſervice, 12
Laurens, hon. Henry, to repair to Europe, 104
to be furniſhed with bills on France, 105
means to be uſed for the releaſe and exchange of, 253
Lieut. col. John, meaſures to be taken for exchange of, 106
Hon. John, meaſures for ſafe conveyance to France, 256
Lawrance, John, commiſſioner of loan-office in Connecticut, reſigns, 252
Legionary corps, 219
Lee, major-general, his ſervice not farther required, 7
Hon. Arthur, to be charged for monies advanced him, by Mr. Bradford, 233
anſwer to letter from, 246
ſecretary of, allowance to, *ibid*
ſalary to, time of commencing and ending of, 252
Major, recruiting money ordered to, 29

Lee,

Lee, maj. his corps to join the ſouthern army, 90.224
promoted to lieutenant-colonel, 232
Charles, ſecretary board of treaſury, 51
Letters of marque, &c. meaſures to prevent abuſe of, when taken by the enemy, 234
inſtructions to commanders of, 65.241
Linch, Mr. John P. diſcharged from confinement, 167
Lincoln, major-general, bills drawn by to be accepted by the board of treaſury, 49.104.105.167
requeſts an enquiry into the cauſes of the loſs of Charleſton, 97
Loan, to be further continued, 44
Loan-office, certificates to be ſtruck 61.178
deſtroyed, to be renewed, 69.145
their value aſcertained, 101
intereſt thereon to be diſcharged annually, *ibid*
all monies received into, or paid out from, to be in ſpecie value, after a certain time, 178
commiſſioners of, in the ſeveral ſtates to forward to the treaſurer all cancelled bills, 235
commiſſioner of, in Pennſylvania to pay to the board of war the ſpecie in his hand, 255
Loan-officers, not empowered to contract for future delivery of bills of exchange, 52
Loan-offices, in South-Carolina and Georgia to be removed for a time, 153
Lotbinier, Rev. Mr. order reſpecting, 170
Lottery, prizes only to be drawn in the third claſs of, 20
managers of, allowance to, 24
Ludiman, a lieutenant in Armand's corps, 14
reſigns, 61
Lukins, Charles, excuſed from further ſervice, 177

M

Magazines to be laid up for the ſouthern army, 108
of forage and proviſions to be laid in, 180.181.237

Majeſty

Page

Majeſty, His Moſt Chriſtian, proviſions, &c. to be afforded his forces, 42.43
conduct of the commanders of his fleet and army highly approved of, 167
declaration made by, reſpecting the 11th article of the treaty of commerce, 106
Magnall, John, his letters reſpecting Dover Cutter ſent to Mr Jay, 197
Marachauſſee, corps of, continued on former eſtabliſhment, 247
Marbois, M. De charge des affaires of France, 186
Marine of France, ſee fleet;
Marines doing garriſon duty, ſubſiſtance money allowed to, 7
Maryland, inſtructions conſidered, 179
earneſtly requeſted to ratify the confederation, 180
to ſend cattle to main army, 188
Maſon col. David, excuſed from further ſervice at Springfield, 150
Maſſachuſetts Bay, reply to preſident of, reſpecting grants, &c. to officers and ſoldiers, 36
executive authority of, empowered to draw warrants on the deputy pay-maſter general in that department, 147
anſwer to council of, reſpecting ſupplies to the allied army; 176
to procure ſalted beef and pork for the army, 186
Maus, doctor, ſurgeon to invalid regiment, 212
ſurgeons under to be amenable, 249
Maxwell, brigadier-general, entitled to benefits, notwithſtanding his reſignation, 159
M'Alliſter, Mr. John, acquitted of alledged frauds, 79
M'Call, James, commiſſioner of chamber of accounts, 152
M'Dougal, major-general, allowance to whilſt commanding in the Highlands, 173
M'Intoſh, brigadier-general, inexpedient to employ at preſent in the ſouthern army, 29
the ground of this explained, 195

M'Murdie, Rev. Robert, chaplain to firſt Pennſylvania brigade, 128
Meaſam, George, commiſſioner of chamber of accounts, 88
Meat, ſalted, taken as prize to be procured for public uſe, 186
Medical committee, to take meaſures for relief of the ſick at Philadelphia, 98
to ſuperintend the hoſpital department, 100
Medical department, ſee hoſpital,
Memorial of general officers, anſwer to, 163
Mifflin, general, and colonel Pickering, appointed to retrench expences, 15.16
thanks of Congreſs to, for their attention to a plan of arrangement, &c. 56
plan of arrangement committed to, referred to committee to go to camp, *ibid*
Militia, 800 for defence of New-York, to be paid and ſupplied with rations, 52
800 for defence of eaſtern part of Maſſachuſetts, 53
250 for defence of New-Hampſhire, 80
of Maryland and Virginia to be ſupplied, with tents and arms, 188
of Virginia and North-Carolina, to join ſouthern army, 89
Militia, ſouthern, applauded for bravery at Kings Mountain, 236
Military ſtores, Samuel Hodgſon, eſquire, appointed deputy commiſſary general of, 27
department arranged, 162
officers and pay, *ibid*
foreigners bringing, not to be moleſted, 161
department of, to be better arranged and unneceſſary officers removed, 177
ſeveral in department excuſed from farther ſervice, 150. 177
Miners and ſappers, officers of, their commiſſions and rank, 23
Miniſter plenipotentiary of France, his memoire conſidered, 72

Page

Miniſter, anſwer to his note, 93
to be abſent ſome time, 186
Mitchel capt, Henry, anſwer to petition of, reſpecting capture of his veſſel, 159.161
Monument to memory of general Warren, 103
baron de Kalb, 214
Moore, Mr. Stephen, payment in part ordered to, for wood. &c. at Weſt-Point, 23
Morgan, col. Daniel, to be called into ſervice, 88
appointed a brigadier-general, 214
Morris, Mr. Robert, impowered to proſecute for ſhare of a prize made by ſchooner Livingſton, &c. 189
Moultrie, general, to appoint a commiſſary general of priſoners at Charleſton, and make return, 155
Mumford, Nathaniel, accepts office of commiſſioner of chamber of accounts, 21
Murray, captain William, allowed to export flour, &c. to Bermudas, 177
Muſter-rolls to be ſworn to, 193
Muſtering department diſcontinued, 8
to be performed by the inſpectors of the army, 8
[See inſpectorſhip,]
Muſters, commiſſary-general of, and officers under him, approved and allowance to, 8
and for retained rations to, 23

N

Navy, marines of, allowance to, for garriſon duty, 7
bounty and pay to, to be in ſpecie, or equal, 126
board may order courts of enquiry, and ſuſpend officers, 24. 25
commiſſioner and clerks of, their ſalaries, 189
in middle diſtrict, not allowed a ſecretary, 20
Nevin, capt. of engineers, 38
New-Hampſhire, act of legiſlature of, reſpecting New-Hampſhire grants, laid before Congreſs, 22

Page
New-Hampſhire, application from, to retain a part of the public money, cannot be granted, 97
grants, diſputes reſpecting, 37.48.81.84. 182.186.187.188.196
New-Jerſey, Magiſtrates, &c. applauded, for their zeal in providing for the army, 20
to pay for large ſupplies furniſhed the army, and charge the United States, 39
to forward proviſions to army, 8
New-York ſtate, may ſubſtitute flour inſtead of beef, 216
application for money cannot be complied with, 216
militia to be raiſed in defence of, 52
claim on account of proviſions furniſhed to the militia, to be adjuſted by that ſtate, 58
Nixon, J. Neſbit, J. M. unneceſſary to be continued agents of prizes, 167
North-Carolina, to forward 4,000 militia to ſouthern army, and keep 2000 in readineſs to join it on the ſhorteſt notice, 89

O

Oath, to be taken by judges and regiſter of court of appeals, 75
Officers in ſundry civil departments, allowance to, 18
inthe army, to be paid for horſes killed in battle, 6
alſo for thoſe wounded and diſabled, 243
of light dragoons, and gallies, in Georgia, conſidered as ſupernumerary, 7
grants and allowances to them, ought to be conſidered in making good the original contract, 37
ſervants of, regulations reſpecting, 41
in captivity, proviſion made for, and juſtice to be done them, 59
at Charleſton, money ſent to, 244
finding forage for their own horſes, to be allowed for it, 141

Officers,

Page

Officers, their reſignation, if accepted after 10th April, not to prevent from benefits, 159
general anſwer to memorial of, 163
allowance to for retained rations, 164
a liſt of thoſe not belonging to the quota of any ſtate, and balance due them, to be made by the board of war, *ibid*
grant of lands to, extended, *ibid*
half pay, extended to widows and orphans of, 172
commanding corps, allowed to draw retained rations proviſionally, *ibid*
deficiency of ſubſiſtance money to be made up to, *ibid*
general, half-pay to be in proportion to their pay, 173
not belonging to the quota of any ſtate, depreciation how to be made up to, 172
not to have leave of abſence in order to go to ſea, 196
non-commiſſioned, &c. to be employed in ſouthern army, and allowance to, *ibid*
ſupernumerary, proviſion made for, 209
continuing in the ſervice during the war, to have half-pay during life, 219
general, the ſame, 243
not to purchaſe articles for the troops without authority, except in certain caſes, 247
in engineer department, ſee engineer,
in hoſpital department, 211
naval, not in actual ſervice, their pay to ceaſe, but they to retain their rank, 17
naval, charged with mal-conduct, court-martial to be held on, 24.25
form of a commiſſion to, 58
having ſerved on board a twenty gun ſhip, or larger, to have the ſame pay if afterwards ſerving in a leſs, 156
in military ſtore department, ſupernumerary to be removed, 177

Page

Oliphant, Dr. to make monthly returns to medical committee, 35
Orphans, and widows of officers, half-pay extended to, 172
Otis and Henley, meſſrs. purchaſe of cloathing by, confirmed, 102
Oxen to be uſed for draughts, inſtead of horſes, on proviſo, 235

P

Paca, Wm. elected judge of court of appeals, 17
accepts, 26
Palfrey, Wm. eſq. appointed conſul to reſide in France, 232
his accounts to be ſettled, 238
a quietus to be granted, 252
Parks, capt. lieut. diſmiſſed from the ſervice, 127
Parole, breach of, Congreſs will take order on, 154
Paſchi, Capt. in Pulaski's corps, approved and compenſated, 71
Patton, Mr. Robert, meſſenger of Congreſs, allowance to, 151
PAULDING, Mr. JOHN, and VIRTUOUS ASSOCIATES, applauded and honored, 24
Pay, rations and ſubſiſtence to ceaſe with office 41
Paymaſter general, his pay and ſubſiſtence, 238
deputies, their allowance, 68
Penet, Ignace, a cornet, 252
Pennel, Joſeph, to be clerk and paymaſter to navy board in the middle diſtrict, 20
Pennſylvania, to forward proviſions to the army, 8
requeſted to inform Congreſs of the ſupplies afforded the army, 152
Penobſcot, expedition, expences of, and determination concerning it, 53
Pettit, Charles, aſſiſtant quarter-maſter general, 149
Pickering, col. and gen. Miffin, thanks to, for attention to arrangement, 56
elected quarter-maſter general, 155
accepts, 156

Pilots,

Page

Pilots, for the coaſt of South-Carolina, &c. to be retained, 174
Pomeroy, R. commiſſioner for ſettling arrears of cloathing, paid for his ſervice, 232
Poor, brigadier-general, his memory honored by Congreſs, 215
Poſtage, of letters doubled, 69
to be one half leſs than at commencement of the war, 250
Poſt-maſter general, money to be advanced to, 69
his ſalary, 183
Poſt-office, ſurveyors of, allowed a reaſonable expence, 6
repealed, 69
letters from abroad to be lodged in, *ibid*
reſolution of December 27th, 1779, reſpecting, repealed, 174
ſurveyors, ſecretary and comptroller of, their ſalaries, 215.250
Poſt-riders, ſouthern, to come for a time but once a week to Philadelphia, 103
to have depreciation made up and other allowance to, 250
Potts, Jonathan, to deliver ſtores in his poſſeſſion to the purveyor, 217
Preſident of Congreſs, ſalary of his ſecretary and ſteward, 215
Preſs, ſuperintendants of, three only to be continued, 247
Prices of various articles of proviſion fixed, 225
Priſoners, advance of a ſum in ſpecie to, 59.60.171
powers reſpecting exchange of, veſted in general Waſhington, 9
return of thoſe of the enemy in the ſeveral ſtates to be made to general Waſhington, *ibid*
taken by whomſoever regulations reſpecting, *ibid*
arrears of cloathing due to, order reſpecting, 41
agent or commiſſary of, reſident ta pointed by the enemy to be allowed on proper application, 61.76

Priſoners, agent or commiſſary of, to reſide with American or Britiſh priſoners, 218
exchanged, houſe for reception of, to be provided in the eaſtern diſtrict, 75
in South-Carolina, &c. ſuffering ſtate of, attended to, 155.171.173.189.196.222.244.255
reſident commiſſary of, to be eſtabliſhed at New-York, and in the ſouthward, 157
in New-York, flour ordered to, 211
naval, in New-York, to be ſupplied, and diſtinct account kept, 213
reſident commiſſaries of, commander in chief, empowered to tranſact reſpecting the appointment of, 157
exchange of, orders reſpecting, 239
Privilege of members of Congreſs, their right when alledging it infringed, 30
Privileges to be granted the ſubjects of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, 13
Prizes, agents for, in Pennſylvania ſtate, diſcharged, 167
Proclamation, for a faſt, 43
for thankſgiving, 217
Promoted, Mr. Nevin to be captain of engineers, 38
lieut. Dow, of artificers, to capt. lieut. 127
brigadier general S. H. Parſons, to major-general, 220
lieut. la Clauſe, to capt. by brevet, 146
brigadier gen. Smallwood, to major-general, 184
colonel Daniel Morgan, to brigadier general, 214
major Lee, of cavalry, to lieut. col. 232
Promotions in artillery and cavalry, rules reſpecting, 30
Property, perſons bringing from Britain, &c., with a view to ſettlement, not to be moleſted, 161
Proviſions, &c. afforded the forces of our ally, 43
aid to be given in procuring, 53
for militia, in defence of New-York ſtate, claims reſpecting, to be adjuſted by that ſtate, 58
embezzlement, or waſte of, how to be puniſhed for, 169

Page

Proviſions, magazines of, to be laid up, 180.181.237
to furniſh the enemy with, a capital offence, *ibid*
Pulaski, count, remains of his corps to be incorporated with col. Armand's corps, 31
mode propoſed by the commander in chief approved, 237
Purcel, the Rev. Henry, chaplain to brigade, and entitled to emoluments from 7th April, 1779, 21

Q

Quarter-maſter, deputy, to be appointed in New-Jerſey, 147
department, abuſes in, at Martinſburgh, Virginia, information reſpecting and order thereon, 17
new regulations of, 128
ſalaries to officers in, 138.139
not to affect reſolutions of 9th July, 1779, and 14th June, 1780, 144
Quarter-maſter gen. aſſiſtant to Charles Pettit, eſquire, choſen, 149
a new one to be appointed, 154
Timothy Pickering Eſq. choſen, 155
aſſiſtant clerks to be allowed to, 165
to make monthly returns, 171
late, to make returns of money due in each ſtate, 175
to make ſale of unneceſſary buildings, &c. 176
to remove horſes and provide ox teams, 235
deputy appointed by general Greene approved of, 256
Quota and quality of ſupplies to be furniſhed by each ſtate, 31.225
(See ſupplies)
of troops to be furniſhed by each ſtate, 59.206
how to be raiſed, 219
to be furniſhed by Georgia, and reſolutions reſpecting, 28

Quota, extraordinary to be raiſed by the ſouthern ſtates, 39
of continental bills, to be brought in, 45
of three millions of dollars, ſpecie or new bills, called from the ſtates, 174
of ſix millions of dollars, ſpecie or new bills, to be raiſed by reſpective ſtates, 225

R

Rank of governors of ſtates when commanding in the field, 173
Rations, iſſued, monthly returns to be made of, and to whom and where, 5
orders reſpecting the iſſuing of, 16.19.85
pay and ſubſiſtance to ceaſe with office, 41
value of, to be aſcertained by board of war, 85
retained, not to be allowed in lieu of ſubſiſtance money, 144
ſhort, allowed by the enemy, deficiency of, to be made up to priſoners, 157
withheld, officers allowed to draw proviſionally, 172
back, not drawn when due, not to be drawn afterwards, *ibid*
Recruiting the army, See quota.
Recruits, bounty to, 208
allowance to officers for, *ibid*
Regiments, in Georgia to be reduced, and orders reſpecting the new arrangement of, 7.28
number of, to form the regular army, and quota to be raiſed by each ſtate, 59.206
not belonging to any particular ſtate, how to be diſpoſed of, 206
to be augmented; and how to be officered, 218
Reſignation, of captain Allman, of Proctor's corps, 29
D. Avery, chaplain, 37
Capt. Baylor, of col. Baylor's regiment, 105
Col. John Beatty, commiſſary of priſoners, 51
Doctor Bloomfield, hoſpital ſurgeon, 251

Page

Reſignation, Doctor William Brown, phyſician general, 146
Lieut. Butterfield, of col. Warner's regiment, 196
Enſign Church, of ditto, *ibid*
Enſign Claypoole, of firſt Pennſylvania regiment, 87
Capt. Dandridge, of col. Bland's regiment, 56
Lieut. Davis, of the 11th Pennſylvania regiment, 56
Major Euſtace, 18
Capt. Handy, of the 5th Maryland regiment, 87
Lieut. Hite, of 8th Virginia regiment, 6
Doctor Jackſon, hoſpital ſurgeon, 248
Capt. Gibbs Jones, of artillery, 56
John Lawrence, eſquire, commiſſioner of the continental loan-office in Connecticut, 252
Mr. Charles Lee ſecretary to the board of treaſury, Nov. 3, lieut. Ludimand, of col. Armand's corps, 61
Brigadier-general Maxwell, 148
Eleazer M'Comb, eſquire, commiſſioner of chamber of accounts, 58
Enſign M,Guire, of the 3d Maryland regiment, 78
Brigadier-general Nixon, 182
Capt Rice, of 4th regiment of artillery, 196
Doctor Scott, hoſpital ſurgeon, 251
Lieut. Sexton, of col. Warner's regiment, 196
Capt. Smith, of col. Rawlin's regiment, 180
Mr. Troup, ſecretary to the board of treaſury, 24
Eleazer Wales, eſquire, commiſſioner of accounts, 87
Lieut. col. Williams, of the 3d Pennvania regiment, 57
the effects of, 159

Return,

Return annually to be made of the line of each ſtate, 209
Returns to be made of the monies due from the commiſſary and quartermaſter's departments, 175
Richman, doctor, left out at his requeſt in the new arrangement, 20
Robinſon, capt. James, court of enquiry for loſs of ſloop Fly, 25
Rum furniſhed by Mr. Watſon in Georgia, allowance for, 147
Ruſſia, ſee empreſs.
Rutledge, governor of South-Carolina, bills drawn by, on the treaſury, to be accepted, 92
furniſhed with 2000 dollars in bills of exchange, 168

S

Salary, to commiſſary-general of purchaſes and aſſiſtants, 3.245
advanced to poſt-maſter general, 69.183
to ſecretary, to Hon. Arthur Lee, 246
to the conſul to reſide in France, 224
for ſettling and paying arrears for cloathing, 232
to judge advocate and deputies, 234
to ſurveyor of the poſt-office, 215.250
Salaries, of civil liſt, 18
a committee to report, 161
ſettled, 182.189
to be paid quarterly, 183
to have retroſpect, 234.288
Salt, conteſted, whether public or private property, to be for the army, 222
Sappers and miners, officers of, and rank determined, 23
a return to be made of the retained put upon the eſtabliſhment of the line, and proviſion made for the reduced, 237
Saratoga, ſhip, to be fitted out with diſpatch, 54
convention troops, ſee convention.
Schuyler, general, declines accepting as a commiſſioner for regulating the ſtaff department, 40

Page
Seal for the admiralty 68
Servants to officers, regulations reſpecting, 41
Sheftal, Mr. Mordecai, a reply to his memorial, 183
Ship Chaſe, at Baltimore, and cargo, to be ſold, 181
Ships of war in company, regulations reſpecting, 24
inſtructions to commanders of, 65.241
private, form of commiſſion to commanders of, 62
and bond to be given, 64
now in port, to be forthwith fitted out, 78
Shippen, Dr. Wm. jun. director general of hoſpital, re-elected, 211
diſcharged from arreſt, 168
to repair to head-quarters, 240
Signers of new bills, 84,88.102.160.169.177.212.248.250
Shohockin, a poſt to be eſtabliſhed at, and defended by militia, 80
Sick, in Philadelphia, of the army or navy, order for taking care of, 98.249
ſurgeons, attending, tranſient ſick, amenable, 249
Signals to be fixed with commanders of allied veſſels, 79
Skinner, Abraham, commiſſary general of priſoners, 183
Smallwood, brigadier general, appointed major-general, 184
and troops, thanks of Congreſs to, 214
Soldiers, grants made to them ought to be conſidered in making good the original contract, 37
arrear of cloathing to, order reſpecting, 41
South-Carolina, to advance money to the military cheſt, 28
and Georgia not to be ceded to Britain, 98
and Georgia, meaſures for recovery of, 155.156.158.164
Southwick, Mr. Solomon, deputy commiſſary general of iſſues, a ſupply of flour to, 176
Specie to be advanced to priſoners, 59.60.171
at one for ſeventy continental, order to board of treaſury reſpecting, 253
Springfield, officers of military ſtores at, diſcharged, 120

Staff

Page
Staff departments, measures to be taken for enquiry into, 15
commissioners appointed for retrenching expences of, and better arranging, 16.17
the business referred to committee, 56
commissioners thanked, 57
outstanding accounts of to be settled, 86
State agents, to make monthly returns to commander in chief, 220
States, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania and Delaware, to send immediate supplies to the army, 8
quota of troops to be furnished by each state, 26.207
affording more than their quota of troops, to be allowed for it, 26
recommended to revise their tender laws, 48
quota of supplies to be furnished by each, see supplies.
Virginia, North and South Carolina, to aid the southern army, 38
to have 5000 militia in readiness, 39
to continue to pay their monthly quotas of fifteen million dollars, till April next, 45
to suspend making new appointments of officers in their lines, 48
from New-Hampshire to Virginia, inclusive to pay ten million dollars in thirty days, 72
and to comply with the demands of the committee at head-quarters, 74
to forward their quota of troops as soon as possible, *ibid*
to inform Congress how far they can rely on them for their quotas of men, money, and provisions, 94.97
furnishing cloathing to hospital department, to be credited for in final settlement, 57
furnishing supplies beyond their quota, to be credited in future demands, or repaid with interest, 80
southern, measures for defence of, 86.87.89.92.155 156.158

Page

States, eaſtern and middle, to forward cattle to army, 184.165.173.180.181.197.223.224.244
eaſtern, to provide tents, &c. 145
to make returns of meaſures taken in conſequence of reſolutions of Congreſs, 89
earneſtly recommended to bring in their quotas of old continental bills, and eſtabliſh the new, 174
to raiſe 3 million dollars before end of December, 174
not to iſſue bills of credit, 175
to forward ſupplies to the army, 221
to raiſe a tax equal to 6,000,000 of ſilver dollars, 125
not raiſing their proportion, to be charged intereſt on deficiency, 232
to inform the commiſſary general of purchaſes of the names of their agents for ſupplying the army, 245
urged to fill up the army, and furniſh ſupplies, 254
Steuben, baron, maj. gen. allowed 250 louis d'ors, 39
continued inſpector general, 195
to repair to the ſouthern army, 223
Stockton, Mr. Samuel W. ſecretary to hon. Arthur Lee, ſalary allowed to, 75
payment ordered to, 215
Subjects of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, privileges granted to, 13
Subſiſtence money, to be paid by paymaſter gen. 144
encreaſed to lieut. col. Baldwin and officers, 36
deficiency of, to be made up, 172
Sugar, at Boſton, to be ſold, 79
imported in frigate Confederacy, to be enquired reſpecting, 146
Sumner, capt. anſwer to his memorial, 252
Sumpter, gen. his action with col. Tarlton, 256
Supplies, quota of, for 1780, to be furniſhed by each ſtate, 31
reſolutions reſpecting, 33
for 1781, 225
afforded to the forces of our ally, not conſidered as part of quota, 176

Talbot,

Page

T

Talbot, capt. Silas, right of United States to brig Betsy, relinquished to him and his crew, 37
Talmage, major, takes fort George, 247
and troop, thanks of Congress to, 249
Tax, three millions of dollars to be raised by, in specie, or bills of the new emission, 174
equal to 6,000,000 of dollars, specie, to be raised, 225
articles allowed in lieu of others in pay of, 251.252
Taxes, certificates for forage, &c. to be received in pay of, 77
Tender law, revisal of recommended, 48
Ternant, lieut. col. to be furnished two good horses, 217
Territorial claims, recommendation of Congress respecting, 180
relinquished; how to be disposed of, 213
Thanksgiving, recommendation to observe a day of, 217
Tories taken in arms, directions respecting, 239
Traversi, capt. payment to ordered, 234
inexpedient to give military rank to, 240
Treachery or cowardice, in naval commanders, a capital offence, 24
Treaty of amity and commerce, recommended to the states to pass laws granting French subjects the benefit of the 11th article, 13
art. 11 and 12 suppressed, 106
published, 108
of alliance, 123
Trumbull frigate to be fitted out for a cruise, 241
Tupper, col. his case referred to the executive of Massachusetts, 240
Turner, Mr. George, discharged from being commissary of prisoners in South-Carolina, 154

V

Van Dyke. Abraham, a lieut. of marines, 148
VAN VERT, of Mr. Isaac, and his patriotic ASSOCIATES, their inflexible virtue applauded and honoured by Congress, 224
Vermont, see New-Hampshire Grants.
Virginia,

Page

Virginia, federal troops, part of to be marched there and discharged, 7
executive of, to examine accounts against Col. Bland, and make him allowances, 27
to strengthen the southern army, 38
to forward 5000 militia, 89
and keep 3000 in readiness to join at the shortest notice, *ibid*
to provide for convention troops at Charlotte-Ville, 51.188
to remove them if necessary, 187
to be supplied with arms and tents, 188
and Georgia to compleat Baylor's and White's regiment of light-dragoons, 90
balance of quota of money due from, to be sent to southern army, 158
a letter from the governor of, part respecting exchange between specie and paper money, referred to board of treasury, 253

W

Washington, his excellency general, to arrange the mustering business, 8
power to, respecting the exchange of prisoners renewed and confirmed, 9
authorised to retain as many expresses as he thinks necessary, 12
to act as he may think proper respecting the hostages at the Cedars, 30
to settle the rank of brigadier-general Irwine, 36
to reinforce, as he may see meet, the southern army, 40
to modify the practice of taking soldiers to be servants to officers, 41
impowered to allow a resident commissary of prisoners appointed by the enemy on proper application being made, 61
his letter of 20th June sent to the several states, 97

Page

Washington, his excellency general, command of frigates, &c. committed to, 150
to endeavour to effect an exchange of prisoners, 157
and establish a resident commissary of prisoners at New-York, *ibid*
enquire of sir Henry Clinton respecting the confinement of citizens at Charleston, 189
to make annual returns of the number of troops in the field from each state, 209
to appoint a commander for a time of the southern army, 211
authorised respecting appointment of resident commissaries of prisoners, 218
his appointment of officers to the southern army approved, 223
to farther arrange lieut. col. Lee's corps of cavalry, 232
to appoint brigade chaplains to attend the hospitals, 233
his orders for supplying Canadian refugees with provisions approved, 234
authorised to order the removal of the unnecessary horses from camp, 235
to make returns of sappers and miners necessary to be retained, 237
to appoint a superintendant of artillery artificers at Carlisle, 241
directed respecting the post at Wyoming, 251
impowered to agree on an exchange of prisoners as he may judge proper, 256
Waggons, hire of, to be fixed for a time by the executive powers of the states, 149
War, ships of, lost by capture or otherwise, court of enquiry to be held respecting, 24
Ward, Joseph, appointed commissary of prisoners, but declines, 57
Warren, major-general, provision for the education of his children, 103
Doctor John, accepts an appointment as hospital physician, 255

Page

Watſon, William, money advanced to on account of rum, 147
Weedon, brigadier-general, to be called into ſervice, 88
commiſſioner of chamber of accounts, 214
Weller, Mr. John, information of his acceptance of office and of his death, 255
Weſt-Florida, ſloop, to be ſold, 84
White, lieut. col. informed his requeſt to be promoted to rank of col. cannot be granted, 36
his and Baylor's regiment to be compleated, and how, 90
Whipple. W. declines office of commiſſioner of board of admiralty, 39
Widows and orphans of officers, half-pay extended to, 172
WILLIAMS, Mr. David, and exemplary ASSOCIATES applauded and honoured, 24
Wilmington, academy there, application from truſtees of, for damages, to be filed, 25
Winder, Mr. William, allowed to retire from navy-board till farther orders, 248
Woodford, Thomas, commiſſioner of board of admiralty, 98
Worthington, Mr. Aſa, compenſation to for ſervices, 14
Wyoming, poſts there, how to be garriſoned and ſupplied, 251
Wythe, George, elected a judge of court of appeals, 17
declines, 44

36

DB
458
1786
5